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The Western Journal

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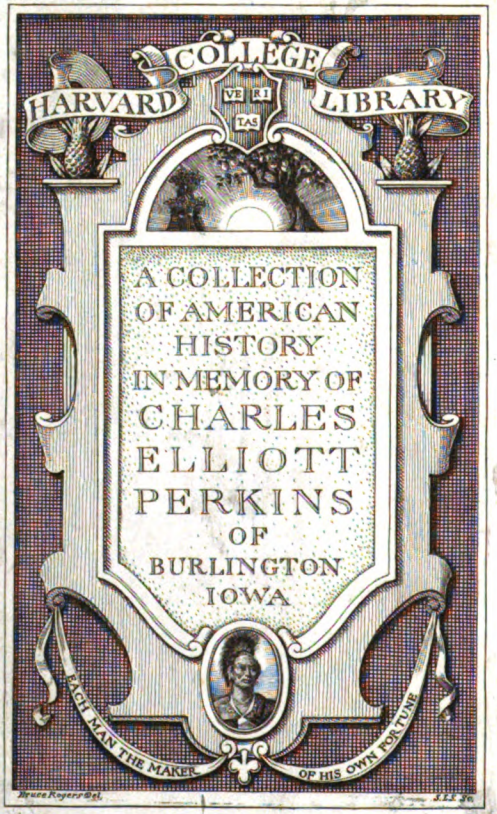

THE GIFT OF HIS DAUGHTER

ALICE FORBES PERKINS HOOPER

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL.

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Article I.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

And with equal truth it may be affirmed, that unceasing vigilance united with vigorous, well directed action, is the price of individual and social prosperity.

The spirit of enterprise and acquisition is abroad in the land, moving individuals and communities to explore every source of wealth; to open new avenues to its attainment and seize upon and occupy the vantage ground wherever discovered. In an age like this there is no repose for individuals nor communities. For it is only by continual vigilance and well directed effort that individuals can acquire or retain the means of subsistence and comfort; or, that one community can protect itself against the encroachments of another. "Commerce is King" says a contemporary. If indeed it be so, we say, it is only by usurpation. For according to the just laws of social economy commerce is an agent—a servant of the producer and consumer. But nevertheless, commerce has in different periods of history, exercised regal control over the condition and destinies of nations, leading them on, it may be, to wealth and power for a season; but having exhausted the resources of the country and corrupted the Capital, it has uniformly, in the end, left both in a state of utter desolation. The ruins of Baalbec, Tyre, and Venice attest its nature to destroy no less than its power to build up. It is only when acting in the capacity of an agent, peforming its office every where with equal justice to all, that it promotes and permanently sustains the prosperity and happiness of a people.

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Commerce is an Agent when its operations are confined within a small circle; or, when it exchanges the natural products of one climate for those of another; it rules with the malign influence of a Tyrant, when seated in some proud capital, it compels those residing afar off to bring their bread their meat and their raw material to be exchanged for the works of art, which might have been produced at less expense in their own land.

It is the duty of every community to guard itself against the oppressions of such a system with as much vigilance as against the encroachments of political usurpation. For when a great commercial system has obtained control over a state or nation it is scarcely possible for those who are oppressed by its operation to extricate themselves from its exactions and burthens.

We discussed the "Natural Laws of Commerce," and the "Artificial Agents of Exchange" in the first volume of the Western Journal, and have frequently recurred to these subjects, for the purpose of awakening the public mind in the west to a just appreciation of the conveniences and evils inherent in a system of commerce embracing the valley of the Mississippi, whilst, the seat of its power is located on the coast of the Atlantic. It would seem that the inconvenience, nay even the absurdity, of such a system, could not escape the observation of any intelligent mind; and yet nothing appears to have been so much desired, by the people of the west, as a more intimate connection with the eastern markets.

The cost of transportation and other charges incident to the exchange of commodities at so great a distance, is only one amongst the many evils of such a trade: the finances and circulation of money, throughout the entire system, are controlled by the operations at the chief commercial point, whither money is attracted by laws not less certain and constant in their effects than those of gravitation. Owing to the influence of these laws, capital never accumulates in districts remote from the great commercial centre, to an extent sufficient to attract the arts and embellish either the country or its towns; and, hence, all, who possess time and means for the enjoyments of fashionable luxuries, flock to the great commercial emporium; and expend there, or within its immediate vicinity, the small profits which have been saved, with much care, from their pursuits in the interior. And in time this custom becomes so firmly established that one, who has never spent a season

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at the metropolis, is in danger of loosing caste in that society esteemed the most respectable in the country; and, therefore, many whose means do not justify the expense of a pilgrimage to the east, are compelled to go thither for the purpose of sustaining their social position. Thus, in many respects, under the present system, which is daily gaining strength, the Western States are subjected to the relation of Provinces of the east: they are drained of the capital created here as fast as it accumulates; the productive properties of their soil are exhausted to furnish bread and other commodities to the manufacturers and artizans of that region; the attachment of the people for their homes and their immediate social relations are weakened by a comparison of the rude condition of things around them with the luxuries and artificial refinements of eastern cities; and withal our public policy receives its direction, and is, in a great measure, controlled by those residing east of the Alleghanies. And so it must ever be under the present system. For there is an affinity, and we might say, almost an identity between political and commercial power, by virtue whereof the former is modified and controlled more than by written constitutions or legislative enactments.

These evils can never be removed by the construction of rail roads, or otherwise improving the facilities of transportation and travelling. We may remove many inconveniences which now obstruct our communication with the east; but the evils, which flow from the violation of natural laws, will still remain.

Keeping in view what has been premised in respect to the nature of commerce and the evils involved in a system which does not conform to natural laws, we shall proceed to inquire into the means necessary to be adopted to check the encroachments of the present system and counteract its monopolizing tendency. And here, we may premise that the subject is one which deeply concerns the interest of every part of the region watered by the Mississippi, from its remotest sources at the base of the Rocky Mountain to the Gulf of Mexico; and, also, the countries extending westward to the valley of the Rio Grande. It therefore demands the consideration and active exertions of the people inhabiting every part of this region, in an equal degree.

Let none flatter themselves with the idea that, whatever may be the fate of others, their own special interest will be promoted by ex-

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tending and perpetuating their present commercial relations with the eastern cities.

It is not many years since we were laughed at for predicting the probable decline of New Orleans. The opinion had become almost universal, in both Europe and America, that New Orleans was destined to rival the greatest commercial cities on the globe. This opinion was plausible and it required the strongest kind of evidence—palpable demonstration—to change it: nor was the fact generally admitted, that the commerce of New Orleans did not keep pace with the increase of commodities in the interior, until it was promulgated by her own citizens.

The following facts, which we find in an address to the people of Louisiana, by a committee appointed by the convention which met in New Orleans in April last, show a decline in the commerce of New Orleans that would scarcely be believed, were the address not sanctioned by the names of fifteen individuals, who may be regarded as amongst the most inteligent and respectable gentlemen of that state. The committee say:

'The progress of Louisiana, notwithstanding her great natural wealth, has been but slow in comparison with many of her sister states, whilst New Orleans, once the emporium and mart of the immense empire of the West, sees her commercial rank and position fading away in the triumphant struggles of a host of formidable rivals. The Valley of the Mississippi, the natural tributary of New Orleans, has been rapidly increasing in wealth and population, while the commerce of the city has not increased, as will be seen by a comparison of the year 1849 and 1850:

			NO. OF VESSELS.			TONNAGE.		
YEAR.	Flat Boats.	Steam Boats.	Americ'n	For'n	C'stwise.	American	Foreign	Coastwise.
1849	1496	2873	697	344	1558	240,844 42	201,196 10	461,899 62
1850	924	2784	522	378	1342	175,167 35	176,344 02	412,126 01
Decrease	572	89	175		216	65,677 07	24,852 08	49,773 61
Increase				34				

The comparison of these years must not be considered as an isolated case; but, on the contrary, is too true an *expose* of the course of trade of the city for several years past.'

It may be questioned whether in a time of peace and general prosperity, a parallel of commercial decline can be found in the whole history of commerce. The committee proceed to state what they regard as the causes which have led to this extraordinary decline in the commerce of New Orleans:

'With the picture of the past before us, it is impossible to resist the conviction, that had New Orleans been true to herself, she could

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not now have been reduced to a condition of so much hazard, and the humiliation of such appeals as have become necessary would have been spared to her citizens. With her natural advantages, aided by a liberal system of internal improvements, she would have remained the Queen of the Southwest, united, in sympathy and interest with those whom she had conciliated and attached to herself by the liberality of her spirit and the extent of her enterprises. The very reverse has been the case. New Orleans, in proud exultation over her natural resources, has cut herself off from the improvements of the age, and resting upon these resources as upon a rock, has defied the wind and the waves which have already been sweeping over her in mockery of her faith and folly. One by one, her ancient friends and supporters have been bidding her good-by, and seeking less congenial but more valuable commercial alliances with the more enterprising marts of the Atlantic seaboard.'

It was natural however that New Orleans should be the first point affected by eastern improvements; for a large portion of her trade was carried on with the eastern part of the valley where the influence of cheaper and more speedy communication with the eastern markets was first felt.

Up to the present time the towns in the interior have continued to grow by means of their local trade which has been increasing in a ratio with the rapid increase of the population in the surrounding country; but like New Orleans these must sooner or later reach a point beyond which they cannot progress; and this time will occur long before the resources of the country around them are fully developed, unless a change can be effected in the present commercial system. But how is this change to be produced?

The committee from whose address we have quoted, asks a similar question in respect to the trade of New Orleans. We give their answer:

'She must, by a wise and liberal stroke of policy, regain a part, if not the whole, of the trade she has supinely lost, and open new sources of opulence and power, which are so abundant around her. She can do this—

1st. By changing or modifying her laws bearing hardly and unequally upon capital and enterprise, and increasing her financial facilities for the control of trade.

2d. By introducing such reforms into the administration of our municipal affairs, as shall ensure an economical as well as efficient government for the city, and shall restore her credit, now utterly prostrated.

3d. By affording greater facilities and removing unnecessary restrictions on commerce; by encouraging manufactures—employing steamships, and establishing a direct foreign commerce with countries requiring the staple productions of the great valley; aud finally, what

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is of most importance—by munificent appropriations for rail-roads leading from New Orleans, and connecting with the vast system of rail-roads now projected or under construction in neighboring states, and by co-operating zealously with the friends of internal improvement throughout the Southwest.'

These answers are pertinent, and the advice they contain may be regarded as applicable to the towns of the interior, but they do not embrace everything necessary to be considered and done to establish a complete commercial system for the Western States and Territories. The Mississippi river must constitute the basis of our system, and through its channel we must form a connection with foreign markets. This we regard as the leading idea. Our imports from foreign countries must come through this channel before we can extricate our commeree from eastern control. The first step, therefore, to be taken is to look to the means of effecting this end.

The channel at the entrance of the Mississippi into the Gulf is not of sufficient depth to admit the passage of the large class of merchant vessels that are now being introduced with so much advantage to commerce. Let this obstruction be removed. Let the whole valley join in demanding of congress an appropriation for that purpose; and if that body should refuse to do for New Orleans what it has done for New York and other ports on the Atlantic, then let some other means be resorted to. According to the estimates of Lieutenant Maury, contained in an able article on the channel of the Mississippi, published in the last number of the Western Journal, the excavation and removal of 176,000 cubic yards of earth or sediment would give three additional feet to the depth of the channel across the bar; and surely there can be some mode devised of raising means sufficient to effect this object without the aid of the General Government. The next step is to remove the obstructions occasioned by the rapids in the upper Mississippi; and these two improvements should be placed upon the same grounds and receive the united support of every part of the country from the falls of St. Anthony to the Balize. For as extensive as are the views of the committee from whose address we have quoted, New Orleans would lose at least one-fourth of her legitimate commerce, even should all that the committee have suggested be accomplished, if the navigation of the upper Mississippi should remain unimproved.

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The commerce of all the cities on the Mississippi river must stand or fall together. Their destiny is inseparable. If New Orleans can be made the *entrepot* of the foreign merchandise required for the consumption of the West, then a line of cities will arise on the bank of the Mississippi that will far eclipse those on the Atlantic coast; but so long as we receive our foreign merchandise through the eastern cities, the commerce of the towns and cities on the Mississippi will be confined within narrow bounds, and chiefly to the business of receiving and forwarding.

Exports can never build up a commercial city. During the year ending 30th June, 1850, the exports of Louisiana were valued at more than those of Massachusetts, Pensylvania and Maryland combined; and yet Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are rapidly increasing in population and commerce, while both are believed to be declining in New Orleans.* There are many reasons why exportations alone are not calculated to build up a city: a few commission merchants, warehousemen and brokers, with their clerks and laborers, can receive, sell and ship the produce of a nation; there is no necessity that the owner should follow his property to the place of exportation, and if he be inclined to indulge in the enjoyment of a city life for a season, he resorts to one which imports its commodities from foreign countries, where the means of enjoyment are more varied and refined, and the rarer works of art are more abundant.

But the overwhelming advantage which importing cities possess in the United States, consists chiefly in the collection of duties at those points, and in the remittances thence in payment for foreign merchandise. Our western staples are shipped at New Orleans, but the bills for which they are sold, or those drawn upon their value in foreign markets, find their way to New York and other eastern cities, where they are received in payment for merchandise, consumed in the West and South, or remitted in payment of foreign commodities. Hence, New Orleans, the point of exportation, and the Western States, the place of production and consumption, are continually drained of their capital.

If our conceptions on this important subject be correct, it follows that no system of internal improvement, that can be devised,

*There were 299 vacant houses in the 2d. municipality in March 1851, a season of the year when we should expect to find the population of New Orleans as great as at any other. Vide De Bow's Review, Vol. 11, p. 171. note.

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will materially change our condition, unless, through the channel of the Mississippi, it be connected with foreign markets by steamships and the larger class of sailing vessels, that will place the trade of New Orleans in fair competition with eastern ports. Or, in other words, make the freights and charges cheaper from Liverpool to St Louis, by the way of New Orleans, than by the way of New York, and through the interior.

This department of our system belongs almost exclusively to the merchants. Let the agriculturists and those whose wealth consists of real estate in cities construct railroads and other works of internal improvements, at their own charge, leaving the merchants in possession of their means, to build vessels and establish commercial relations with foreign countries. And if the latter possess the entertprise and enlightened views, which have charcterised that patriotic and liberal class of men in every age, it will not be many years, before a fair proportion of the duties collected in the United States on foreign merchandise, will be paid at the ports of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

We are aware that objections are urged against New Orleans as a suitable point for the distribution of many kinds of merchandise; and it must be admitted, that in some respects these objections are well founded. Many articles deteriorate there during the summer; and besides, the climate and unhealthiness of its location deter the inhabitants of the interior from visiting it, during the hot season. These, with other objections, will doubtless prevent New-Orleans from becoming the Mighty City, that many have heretofore supposed; but we do not regard these objections as constituting an obstruction to the full and perfect development of our system; indeed they are calculated, in an eminent degree, to promote that end.

Did New Orleans possess climate und other facilities, favorable to those industrial pursuits, which add so much to the population, wealth and trade of cities; and did it also possess attractions for visitors during the hot season, it would absorb and monopolize too great a portion of the commerce of the continent, and the circle of its trade would be so large, as to render the system inconvenient and oppressive. But nature has so ordered the physical condition and geographical relations of this great region, as to compel the building up of many large cities on the banks of the

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Mississippi and its tributaries, which will prevent any one of these, from controling the commerce of the whole.

There is no reason why Memphis, St. Louis, Alton and other points on the Mississippi, should not become importing cities; and in our estimation, the greater the number that engage in this department of commerce, the better it will be for the country.

We are far from regarding the foreign trade of the United States in a light as favorable as it is viewed by many of our contemporaries; but if it must be enconraged to the injury of our manufacturing and mining interests, we desire that the Western States should enjoy a fair portion of its benefits, and at the same time extricate themselves from a part of its burthens.

The area necessary to be embraced by the vision of the political economist of this region is so broad, and so little has been done to develop, or even define a system, calculated to promote the prosperity of its inhabitants throughout all its parts, that one, who would sketch an outline of the works necessary to be achieved, is liable to be regarded as a visionary projector–an air-castle builder. But unless our views embrace the whole system, much labor may be thrown away in the prosecution of projects of doubtful utility; and we shall leave many important points unguarded, which will be seized upon by others and occupied to our disadvantage.

A central railroad to the Pacific and a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, are projects that should be constantly kept in view, by the people of the South and West. It may be many years before a sufficient amount of capital can be brought to bear upon the first of these works, to authorize its prosecutions beyond the Western boundary of Missouri, but still we should continue to regard it as a part of our system of internal improvement. For the enterprise will most assuredly be carried out in time. The construction of the Tehuantepec route is a work of less difficult achievement, and would be completed within a very few years, were the difficulties, which seem to exist at present in respect to the right of way, removed. We trust the Western and Southern delegation in Congress will take a lively interest in this matter during the next Session of the national legislature, and that some steps will be taken by our government, that will place the prosecution of the work upon grounds beyond the control or future interference of the Mexican government. We are of the opinion, that the importance of this route has not been sufficiently

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appreciated by the inhabitants of the central and northern parts of the Mississippi valley. For we believe that the opening of this route will, of all others yet suggested, be the most certain means of drawing the trade of California, and indeed of all the countries bording on the Pacific north of the equator, to New Orleans and other cities on the Mississippi. This is the trade, the "commerce of the east," which has enriched every country that has possessed it, since the days of the patriarchs: construct the Tehuantepec railway and deepen the channel of the Mississippi at its mouth, and we shall intercept this commerce on its way to our eastern cities, and transport it on the cheapest of all inland routes into the interior.

In connection with these great works, we cannot omit to mention our long cherished project of a railway from the Missouri river to the sources of the Red river of the North, as an important, and we may say, a necessary branch of the Western and Southern system of commerce and internal improvement.

We have taken this broad view of the commerce of the Mississippi valley for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of its inhabitants, throughout its whole extent, the importance of acting in concert. We observe, that the New Orleans committee direct their address especially to the states of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri. We hold, that it is especially important, that the citizens of the extreme North and South, should meet in council, and we trust, that our New Orleans friends will yet extend their especial invitation to Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to attend the convention, to be held in their city in January next.

These three civil divisions constitute a large portion of the area of the Mississippi valley, and nothing could be more desirable in connection with this subject, than, that their citizens should have an opportunity of interchanging views with those of the Southern States—especially in respect to such subjects, as are proper to be brought before Congress.

The policy of appropriating the public domain, under certain conditions, in aid of public improvements, was fully recognised at the last session of Congress, in the grant made to the Mobile and Ohio railroad and the central railroad of Illinois. Neither the wisdom nor justice of this policy will be denied, we imagine, by any Western man, nor have we heard of much objection to it in

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any part of the Union, but nevertheless it will require union and concert on the part of the West and South, to ensure success to an application made from any quarter. There should be an earnest effort to keep this subject seperate from all party questions, and especially to exclude it from the presidential canvass. Otherwise, a farce, similar to that enacted at the last Session, in respect to the river and harbor bill, will be again played off before the country.

Everything relating to the public economy of the Western States, is now undergoing the process of formation. The elements of wealth—indeed, of all that could be desired, to make this the most prosperous and happy region of the whole earth—abound here in the greatest profusion, but owing to the vast extent of Territory, watered by the Mississippi, and to our vast geographical and commercial relations with other portions of the continent, it requires an extraordinary degree of wisdom and enterprise, to combine these elements so as to make them available and subservient to that high degree of human happiness, which they were designed to promote.

This is a period when the great minds of the West should engage in giving form and direction to public policy. It is in their power to control, in a great degree, the destiny of the millions who shall inhabit this extensive region for many generations—perhaps throughout all time. As philanthropists they could not desire a broader field for the exercise of their talents; and as men of genius thirsting for fame, they could find no surer road to the attainment of honorable renown.

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Article II.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Report of the Preliminary Surveys of the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, chartered by the State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
Cincinnati, Sept. 1. 1851.

To the President and Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, as chartered by the State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting my first report under your resolution of 27th of March last, I beg to lay before you, as precedent thereto, the annexed table, marked A, of the distance between the western termini of other trunk roads leading to the east and elsewhere, which will be in connection with and tributary to it; and also a skeleton map, prepared for the purpose of exhibiting, in one view, most of the connections embraced in the table. The figures which are the result of actual measurement, as far as can be ascertained, exhibit the gratifying fact that St. Louis is in connection with the Atlantic seaboard over this line, by a shorter distance than by any other yet projected, or that the face of the country will admit of, and settles the point which modern experience developes as so vital in the construction of trunk lines of railroad; that ours is the nearest to an air line between these great points that can be achieved, and puts future constructions out of the question with a view to shortening the distance.

I beg to commend to your attention, also, table marked B, before submitting the results of my instrumental labors. It is prepared, with some care, from data obtained on the line, and from sources not perhaps available to others, and exhibits the probable income of the road during the first year after its completion.

I also submit herewith a plat on which are accurately traced, from the field notes, the three several lines surveyed, and which presents the points touched by each, the crossings of the streams and the divergence from an air line.

The fact that five lines of railroad cross the Ohio and Mississippi, and that one runs into it at Lawrenceburgh, making equal to eleven internal or branch roads, all likely to be in operation as soon as yours shall have been completed, is a circumstance so extraordinary in the history of like constructions, that I beg to call your attention to, and congratulate you on, the rare assurance which it gives of the success and prosperity of your enterprise.

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TABLE A.

Distance from St. Louis by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad through Cincinnati.	Cincinnati	Baltimore	Philadelphia	New York	Boston	Washington
Via Wilmington, Zanesville, Wheeling and Greensburgh...	325		971	1058	1249	
Via Columbus, Steubenville and Pittsburgh.....	325		993	1080	1316	
Via Columbus, Wheeling and Greensburgh	325		994	1081	1317	
Via Columbus, Zanesville, Steubenville and Pittsburgh..	325		965	1051	1288	
Via Marietta, Wheeling and Greensburgh	325		994	1081	1317	
Via Parkersburg and Cumberland	325	910	1008	1095	1331	932
Via Columbus, Loudenville and Pittsburgh.....	325		1020	1107	1312	
Via Columbus, Cleveland and Dunkirk	325			1195	1431	
Via Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany.....	325			1235	1291	
Via Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany.....	325			1254	1311	

The distance to New York via Terre Haute, Indianopolis, Belfontaine and Galena is 1061 miles.

Probable distance from St. Louis via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to the following places:

		By R. R.	By River.
To Cairo if Illinois Central Railroad crosses at Carlyle.....	est.	152	172
To Mobile if Illinois Central Railroad crosses at Carlyle.....	est.	657	1862
To Vincennes	act.	143	
To Evansville.....		193	372
To Louisville via New Albany Railroad.....		279	567
To " " Jeffersonville		294	567
To Charleston, S.C., via Louisville and Lexington		859	
To Charleston S. C., via Cincinnati.....		905	
To Nashville via Louisville.....		454	sup. 412
To Chicago via Illinois Central Railroad..	sup.	305	
To Dubuque via " " ".....		350	426
To Wheeling.....	act.	600	1100
To Cleveland.....	"	579	
To Pittsburgh.....	"	611	1294
To Buffalo.....	"	764	

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TABLE B.

By the time the line is completed within the counties of Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Marion and St. Clair, in Illinois, and half of Knox county, in Indiana, and half of St. Louis county, Missouri, say at the end of two years, the population will have greatly increased. At the present time, by the census, they contain 83,000, which, at $2 20 per head, will net the Company..... $182,600

To which add for passengers to and from.	Each way	Both ways	Over O. and M. Railroad Miles.	Daily receipts
Cairo to St. Louis.....	50	100	45	90 00
Cairo to East.....	75	150	98	294 00
Chicago to St Louis.....	60	120	45	108 00
Evansville to St. Louis.....	20	40	143	114 00
Louisville to St. Louis.....	100	200	143	572 00
Indianopolis to St. Louis.....	15	30	143	85 80
Cincinnati to St. Louis.....	130	260	143	743 60

Total daily receipts from passengers..... $2,007 80

To which sum add one half amount for freight of that received from passengers, which makes a total daily receipt for freight and passengers of $3011 70, and three hundred and thirteen days makes per year..... $912,662 10

Add United States Mail..... * 21,600 00

Total gross receipts..... $1,146,862 10

Deduct working expenses..... 573,131 05

Net earnings..... $573,431 05

Making a dividend of between 18 and 19 per cent. on the cost estimated.

The amount of busines estimated is much less than the average of that daily done by steamboats between the same points, and is unquestionably far below the actual business which the Railroad

* We discover an error in the addition of these figures, which we have not been able to correct from the copy before us.—Ed.

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will perform. The rates of charges in making the above calculations is, at two cents per mile for passengers and two cents per ton per mile for freight.

In prosecuting the surveys and estimates of the line between Vincennes and St. Louis the duties were much interrupted by sickness among the members of the corps, which has prevented me from submitting my report at an earlier day.

From personal examination of the country between those points, previous to an instrumental survey, I was satisfied that its undulations were so light that a road was practicable either on a right line or one deviating to suit the several towns in its immediate vicinity, and the attention of the corps was directed mainly to determining their comparative merits. The result of the surveys has confirmed the above supposition and the entire practicability of a road across Illinois between St. Louis and Vincennes, without any curve whatever, with a maximum grade of 26,40-100 feet per mile, and at a reasonable cost; while, at the same time, they indicate that the line can be deviated to conform to the principal established business places of the several counties through which it passes, (with one exception) without materially affecting its merits as a great highway.

To enable you to appreciate the merits of the several lines, I have prepared the accompanying table, marked C. with the elements of the three prominent ones so arranged as at a glance to indicate their respective degrees of quality. Upon a careful examination of which it will be seen that there is so little difference between them that the whole question rests upon the difference in length and cost.

[Table C. is omitted—it is sufficiently explained in what follows:]

To arrive at a correct judgment as to the actual value of lines to be formed, I have equated their essential differences and reduced them to a common basis, taking for that basis the straight or air line.

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	Estimated cost.	Equated value.
Line via Lawrenceville, Olney, Salem, Carlyle and Canton	2,248,162 50	
Add* 1-05.100 miles excess length over air line, at $32,143 per mile	33,541 00	
Add 239 deg. curvature,—946 feet at $6 26 per foot	5,941 00	
	2,287,644 50	
Deduct 134 feet ascent saved, 2-28.100 at $32,143	71,678, 00	2,216,176 50
Line straight, or air line	2,685,540 00	2,635,540 00
Line via Lawrenceville, Olney, Salem, Carlyle, Belleville and Shœnbarker Hallow	2,363,932 31	
Add 5-35, 100 miles excess length over air line, at $32,143 per mile	171,965 00	
Add 344 deg,—1,376 feet curvature at 6 28	8,641 00	
	$2,544,538 31	
Deduct 176 ft. ascent saved, 1,93,200 miles at $321,143 per mile	94,178 00	$2,450,360 34

It will be thus seen that the first Line costs the least by $115, 770, or in equated value $234,196, which difference at once decides the question of route, provided you are governed by those principles which experience in railroad management has evolved as essential, and to which I have before referred, to wit: to occupy that ground which affords the shortest and best route, other things being equal, between its points of termini, especially in trunk lines.

It is to be regretted that the town of Belleville does not fall upon the best line, as it is a place of decided industry and enterprize, and worthy of being accommodated if not at too great a sacrifice. The line passes through a country sparsely settled, without any great natural resources other than the fertility of the soil, the products of which will be equally accomodated by either. All

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In the above question, I have assumed the value of a mile of road at $32,543, a degree of curvature as four feet, and sixty feet of ascent, as a mile in length. Engineers generally equate a mile of road at $50,000. In this I have considered it two much as its grades are light.

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three pass over the coal region, so that the question of location depends entirely upon other than local interests. Your line will connect the two great commercial and money capitals of the Mississippi basin; it will, therefore, at its completion take the position of a main arterial line, and consequently should be so constructed as to afford all the advantages required by such a route.

In view of the importance of the line, I have prepared my estimates for a first class road, with banks eighteen feet wide, cuts twenty-four feet, the rails to be iron sixty-one pounds per yard, laid on cross-ties two feet apart, imbedded in gravel or clean sand twenty inches in depth, the bridges are to be of How's patent or some other equally good principle, enclosed and protected from weather and fire; the masonry of range work with rock face, and cut beds laid in cement and grouted; the culverts of substantial masonry or cast iron. The grades are regular, and conform to the general undulations of the country only. The machinery and other rolling stock, as also shops, station houses, engine houses, water stations, are ample for doing a business equal to three full passenger and three of the heaviest freight trains each way per day, which number of trains will unquestionably be required upon the completion of the line to Cincinnati.

Estimated cost of line from Vincennes through Lawrenceville, Olney, Salem, Carlyle and down Canteen Creek to Illinoistown, is as follows, including equipment, &c., &c., complete in best manner for a road equal to any in the United States, at a cost of $3,037,-107 50.

2,239,439 yards excavation, at	9	$201,549 51	
5,577,073 yards embankment, at	11	613,478 03	
22,510 yards masonry, at	$4,00	90,040 00	
15,900 yards bridge, at	5,00	79,500 00	
1,229 feet bridge under 50 feet at	8,00	9,832 00	
1,972 feet bridge over 50 feet at	20,00	39,460 00	
800 feet tunnel, at	40,00	32,000 00	
Total cost graduation, masonry and bridging			$1,065,859 54
143,24 track, at	6,494	930,200 56	
143,24 ballast, at	1,760	252,102 40	
5 miles side track, at	8,255	41,275 00	
42 sets switches and fixtures, at	60	2,520 00	

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Total cost tracks, ballast, &c.		$1,226,097 96	1,226,097 96
18 water stations including pumps, at	500	9,000 00	
15 wood sheds, at.....	700	10,500 00	
Total cost of water stations and wood sheds....		$19,500 00	19,500 00
Right of way to depot-grounds			10,000 00
7 small passenger stations.....		7,000 00	
Passenger station at St. Louis and offices.....		20,000 00	
½ passenger station at Central Ill. road		3,500 00	
½ passenger station at Vincennes.....		3,500 00	
Freight depot at St. Louis....		60,000 00	
Freight depot at Vincennes...		10,000 00	
14 small freight depots at	800	11,200 00	
Total cost of stations and depots.....		$115,200 00	115,200 00
Engine house at St. Louis....		10,000 00	
Two engine houses at Central Railroad and Vincennes		12,000 00	
Total cost of engine houses, shops, tools &c.....		$50,000 00	50,000 00
9 first class freight engines at	9,000	81,000 00	
9 first class passenger engines at.....	8,000	72,000 00	
3 second class passenger engines, at.....	7,000	21,000 00	
3 turn tables, at.....	5,00	1,500 00	
15 hand cars, at.....	110	1,650 00	
150 box cars at.....	650	97,500 00	
100 platform cars, at.....	530	51,000 00	
24 passenger cars, at.....	2,000	48,000 00	
6 baggage and mail cars, at	1,200	7,200 00	
30 gravel cars, at	320	9,600 00	
For engineer's general and incidental expenses.....		$390,450 00	390,450 00 30,000 00
For bridges across the Wabash, wire suspension, with draws			130,000 00
An aggregate cost complete, of			$3,037,107 50

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This is my estimate of the entire cost, including equipment; but I may state that the use of from six to eight hundred thausand dollars can be dispensed with until after the road is put in operation.

The expenditures for extra rolling stock for permanent depots, ballasts, ect., may be delayed, and, if thought advisable, made out of the earnings of the road; of this, however, you are the judges. I might add also, that upon location and adjustment of the line, variations from the one herein estimated could be made and a few slight angles substituted, whereby large savings could be made in grading, and that the cost could be considerably reduced by increasing the grades——of this, however, you are also the exclusive judges.

I beg further to remark, that the characteristics of the streams which the road encounters are peculiar, and casually observed would be considered as presenting formidable barriers to its construction, yet when studied they at once assume that character which allows them to be effectually crossed without difficulty. The country is so flat, and the descent so gradual, that it is impossible for the streams to carry off the water at the breaking up of winter and during unusual falls of rain. The consequence is, that the low bottoms on either side are frequently inundated to the depth of from one to seven feet, forming immense ponds or reservoirs, which are gradually vented. These ponds are without currents, excepting where the principal depression occur in the low bottoms, consequently they are easily and safely crossed by embankments, thrown up to such a height as will prevent the water overflowing them during extreme rises: excepting where the main channel of the stream occurs, which must be bridged, care being taken to allow ample water way.

The American Bottom, between the Mississippi and Bluffs has nearly the same characteristics, and no danger is to be apprehended from confining the Mississippi to its legitimate channel, by the construction of an embankment accross it, and terminating on bloody Island. But two things are absolutely necessary, first that the bank will be built to *such an elevation as will preclude the possibility of the water going over the top of it*, and second, *that its termination be not too far in the river, so as to contract the stream too much;* the termination should be constructed of crib work filled with stone, built on piles, if necessary, to prevent its washing away. The bank, to be made perfectly se-

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cure, should be built to the bluffs for a double track thirty feet wide on top. While at St. Louis in the spring, from the observations I then made, I concluded that the dike or pier then in progress of construction from Illinoistown to Bloody Island, contracted the river too much, and was not of sufficient elevation,—not having seen it since the freshet, I am not so well able to judge if my inferences were correct. Should a flood occur as high as that of 1844, and the river be contracted too much, either the pier must give way, or the buildings on the Missouri shore be severely damaged by the current. It is important for the security of the work that there be no culverts or bridges under the road bed between the end of the Pier and the Bluff, as they will certainly be washed out during extreme floods.

Owing to the embankment having to be made mostly from earth taken from the side, a ditch sufficiently wide and deep can be left on either side to drain the bottom without culverts, &c.; and Cahokia creek should also be made to enter the river above it. It is a question of calculation to determine the exact width to which the Mississippi can be safely confined, but my impressions are, that the pier built by the city and Ferry company, extends some 800 or 1000 feet too far into the river. It will be necessary for the railroad pier to extend out as far as the ferry pier, otherwise the railroad boat will de unable to land against it, as a deposit of mud will be caused by the extra projection of the other. I consider it important that a connection be made directly with the river, and see nothing to prevent it. Such an arrangement with a good boat will be found to facilitate the working of the road materially, and be also most economical as to time and expense.

I doubt not that the day is near when the Mississippi will be bridged, and the trains pass accross to the city. The numerous improvements made by Mr. C. Ellet and J. L. Roebling in suspension bridges, has made it perfectly practicable, and all that is required to carry it out successfully, is the funds; in fact, cable suspensions are the only secure means of bridging large streams, as they require, in most cases, no obstructions to be made in the water-way. My estimate for the Wabash bridge is for such an one with a draw for steamboats. Another advantage is their safety from fire.

I would here call your attention to the track; the part of a railroad the most essential of all to be made as perfect as possible.

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It is a settled question, taking everything into consideration, that the cheapest and best track is made with a heavy iron rail, laid on ties which rest on a bed of gravel, or coarse sand, of not less than 20 inches in depth; experience has shown that even these did not secure a perfect structure—for the want of connection where the two bars come together made them settle, and has stimulated the inventive genius of two eminent engineers to provide a remedy; the first is the new compound rail, manufactured by J. S. Winslow of New York; the second is the three-part rail designed by Benj. H. Latrobe, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and manufactured near Baltimore. Either of which I would recommend to your favorable consideration. Both have been tried, the former on two or three lines, and approved by all, the other, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I believe has given every satisfaction. In my estimate for track, I have rated the iron at $50 per ton, delivered; it is a fluctuating article in price, and should you use the English iron, it can be furnished for less. You will also perceive that the item of ballast is a heavy one—see table appended to this report. It arises from the entire absence of the article excepting at two or three points, viz: The Wabash, Carlyle and Mississippi, consequently will have to be transported by the road a great distance. Appended to this report is a table showing certain levels in reference to Lake Erie and the Ohio river, which may be of value, and can be extended to the Pacific, by future surveys, and elsewhere.

There is nothing to prevent the construction of your road in from fifteen to eighteen months from commencement; no engineering will be required, further than the judicious adjustment of the line, (after the Company decides upon which to construct,) the ground and actual measurements of the quantities, which can all be done during the interval which must necessarily elapse between the order for letting and the expiration of a reasonable time for advertising for proposals.

ESTIMATE OF ONE MILE TRACK.

100 Tons T iron rails, delivered at.....	$50 00	$5,000 00
2600 Ties, oak, flattened.....	30	780 00
16 Kegs(200 lb each) spikes.....	10 00	160 00
580 Joint fastenings, wrought iron.....	22	127 60
Laying track, distributing material and first leveling up.....		400 00
Cost of superstructure per mile.....		$6,467 60

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BALLAST.

5280 lineal feet ballast, ⅔ yard per foot, or
3529 yards per mile..... 50 1,764 50

Levels of prominent points across Illinois in reference to level of Lake Erie and the Ohio at Cincinnati—Zero point, or Base line for levels for Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, is surface of highest flood ever known in the Ohio at Cincinnati, February 22, 1832, which point is 62½ feet above low water, or 71 99-100 feet below the level of Lake Erie.

Level of low water in Wabash at Vincennes, in reference to Lake Erie.....—136,91 ft.
" " high " " " " —114,91 ft.
" " Bluff east of Mississippi river which is the highest ground passed over..... ⋈ 70,00 ft.
" " low water in Mississippi at St. Louis.....— 146,46 ft.
" " high " " " — 108,38 ft.

Lowest ground in Illinois crossed by Ohio and Mississippi road.
Wabash bottom in reference to Lake Erie.....—122 ft.
Embarras River " " " " " —122 ft.
Fox River " " " " " —118 ft.
Little Wabash " " " " " —118 ft.
Kaskaskia River " " " " " —114 ft.
Shoal Creek " " " " " —115 ft.

I may be allowed to say in conclusion, that from personal and careful examination no tract of country, on this continent, is better, if so well calculated for the kind of improvement which you contemplate, as this, none holds out greater inducement to enter in such an enterprise. It will reclaim a vast tract of fertile and, at present, waste land, and cover it with a dense population, which must enlarge immensely the business of the commercial entrepots in its vicinity. It will form a section of the road nearest an air line stretching on the same line of latitude from east to west, and it must from its position secure an amount of business and pay to its shareholders a dividend, such as in my judgment no other road on this continent will pay.

I would here take the liberty to return my thanks to Mr. G. F. Tuttle, principal assistant, Thomas Pattison, assistant, and to the other gentlemen of the party, for their exertions while prosecuting the surveys under very unpleasant circumstances.

E. GEST,
Chief Engineer O. & M. R. R.

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Article III.

Southern Route to the Pacific

Recent events have placed the project of a rail road from the lower Mississippi to the Pacific in a light more favorable to the interests of Missouri than we have formerly regarded it. The actual commencement of the Pacific rail road at St. Louis under auspices which seem to ensure its completion to the Western boundary of the State, appears to have awakened the people of the south-western counties to a just sense of the inconveniences under which they have heretofore labored; and they are now ardently canvassing the subject of a rail road from that region to St. Louis. And from present indications we are persuaded that the construction of a branch of the Pacific rail way to the valley of the Neosho, within a few years, may be regarded as certain.

This improvement having passed the Ozark range, the valley of the Red River, and the rich and salubrious region watered by the tributaries of the Brazos and Colorado of Texas will demand its extension until it shall have been brought into connection with the Gulf of Mexico, by as ystem of improvement which will, doubtless, in time, be established in the State of Texas.

This is one branch of our system of public improvement, west of the Mississippi, which is obviously indicated by the geographical relations of the several parts of this extensive region; and its accomplishment may be looked to with as much confidence as that of any other public work that has been proposed in any part of the Union.

Keeping this important fact in view, it is evident that St. Louis will be brought into connection with a rail way which may be constructed from any given point on the lower Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. And although we do not yield our preference for the Central route, yet if that cannot be accomplished we are prepared to support the construction of a road to the Pacific through a more southern region. In the mean time let our citizens press forward with the main trunk line West, and the branch South; and if neither of these should ever reach the Pacific, those who build them will nevertheless be abundantly rewarded for their enterprise.

The recent movements in the south-western counties, in respect

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to the construction of a rail road, to connect that region with St. Louis, has suggested the propriety of publishing the following extracts from the very interesting report of R. B. Marcy, Captain 5th Infantry, commanding escort from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river to Santa Fe, in the year 1849. From Captain Marcy's report it appears, that the country between those points presents no serious obstacles to the construction of a rail way; though, for certain reasons, he seems to regard the route from Fort Smith to Dona Anna, a town on the Rio Grande a short distance above El Paso, in a more favorable light than that to Santa Fe. The following are his concluding remarks respecting the route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe:

Continuing up the ravine this morning, we struck the Indpendence road at the top of the mountain, and from here continued in it until we reached Santa Fe, about four o'clock in the evening.

The geological formation of the country changed the moment we entered the Independence road. Up to this time we had seen no primitive rocks, but now our road wound through the "canons" of the mountains, bordered by cliffs composed by huge masses of granite, until we arrived within five miles of Santa Fe; from here to the town the country is a succession of barren hills, covered in places with a growth of dwarf cedars, destitute of grass and totally unfit for cultivation.

The route we have travelled over from Fort Smith to Santa Fe, as measured with the chain, is 819½ miles; and, for so long a distance, I have never passed over a country where wagons could move along with as much ease and facility, without the expenditure of any labor in making a road, as upon this route. Our course being altogether upon the south side of the Canadian, and generally upon the ridges dividing the tributaries of that river from those of Red river and the Washita, until we reached the grand prairie, we were not obliged to cross any large streams, and but few ravines or gullies. After passing beyond the head of the Washita we found the plains approached and continued near the Canadian; consequently all the streams flowing into it were short and small, thereby affording water sufficient for the traveller's purpose, but not presenting any obstacle to his progress.

The general course of the Canadian, along our route, is east and west; and as Santa Fe is almost due west from Fort Smith—the latitude of the former being N. 35° 44' 6", of the latter about N. 35° 20,—this makes our route very direct between the two points. The country lying between the two meridians of Fort Smith and Santa Fe is intersected by a narrow belt of timbered land, running from north of the Canadian to the southern part of Texas, varying from ten to thirty miles in width. This, bordering the great western plains, forms the boundary line between the woodlands and prairies. That portion of the country lying east of this is generally a rich and fertile soil, varied by lawns and woodlands, abounding with a multi-

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tude of beautiful streams and rivulets, and in every respect well adapted to cultivation; whereas on the west, it is an ocean of barren prairie, but here and there a feeble stream and a few solitary trees.

It would seem as if the Creator had designed this as an immense natural barrier, beyond which agriculturists should not pass—leaving the great prairies for the savage to roam over at will.

There are no ranges of mountains to cross over on our road, and but few hills of any magnitude; and these could in most cases be avoided entirely by passing around them, or their slopes made very gradual and easy. Generally, the face of the country is extremely uniform and smooth.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that but few localities could be found upon the continent which (for as great a distance) would present as few obstacles to the construction of a railway as upon this route. It is true that, upon the western extremity, there is but little timber except cottonwood; but, in many places destitute of timber, there are large quarries of lime and sandstone, whose divisional structures are so perfectly smooth and uniform that the masses could easily be wrought into shape, and in many cases made use of as substitutes for timber. The surface of the ground is generally so perfectly even and level that but little labor would be required to grade the road; and as there are but few hills or ravines, there would not be much excavation or embankment.

The following summary respecting the route from Dona Anna to Fort Smith, copied from the concluding pages of Captain Marcy's report contains, as we believe, the only authentic account that has ever been published of the country between the sources of the Red river and El Paso on the Rio Grande:

I shall now close my report with a few general remarks in reference to the country we have passed over, the relative merits of the two routes, and the probability of finding other better lines of communication between the Mississippi river, New Mexico, and California.

In the first place, I beg leave to remark, that before leaving Fort Smith for Santa Fe I had been led into very erroneous notions in regard to the geography of the country lying between the Rio Grande and the heads of the rivers running into the United States and Gulf of Mexico. From the best maps I could find, I was induced to believe that there were extensive ranges of lofty mountains running across the route from El Paso to Fort Smith, which could not be avoided, and that there were large streams in some places, where upon examination none are found; that in other places there were no streams, where indeed there are many. For instance, upon many of the modern and most approved maps, the Rio Pecos, or, as it is improperly termed by some, the Rio Puerco, is laid down as running from north to south nearly parallel to the Rio del Norte, and at a distance of about forty or fifty miles from it, when its course for nearly a hundred miles, that we have followed it, is but aout 25° south of east; and instead of being fifty miles from the Rio del Norte, it is two hundred and four in nearly a direct line. This opinion has been so

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general, that several parties of emigrants on their way to New Mexico left the Rio Pecos in the morning, expecting to reach the Rio Grande the same night; and some of them falling into a route where there was no water, travelled several days in a westerly direction, suffering greatly, and in some instances perishing before they reached the river. The inhabitants at El Paso in one instance sent out water to the relief of emigrants who were too much exhausted to get it, and who would otherwise have probably died upon the plains.

Disturnell's map of Mexico, &c., upon which the boundary between the United States and Mexico is by the treaty defined, is one of the most inaccurate of all those I have seen, so far as relates to the country over which I have passed. He makes a greater error than most others in laying down the Pecos, and has the Colorado, Brazos, and Red river all inaccurately placed. Upon the Red river he has a very large branch coming from far west, near El Paso, which he calls "Ensenado Choctaw." This is altogether an imaginary stream, as no one who has been in the country ever heard of it; neither does any branch of Red River extend to within three hundred miles of the Rio del Norte. There are but three principal tributaries to Red river above Fort Washita; these are the Big and the Little Witchita and the Ke-che-a-qua-ho-no, but neither flows far from towards El Paso. These, with the Main branch of Red river and the Brazos, all have their sources in extensive salt plains far east of the Rio Pecos. Their waters are strongly saline and unpalatable, and for a long distance run through a country poorly watered, and bordered by rugged cliffs and deep ravines. Hence it appears to me inpracticable to find a road to the Rio Grande which shall follow up the course of either of these streams. Even if the road could be made to the head of one of them, it would terminate at the eastern border of the Llano Estacado; for no man, as I have remarked before, attempts to cross that desert, except at certain points.

It therefore appears to me, that if a route could be found in nearly a direct line from a desirable point in the United States, which would skirt the border of the plain, and at the same time have sufficient water and wood upon it at all seasons of the year for the traveller's use, that would be the best location for a road, as, in this case, the road would cross the head branches of streams where there would be an abundance of water, and no heavy hills or large rivers to pass. Fortunately, on our return from New Mexico we fell in a route of this description, and had no difficulty in finding an abundant supply of wood, water and grass upon nearly the whole route.

On leaving the valley of the Rio del Norte, our road passed through a gap or pass in the first chain of mountains in a direction which would have taken me near Fort Smith, but I was obliged here to change our course to avoid the Sacramento chain of mountains lying across our route, as our guide told me there was no practicable pass for wagons through there. I therefore bore south, and crossed the level plain dividing the two ranges to the "Sierra Waco." Our road thus far is but little more elevated than the table land adjacent to the valley of the Rio Grande. From this point we ascended about two hundred feet through a sinuous valley or canon of gentle grade to the second bench, at the southern extremity of the Sierra Alto. We then

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crossed another extensive plain of about eighty miles in width, which brought us to the Sierra Guadalupe: here we encountered the margin of another high plain, which forms the third and highest bench between the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos, the difference between the summit level at this point and Dona Ana not being over five hundred feet. From this chain of mountains the road descends to the valley of the Pecos, about two hundred feet. Thus, from the Rio Grande to the Pecos, a distance of two hundred and four miles, there are but three hills of any magnitude to ascend in coming east, and those with a little expense could be made as good as any road in our country. From the valley of the Pecos to the sand hills the road ascends probably two hundred feet, but the slope is so uniform that it is hardly perceptible. These hills are near the southern extremity of the great desert of the Llano Estacado, and stand upon the summit of the plain dividing the waters of the Rio Pecos from those that run east and south into the United States.

Our road from here runs across the "Llano Estacado" for seventy miles upon a perfect level prairie as firm and smooth as marble. It then descends from the high table land about fifty feet into a rolling prairie country, where the Colorado of Texas has its source. Thus far there is but little timber or water upon our route, except at certain points noted upon the map; but these points can be made from day to day with loaded teams. As if, however, in compensation for the absence of other favors, nature, in her wise economy, has adorned the entire face of the country with a luxuriant verdure of different kinds of grama grass, affording the most nutritious sustenance for animals, and rendering it one of the best countries for grazing large flocks and herds that can be conceived of.

Immediately after we descended from the high table lands, we struck upon an entirely different country from the one we had been passing over before. By a reference to the map it will be seen that we kept near the plain upon the head branches of the Colorado and the Clear Fork of the Brazos. Here we found a smooth road over a gently undulating country of prairies and timber, and abounding with numerous clear spring branches for two hundred miles, and in many places covered with large groves of mezquite timber, which makes the very best of fuel. The soil cannot be surpassed for fertility. The grass remains green during the entire winter, and the climate is salubrious and healthy; indeed, it possesses all the requisites that can be desired for making a fine agricultural country, and I venture to predict that at no very distant period it will contain a very dense population. It is only necessary for our practical farmers to see it and have protection from the incursion of the Indians, to settle it at once.

Soon after crossing the Rio Brazos, our road strikes out upon the high ridge lying between the waters of the Trinity and Red river; and it appears as if nature had formed this expressly for a road, as it runs for a hundred miles through a country which is frequently much broken up upon each side with hills and deep ravines; and the only place where wagons can pass is directly upon the crest of this natural defile. It is as firm and smooth as a turnpike, with no streams of magnitude or other obstructions through the entire distance to near

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Preston, where we left it and crossed Red river. From Preston to Fort Washita, and thence to our outward route upon Gains's creek, the road passes through the Chickasaw country, which is rolling, and in many places covered with a great variety of large timber, and well watered, with no mountains or high hills to pass over. Hence you will perceive that from Dona Ana to Fort Smith, a distance of 994 miles, our road passes over smooth and very uniformly level ground, crossing no mountains or deep valleys, and for five hundred miles upon the eastern extremity runs through the heart of a country possessing great natural advantages. I conceive this to be decidedly the best overland wagon route to California for several reasons, among which are the following:

1. I was assured by several of the best guides in New Mexico—among others Messrs. Lereux, Kit Carson, Hatcher, and Thomas—that there was no point upon the Rio Grande north of San Diego from which wagons could pass through the extensive ranges of mountains lying west of that river, and that it would be necessary to take Colonel Cook's route to the head of the Gila. Should emigrants go to Santa Fe therefore, they have to travel three hundred miles down the river to reach this point, whereas our return route leaves this road almost directly at the placer.

2. The roads from Fort Smith and Indpendence to Santa Fe being over eight hundred miles, and the distance down the Rio Grande three hundred more over a very sandy road, makes these routes longer than the southern route from Fort Smith by two hundred miles.

3. As there is grass upon this route at all seasons of the year, it can be travelled at any time. It is true that the old grama grass dries up early in the spring, but appears to cure like hay, and does not lose its nutritious properties.

4. As San Diego on the Rio Grande, the mouth of the Gila River, and San Diego on the Pacific, are all very nearly upon the same parallel of latitude, (32° 45′ 54″,) our southern route would form a direct line of communication with Cooke's road from the United States through to the Pacific, and probably shorter by several hundred miles than any other.

There is a difference of thirteen degrees longitude between Fort Smith and Dona Ana, and ten degrees difference between Dona Ana and San Diego, in California. The probable distance, therefore, from Fort Smith through to the Pacific would not be more than about seventeen hundred miles. Emigrants with good cattle, and well supplied with the proper "outfit" for the journey, should go through in four months with ease.

As I have remarked before, I consider oxen to be the best description of cattle for the prairies; and emigrants, before leaving for California, should provide themselves with one or two extra pairs to be ready to supply the places of any which may fail or die upon the road. They should take light, strong wagons, and transport nothing but provisions and such other articles as are absolutely required upon the journey. Their provisions should be secured in small packages, and not suffered to become wet. Each wagon should have a double cover, a water-cask, and extra axle-pole and pair of hounds, before going out into the plains, as after this no timber is to be found suitable

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for such purposes. They should form parties or companies of from seventy-five to a hundred men each, which would be sufficient for protection, guarding animals, &c. While travelling through the Indian country they should herd their animals, night and day, with the utmost vigilance and care, and never allow them to move from camp without an armed guard.

The best season for emigrants to leave the United States for California, upon the southern road, is about the first of June. There would then be good grass and water to the Rio Grande, and they would reach there about the last of July. This would give them time to stop two or three weeks to graze and recruit their animals, and lay in additional supplies, should they require any, for the remainder of their journey. Flour, corn, vegetables, and beef cattle, as also many articles of merchandize that travellers require—such as clothing, shoes, &c.—can be obtained for moderate prices at Dona Ana or El Paso.

Leaving the Rio Grande about the first of August, they would reach the Colorado of California after the annual flood, which occurs in July and August, overflows the banks for several miles on each side, and renders it utterly impassable for wagons; and in this way they would arrive at San Diego during the healthy season.

From all I can learn of the other routes to California, I am induced to believe that, should our government, at any future time, determine upon making a national road of any description across the continent, the southern route we have travelled is eminently worthy of consideration. We find upon none of the northern routes as much water, timber, or rich, fertile soil, as upon this. There are many more mountains to pass over, and during a part of the year they are buried in deep snows.

I have been kindly allowed the perusal of a letter written by an officer of the army (an attentive and experienced observer of nature) who has recently passed over that portion of the northern route between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie, in which he speaks of the country in the following language: "The country between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie is a vast, undulating, sandy desert—but little wood or water—totally destitute of interest, and utterly worthless, and must remain so forever: it never can be inhabited to any extent, as there is no soil, and the seasons are too short."

The distance between these two places is three hundred and sixty-four miles. In one place, wood for cooking has to be carried for three consecutive days in wagons, and in several places it is necessary to carry water.

The road from Independence, after passing through a country of poor soil, and very destitute of wood, for a great distance, passes over lofty and rugged mountains, near Santa Fe.

Lieutnant Colonel Emory states that the arable soil upon this road extends to the 99th degree of longitude. Therefore, if a road could be made from the Missouri river to California, it would pass through a very barren country, which could not be settled or improved; whereas one constructed through the country we have passed over from Dona Ana to Fort Smith, with the protection which a chain of military posts along the route would afford, would open a vast tract of

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beautiful country to the notice of agriculturists, and would be settled in a very short time.

The advantages which this route possesses over others adapt it in a preeminent degree to the construction of a railroad. For the reasons I have mentioned, and from all the examination and consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I cannot resist the strength of my own convictions that any experienced and impartial engineer, after a thorough and careful reconnoisance of all the different routes, would at once give this the preference over any other.

From Dona Ana or El Paso to near where we crossed Red river—a distance of 700 miles—there are probably as few difficulties to encounter as upon any other road that can be found in our country. Throughout this entire distance it would not be necessary to make a single tunnel, or to use a stationary engine. There would be but few heavy excavations or embankments; and for a great portion of the distance the surface of the earth is so perfectly firm and smooth, that it would appear to have been designed by the Great Architect of the Universe for a railroad, and adapted and fitted by nature's handiwork for the reception of the superstructure. There is an abundance of building stone, and an inexhaustible amount of mezquite timber, which, for its durability, is admirably adapted for use as sleepers, and for fuel.

From Red river it could be carried to Fort Smith without difficulty, or to any other point that might be selected. This, united with a railroad from the Rio Grande to the San Diego, would give us a great national highway across our continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in a very direct line, and would enable the traveller to pass safely and comfortably over a distance in a week which before required four months of toil, hardship, and danger. It would afford our government a cheap and rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and would enable us to communicate with our far-distant territories in a few hours.

These considerations, in connexion with the vast and incalculable commercial benefits that the whole civilized world would receive, would render it a monument to the genius, enterprise, and philanthropy of the American people.

In view of the extensive region of fertile soil, embracing the valley of the Arkansas, and the entire state of Texas, we say to our south-western friends, persevere in your efforts:—possessing an agreeable and healthful climate, a generous soil, and exhaustless deposits of mineral wealth—you only require a communication, by railway, to the commercial metropolis of the West, to make yours, in many respects, the most desirable part of the whole region west of the Mississippi.

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ARTICLE IV.

Sales of Real Estate in St. Louis.

The extensive sales of unimproved real estate, in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, during the present year, has led many to believe that a spirit of speculation prevails throughout our entire community, and that an enormous debt has been created on that account. Believing that such opinions are calculated to raise the price, and check the free circulation of money at home, and also impair credit abroad, we have inquired into the facts, for the purpose of placing this subject in its true light before the public. And we are gratified to find, that the operations in real estate, up to the present time have not, in our opinion, been so extensive as to affect in any considerable degree the pecuniary condition of the community.

We are assured that the sales of improved property have been quite limited in amount, and, probably, fall below an average of the last four or five years.

It is true that the operations outside of the city limits have been extensive, and far exceed the demand for immediate use, but the debt created on that account is divided amongst a large number of individuals; the most of whom, as it is understood, have purchased with a view to future improvement. One-fourth of the purchase money on the sale of real estate is usually paid in hand, and the balance in three annual instalments. The price of building lots outside of the city generally ranges from $200 to $300, and it is reasonable to conclude that the most of those who have purchased but a single Lot will be able to meet their payments as they fall due.

We are informed that a large portion of the out lots, sold this year, have been purchased by Germans, a class of citizens who are rarely mistaken in their ability to meet their contracts. But few, if any, of our merchants are known to have dealt at all in real estate, except for the purpose of immediate occupation or improvement.

From inquiries, made of the most extensive real estate agents in the city, we are authorised to state, that the sales of real estate under the denomination of City or Building lots, from the first of January of this year, up to the present time, do not ex-

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ceed two million five hundred thousand dollars. And besides deducting the cash payment from this sum, to arrive at the amount of indebtedness created, we should deduct at least $350,000, as the amount purchased by the heirs and representatives of A. Stoddard, deceased, whose purchases are to be regarded chiefly in the light of a partition. Now if we add to this the sum of $525,000, supposed to have been paid in cash, and deduct these two amounts from $2,500,000 gross sales, the entire indebtedness, created by the purchase of city lots, during the present year, will be found to be $1,625,000, to fall due by instalments extending through a period of six years. And although this sum may appear large to some minds, yet when we consider all the circumstances which attend it, we are persuaded, that, unless some unusual calamity shall befall the city, it will be paid without producing any material degree of embarrassment.

We had ourselves greatly overrated the sales of real estate made here during the current year, until inquired into the subject.

The Stoddard estate having sold for over $700,000, the people began to make extravagant estimates in respect to other transactions until we have heard of some who swelled the amount to $20,000,000. Such extravagant estimates are well calculated to make money lenders extravagant in their demands and produce a depressing influence upon every department of business.

None more than we deprecate a spirit of speculation in real estate. View it in whatsoever light we may, we trace evil consequences resulting from it, and when it prevails throughout a community, it never fails to overwhelm it with ruin for a season. But we are happy in the knowledge that no such spirit prevails in our city at present. It is true that there are a few enterprising individuals who deal in real estate and doubtless realize a profit from their operations, but in general the great body of our citizens look to the well earned profits of their legitimate business, rather than to speculations.

The pecuniary embarrassment resulting chiefly from excessive importations of foreign merchandise, during the last two years, has been felt in a greater or less degree by every class of our citizens; yet it is believed that the condition of our manufacturers and mechanics is as prosperous as in any previous period of our history; and from recent indications we have good grounds for the belief, that the most difficult point has been passed by our merchants.

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

ARTICLE V.

The Prairie Dog.

The traveler on the plains meets with no object perhaps that excites a higher degree of curiosity than the Prairie Dog, and although it has been described by Gregg and others, the following account of its habits may serve as a relief to the mind, after reading the preceding articles on commerce and internal improvements.

We are permitted to extract the following Chapter from a forthcoming work, entitled "Travels in search of the Elephant, or the Wanderings of an Artist, by Alfred S. Waugh Esq." We give the entire chapter, for although the story of the Labyrinths may seem to lead the reader somewhat too far from the subject under consideration; yet those who like an amusing story will be amply compensated for the digression.

CHAPTER—XXIII, VOLUME II.

MORA VALLEY.

THE PRAIRIE DOG.

One morning whilst rambling over this valley, I was led to make some researches among the dog towns in the neighborhood. I had made many attempts to get some of their inhabitants into my possession, but without the slightest success. Shooting seemed to be of no use, for they were always close to their houses, and, whether killed or wounded, they invariably disappeared the moment I fired at them, and some way or other, none of them gave me a chance in their open streets. Weary with my fruitless efforts, it was at once determined to enter upon the business of exploration among their subterranean abodes, and if possible, capture them in their own homes. Accordingly I set our little friend Mickey Whelan, who, by the by, was returning to the United States on his own hook, as the Kentuckians say, and an other fellow traveller to work with pick-axe and spade, in order to come at a correct knowledge of the domestic manners of those strange little animals. But before we began our excavations, it was proposed to try the experiment of inundating their houses, and by so doing, drive them out into the open air where we hoped to be able to catch them as they would come forth. One barrel after an other of water had been hauled from the creek and poured into the entrances, but no sooner did we empty each vessel than the water disappeared, without producing the slightest effect whatever. Again and again did we repeat the experiment, yet not a solitary dog raised his nose above the ground. At last coming to the conclusion, that the extreme droughtiness of the earth militated against our operations, it was determined, as we could not drown them

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out, we would dig them up *nolens volens*. Mickey freely lent himself to the task, and displayed in all his movements a perfect acquaintance with the instrument he was using. He worked with as much energy and devotion as if life and death depended upon his individual exertions; nor was his co-laborer behind him in the pursuit of knowledge. It would have rejoiced the heart of the great Belzoni himself, to have seen the labors of those men. First they made a descent by a perpendicular opening to the depth of six or eight feet, then they ran a level to the distance of fourteen or fifteen more, and following the windings of the passages extended their researches far and wide; the deeper and more extensive they made their way, the further they seemed to be from the attainment of their object. Still, Mickey and his comrade continued their labors without a moments cessa ion; sometimes the passage would continue straight on, then it would turn to the right and anon to the left, now it would take an upward course and again descend, but no inner chamber could be found. "*Ah! thin by the powers of Moll Kelly, but ye'r kute crathers, and sure the ould boy himself could'nt find out yer parlor if he was to try, for there's no ind to yer krucked hall, bad screen to you for kontrary brutes*" exclaimed Mickey as he paused for a moment to contemplate the field of his labors. "I tell you what it is, *Kurnel*, the only way you can get hould of thim is to earthquake thim out." How is that I asked. "Oh, the sorr an easier thing in life sir, all you have to do is to dig a big hole in the ground, bury a can of gun-powdher and blow thim up sky high as they do the rocks in the quarry, and sure if you dont git thim alive and kicking, "praps you'l git thim dead and may be that'l do as well." Not exactly, I replied, I am more anxious to find out how they live when at home than to capture their dead carcasses. "Ah! thin, he replied, ye'l have to travel a long way before ye come to their bed-rooms. Arrah musha! sir, did you iver hear tell of the great king of Egypt who built his palace away down in the ground in order to keep people from botherin him whiniver he wished to be all alone by himself? Well sir, he give directions to his bricklayer to build the intrance in sich a kurus manner, that none but himself, and the queen, and the prince, could find their way into the room where he used to sit upon a great big goolden *trone*, smokin his pipe like a christian man, all as one. Now sir, do you see, the bricklayer or builder, or whativer ye plase to call him, was a mighty cunnin man in all sorts of schaming (scheming) and by the same token he was a great magicianer likewise also, who could trick owld Nick and give him odds into the bargain. Well, the same betoken, he put on his considerin cap, lit his pipe and made himself a tumbler of hot whiskey punch, and sot down over his big book, to invint a puzzle that would'nt be found out by morthal man—barrin he was let into the sayeret, so he sot up all night smokin his dudgheen to keep his nose warm—for it was a could night—and drinkin the hot consolation before him from time to time, just to keep the wind out of his stomack—for he was subject to the kolic, and more betoken the punch used to help him mightily to a clear way of thinkin whiniver he got bothered by too much study. So ye see sir, after spending the whole blessed night in the way I tell ye of, he goes to the king in the mornin, "God save yer majesty" says he to the king,

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save ye kindly, the king says back again to him—for ye must know that the king was a mighty p'lite man and prided himself on his jintility. "Ye look as if ye'd been up all night my man" says the king; troth, ye may say that, says the builder, and I've done a power of thinkin for yer majesty, but I've made an invintion that'l beat the world for kuteness, intirely, so it will, and is'nt it myself that's wake with fastin and study, so if yer plase my lord, I'l take a drink of wather to refresh me." The sorra, a taste of that same dirty stuff ye'l get here my man, says the king. "*Och musha, a worra sthruc* thin, if I dont I'l not be able to stand up and insince your majesty into my plans, for it's going to faint I am, sure enough, if I dont git somethin to wet my lips with, says the builder. "No, no, my gossoon" says the king, no wather is iver drunk in my house; arrah masha, do ye think that I'm a haythen brute to let a christian crsyther drink wather, whin I've loads and lashins of the real mountain dew in my cellar." With that the king rings the bell and whin the ould butler made his appearance, he was tould to bring up a bottle of pottheen from below stairs, with the rest of the materials for makin punch. Well now, as luck would have it, the punch revived him like——— the builder I mean, and he began to talk mighty p'litly and showed the king his plan, and whin the king saw it all beautifully pictured out on paper, his eyes began to sparkle and says, he "be jabers yer a great man intirely, and if ye only carry out the work as ye planned it, I'll make a lord of ye—and there's my hand on it." Well, lo and behould! the builder wint to work, he, and his min, and they made the completest job of it ye iver clapped yer two eyes upon, it was easy enough to git into the place, but it would puzzle the fairies to git out of it, for, first there was one passage and thin there was another running off in every direction so that ye got lost before ye could say Jack Robinson. And unless ye knew the saycret the dickens a bit ye could tell where ye were going to. The king himself got bothered the first time he wint there, and only for the builder, who kept close behind him, the sorra scran to the bit if he iver could find his way into daylight again. At last all was right and the king was mightily plased whin he learned the saycret, and was as good as his word, so the builder was made a great lord of immediantly."

"The great saycret of the whole affair was this sir, do ye see, all the rooms and passages run into each other in such a kurus manner that in case of an insurrection among his people, while the inimy would be gróping about in the dark to find him, the king who could hear thim coming in at one door, could make his escape by an other, so he called the place a *labor-in*, by reason of the trouble they would be in to find him. And now, sir, do ye perceave? I'm thinkin the place we've got into is a *labor-in*, for there's no tellin whether we're goin right or wrong, and praps while we're workin our lives out here, the inhabitants, as ye call thim, have made their escape by some other intrance."

This singular story of Mickey's, although conveyed with all the absurdity of a legend, not only served to amuse me, by the peculiarity of the delivery, but led me to speculating upon the possibility of a general communication between all the domiciles of this interesting little animal whose territories we were then invading. The few

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hours experience we had had in our exploring expedition allowed me to come to the conclusion that such might possibly be the case, for there appeared to be a perfect *labyrinth* of passages to which there seemed to be no end; and as the greater part of the day had been consumed in the work without producing the desired end, I called off from labor to refreshment, fully satisfied in my own mind at least, that I had acquired some information. Upon speaking of the experiment to Mr. James Bonney,* I was told that others had tried to ascertain the knowledge which I had sought to gain, but with no better success, and that some had even gone so far as to find out that a general communication actually did exist. So, after all, the imaginative mind of Master Mickey had not strayed far from the truth when a vague recollection of the story of the Egyptian *labyrinth*, which he must have heard, led him to suppose a similar state of affairs might be the case in the present instance. Of this curious little animal Gregg says:

"The prairie dog has been recorded by some naturalists a species of the Marmot (*arctomys ludoviciana*;) yet it seems to possess scarce any other quality in common with this animal except that of burrowing. Some have supposed, it is true, that like the Marmot, they lie torpid during the cold season; and it is observed in "Long's Expedition," that, "as they pass the winter in a lethargic state, they lay up no provisions" &c., but this is no doubt erroneous; for I have the concurrent testimony of several persons, who have been upon the prairies in the winter, that, like rabbits and squirrels, they issue from their abodes every soft day; and therefore lay up, no doubt, a hord of hay (as there is rarely anything else to be found in the vicinity of their towns) for winter's use."

"A collection of their burrows," continues this author, has been termed by travellers a "dog town," which comprises from a dozen or so, to some thousands in the same vicinity; often covering an area of several square miles. They generally locate upon firm, dry plains, coated with fine short grass, upon which they feed; for they are no doubt exclusively herbivorous. But even when tall grass surrounds, they seem commonly to destroy this within their "streets" which are nearly always found 'paved" with a fine species suited to their palates. They must need but little water, if any at all, as their 'towns, are often, indeed generally, found in the midst of most arid plains—unless we suppose they dig down to subterranean fountains, at least they evidently burrow remarkably deep. Attempts either to dig or drown them out of their holes have generally proved unsuccessful."

Kendal in his "Narrative" gives a very graphic description of the habits of these creatures.

"In their habits", says he, "they are clannish, social, and extremely convivial, never living alone like other animals, but, on the contrary,

* James Bonney, an Englishman by birth, was a resident at the Mora, an excellent, good hearted fellow and very much esteemed by the Santa Fe traders. He was murdered by a Mexican shortly after I returned to the United States, in 1846.

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always formed in large villages or large settlements. They are a wild, frolicsome, mad-cap set of fellows, when undisturbed, uneasy and ever on the move, and appear to take especial delight in chattering away their time, and visiting from hole to hole to gossip and talk over each other's affairs—at least so their actions would indicate. On several occasions," he says, "I crept close to their villages, without being observed, to watch their movements. Directly in the centre of one of them I particularly noticed a very large dog, sitting in front of the door or entrance to his burrow, and by his own actions and those of his neighbors it really seemed as though he was the president, major, or chief—at all events he was the big dog of the place. For at least an hour I secretly watched the operations in this community. During that time the large dog I have mentioned received at least a dozen visits from his fellow dogs, which would stop and chat with him a few moments, and then run off to their domicils. All this while he never left his post for one moment, and I thought I could discover a gravity in his deportment not discernible in those by which he was surrounded. Far be it from me to say that the visits he received were upon business, or had any thing to do with the local government of the village; but it certainly appeared so. If any animal has a system of laws regulating the body politic, it is certainly the prairie dog."

When I first saw these cities of the desert, I was for a moment or two rather disappointed in my expectations. From all which I had heard or read, I had formed an idea that they were a variety of the canine species, and looked as a matter of course to see a small dog; but what was my surprise when startled by a variety of sounds resembling the noise made by those dutch toy dogs of the shops,I looked down from my horse to ascertain what it was, that was saluting me in so novel a manner, *tcheip, tcheip—tcheip* sounded in every direction,—*tcheip, tcheip—tcheip*, was repeated by hundreds of voices, I looked to the right hand and then to the left,—*tcheip, tcheip—tcheip*, still saluted my bewildered ears; I turned in my saddle—*tcheip, tcheip—tcheip*, swelled up around me—there was no end to *tcheip, tcheip—tcheip*—it was incessant and reached me no matter how I turned about. Now, whether this was the voice of welcome or a warning to be cautious in my progress through their settlement, I could not tell, for I was entirely ignorant of the language, in which they addressed me, and could make no reply to what they were saying. At length at some distance from where I was, I saw a few small animals of a yellowish color, somewhat resembling the common squirrel in shape, running about from cone to cone, and either taking up a position on the top of it, or at once descending into the earth. Sometimes a venerable looking fellow would sit on his hind quarters on the roof of a large house, while others would collect round him on the ground, and with all the gravity of Indians in council, sit in silence as if listening to the talk of a chief. On such occasions it is very rarely you ever hear more than one speaking at a time. I have watched them for hours and could have almost fancied them rational creatures, they behaved with so much propriety. Now and then I observed a larger house than others in the town, which might lead one to suppose that grades of society existed amongst them, and that this was the palace or

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white house of a king, a president or perhaps a governor; but how they are governed, or what form of government they live under, whether a monarchy or a republic, I am unable to say, not having sufficient time to stay and make myself intimately acquainted with their manners and customs. I have no doubt, however, that a great deal of curious information might be obtained by any person who had taste and opportunity to study the "domestic manners" of these free-born citizens of the desert. They are said to be a very social people, and moreover, not bigotted in their ideas of aristocratic exclusiveness, for they allow the *Rattle-snake*, *the owl*, and *the Rabbit* to share their dwellings in common with themselves. That these different creatures live in peace with each other, I can not for one moment suppose, and how animals so totally distinct in their natures can possibly manage to live under the same roof is to me a most unaccountable matter. The *owl* is a bird of prey, the Rattle-snake is voracious and venemous, and the Rabbit herbivorous and the very opposite of the others. I am unable to say upon what the Prairie Dog feeds—indeed I am puzzled to know how they exist at all, for their towns are always in high, dry latitudes, and perfectly barren, or at least they look so. There can be but little hesitation in saying that the snake preys upon some of his neighbors, as a rattle-snake was killed to-day while in the act of swallowing a young dog, and it is more than probable the owl feasts off the same dish, and it is possible the poor rabbit is also sacrificed upon the same altar. The owl and rattle-snake are smaller than those found in the southern states, and what is most remarkable is that all these animals, except the rabbit, resemble each other in general color; namely a yellow or dun, or what painters might term, a dirty tawney.

Dr. Wislizenius when going out to Santa Fe was fortunate to procure a few specimens, which were preserved by his curator for him.

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COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

IMPORTS INTO CINCINNATI,

For five years, commencing September 1st, and ending August 31st, each year.

ARTICLES.	'46–'47	'47–'48	'48–'49	'49–'50	'50–'51
Apples, gr., bbs	26992	28674	22109	6415	16934
Beef	186	659	348	801	1101
Beef tcs	5	——	27	15	18
Bagging pcs	5561	79228	2094	324	——
Barley	79394	165528	87460	137925	111257
Beans	11688	8757	3067	5565	31037
Butter bbs	6345	6625	7721	3674	8259
Butter, firk & kgs	7090	6405	7999	7487	11043
Blooms, tons	2017	2203	9519	2545	2727
Bran, &c., sks	14594	1941	21995	49075	50976
Candles, bxs	207	133	414	718	697
Corn, bush	896258	361315	344810	649227	489195
Corn Meal	56775	29542	5504	3688	5508
Cider, bbs	8261	2288	4346	453	1047
Cheese, cks	483	164	281	97	74
Cheese, bxs	120301	138800	143265	165940	205444
Cotton, bales	12528	14476	9058	8551	7168
Coffee, sks	59337	80242	74961	67170	91177
Codfish, drums	292	311	516	464	441
Cooperage pcs	186186	179946	147352	201711	146691
Eggs, bxs & bbs	561	4035	4504	2041	5956
Flour, bbs	512587	151518	447844	231859	482772
Feathers, sks	2768	4467	4908	3432	2858
Fish, sund, bbs	16836	19215	18146	14527	19826
Fish. kgs & kits	2142	725	1059	1290	2694
Fruit, dried bush	82871	27464	38317	11802	41824
Grease, bush	482	585	878	1169	876
Glass, bxs	18002	20281	33868	34945	37099
Glassware, pkgs	17121	15025	19209	25712	28619
Hemp, bdls & bles	26678	15349	11161	12062	13254
Hides, loose	24376	33745	23766	30280	8132
Hides green, lbs	7513	10829	22774	14181	25424
Hay, bales	7019	8036	15751	14452	12691
Herring, bxs	1603	4190	2960	3546	3832
Hogs, head	38774	49847	52176	60902	111485
Hops, bales	1064	645	238	799	756
Iron & Steel, pcs	188215	197120	187864	186832	225039
do do bdls	33463	34213	29889	55168	66859
do do tons	1685	837	1768	2019	2570
Lead pigs	43675	39607	45544	49197	59113

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ARTICLES.	'46–'47	'47–'48	'48–'49	'49–'50	'50–'51
Lard bbls	21991	37978	28514	34173	36848
Do kgs	22722	41714	48187	63327	33087
Leather, bdls	5069	6579	6975	9620	10397
Lemons, bxs	2185	3068	4181	4183	3379
Lime, bbls	32016	63364	61278	56482	57537
Liq'rs, hhds & ps	3369	3115	4476	5802	1465
Mdz & sund, pkgs	263043	381537	68582	308523	175138
Do tons	7941	7308	837	4540	3370
Molasses, bbls	27218	51001	52591	54003	61490
Malt, bush	12562	7999	29910	41982	21356
Nails, kgs	54918	59983	55893	83973	83761
Oils, bbls	5663	6618	7427	5049	6764
Orangs, bxs &bbls	4137	5007	4317	6819	9302
Oakum, bales	1100	1486	1423	1799	1739
Oats, bush	372127	194557	185723	191924	164238
Oil Cake lbs	2225988	2811793	1767421	27870	194000
Pork&Bacon, hds	5476	4420	6178	7564	6277
Do do tcs	124	140	465	2358	1183
Do do bbls	40581	69828	44267	43227	31595
Pork in bulk lbs	8027399	9643063	9249380	1325756	14631330
Potatoes, bbls	15839	23439	17269	3898	19649
Pig Metal, tons	15868	21145	15612	17211	16110
Pim'o & P'r, bgs	3180	3455	1257	2558	2027
Rye, bush	41016	24336	22333	23397	44308
Rosin, &c., bbls	5004	11668	3298	12349	12511
Raisins, bxs	11990	22795	14927	11036	15648
Rope, Twine, &c.,	8003	7806	3950	3061	2007
Rice, tcs	1143	2494	3365	3556	4793
Sugar, hhds	16649	27152	22685	26760	29808
Do, bbls	7196	11175	7575	13005	18584
Do, bxs	5197	2928	1847	2467	3612
Seed, flax, bbls	25753	32060	22859	15570	20319
Do, grass	4964	4968	5923	4432	4104
Do, hemp	290	214	510	314	68
Salt, sks	56292	65265	76985	110650	50474
Do, bbls	124360	94722	76496	114107	79368
Shot, kgs	1118	809	818	1447	1567
Tea, pkgs	5148	2931	7412	9802	7821
Tobacco, hhds	6200	4051	3471	3213	3701
Do, bales	822	1229	1311	887	1697
Do, bxs & kgs	9241	14815	12463	17772	19945
Tallow, bbls	1748	2473	1829	1225	3682
Wines, bls & ¼cks	4006	2251	2693	6874	3401
Do, bkts & bxs	1419	2272	2100	4296	5060
Wheat, bush	590809	570813	385388	322699	388660
Wool, bales	2960	1943	1686	1277	1866
Whiskey, bbls	184639	170436	165419	186678	244014
Cotton Yarn pkgs	9271	6403	5560	3494	5577
Do, lbs	146541	284095	262893	174885	124594

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EXPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

For five years, commencing September 1st and ending August 31st, each year.

ARTICLES.		'46–'47	'47–'48	'48–'49	'49–'50	'50–'51
Apples green,	bbls	14444	8512	5824	3519	8064
Alcohol		1943	1771	3022	3302	5038
Beef		10367	14811	12523	7558	19937
Do,	tcs	5970	3615	9332	6625	9356
Beans	bbls	3782	1097	1680	2469	1832
Brooms	doz	5108	3760	3333	7355	8735
Butter	bbls	1348	2937	1272	964	3258
Do	firkins & kegs	31194	28315	24398	24693	36185
Bran, &c.	sks	3842	3761	233	4322	5789
Bagging	pcs	8867	12632	15910	9353	8212
Corn	sks	258198	53021	7176	57248	20137
Cornmeal	bbls	88882	19999	3160	1179	2148
Cheese	csk	1132	30	121	106	25
Do	bxs	70104	59374	55134	86902	121755
Candles		1662	29189	39640	67447	143412
Cattle	head	872	733	97	30	440
Cotton	bales	5019	6123	4029	1896	5132
Coffee	sks	13037	18581	18909	22030	38158
Cooperage	pcs	41121	38924	55617	73637	63804
Eggs	bbls	10308	9450	5229	4246	7258
Flour		581920	201011	267420	98908	390131
Feathers	sks	4000	3736	3824	5380	4095
Fruit dried,	bush	16077	5074	8317	1850	17480
Grease	bbls	694	4268	6922	7597	4426
Grass seed		3967	2431	2387	2528	2830
Horses	head	2026	1268	378	468	599
Hay	bales	327	94	1048	564	638
Hemp		8733	5659	2198	1164	3112
Hides	lbs	164930	60880	73209	62865	48079
Hides	No.	12444	9024	7731	11225	12459
Iron	pcs	68905	127193	43025	54075	108255
Do	bdls	9339	17351	7081	36245	44110
Do	tons	5646	6916	6270	5767	9776
Lard	bbls	49878	81679	37521	39192	30391
Do	kgs	150828	208696	130509	170167	71300
Lard Oils	bbls	6199	8277	9350	16984	26110
Linseed Oil		6032	3878	3020	4879	7821
Molasses		9046	18332	17750	25878	25098
Oil Cake	tons	5216	4397	2274	743	963
Oats	sks	140067	41675	212	5023	11707
Potatoes	bbls	34130	15687	7073	5283	19823

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ARTICLES.		'46–'47	'47–'48	'48–'49	'49–'50	'50–'51
Pork and Bacon	hhds	31538	37162	39470	23529	302 0
Do	tcs	7893	8862	10930	22477	20762
Do	bbls	137218	196186	186192	193581	122086
Do. in bulk	lb	——	——	——	13448	2974
Pork boxes and	lbs	3478850	759188	924256	2310699	4753953
Rope, &c. *	pkgs	8723	5556	4369	3451	6272
Soap	bxs	10000	11095	11393	17443	21553
Sheep	head	726	1400	522	——	460
Sugar	hhds	4998	11659	8443	9650	13000
Salt	bbls	65346	39656	39990	29509	28585
Do	sks	4416	5057	5403	8301	7144
Seed, flaxs	bbls	291	2785	808	333	443
Sundry mdz	pkgs	224957	341363	210049	615641	349181
Do mdze	tons	18179	16848	21466	11109	10350
Do liquors	bbls	7193	9364	10913	11798	19297
Do manufac'res	pcs	22251	42412	949 4	56810	22103
Do produce	pkgs	17879	28822	17609	10327	13958
Starch	bxs	5820	8177	7904	9491	14109
Tallow		4543	5582	4975	4311	5927
Tobacco	kgs & bxs	9718	9352	7497	6905	18345
Do	hhds	6011	3812	3309	4847	2856
Do	bales	273	123	126	77	160
Vinegar	bbls	3814	2753	1288	2404	3756
Whisky	bbls	183928	186509	136911	179540	231324
Wool	bales	2452	2298	1109	2 56	2725
Do	lb	36710	7037	10230	16841	4836
White Lead	kgs	——	——	——	40294	50857
Pcs Castings		——	——	——	54399	36266
Do	tons	——	——	——	2385	1121

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VALUE OF SPECIFIC ARTICLES

Imported into Cincinnati from September 1, 1850, to September 1, 1851, and the corresponding time last season.

ARTICLES.	1850—51.		Total Value.	Last Season.
	Amount.	Average price.		
Apples, bbls.....	16934	$1 00	16934	11278
Beef, do.....	1101	10 00	11010	7209
Barley, bushels.....	111257	90	100131	103443
Butter, bbls.....	8259	12	99108	99198
Do kegs.....	110431	10	110431	59869
Blooms, tons.....	2727	60 00	165620	152700
Corn, bushels.....	489195	40	195662	246706
Cheese, boxes.....	205444	2 00	410888	398206
Cotton, bales.....	7168	40 00	286720	384795
Coffee, sacks.....	91177	10	911770	1310633
Flour, bbls.....	482772	3 50	1689702	1101329
Hemp, bale.....	13254	15 00	198810	168868
Hogs, head.....	334000	7 50	2505000	460000
Lead, pigs.....	59413	3 00	207945	167208
Lard, bbls.....	36889	17 50	64557	444246
Lard, kegs.....	31087	3 50	108804	151984
Molasses, bbls.....	61490	12 00	733880	594033
Oats, bushels.....	163258	35	12140	57577
Bacon, hhds.....	6277	50 00	313850	249579
Bacon, tcs.....	1183	25 00	29575	28296
Pork, bbls.....	31595	12 00	379140	381350
Pork, lbs.....	146373 0	5½	804723	497156
Pig Metal, tons.....	16110	25 00	402950	447486
Rice, tcs.....	4783	25 00	119575	85344
Sugar, hhds.....	29808	60 00	1798480	1364760
Sugar, bbls.....	18584	14 00	260176	195075
Sugar, boxes.....	3612	30 00	108360	57208
Wheat, bushels.....	588660	70	272062	302756
Whisky, bbls.....	244047	8 00	1952376	1680102

The total value of the avove this year is $13,146,348, against $12,668,379 last year.

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A Comparative Monthly Statement of Steamboat Arrivals at this Port for three years, ending September 1, 1851.

ARRIVALS FROM

MONTHS.	New Orleans.			Pittsburgh.			St. Louis.			Other Ports.			Total.		
	'48–9	'49–50	'50–51	'48–9	'49–50	'50–51	'48–9	'49–50	'50–51	'48–9	'49–50	'50–51	'48–9	'49–50	'50–51
September	12	8	6	72	46	54	19	20	20	168	186	140	271	260	220
October	—	4	6	63	82	66	30	32	20	141	177	145	234	295	237
November	22	24	19	95	80	60	32	39	24	155	219	177	304	362	280
December	51	28	38	65	66	57	26	26	25	158	227	190	300	337	310
January	53	10	42	47	42	45	9	9	9	158	195	242	235	286	338
February	45	38	40	46	65	43	13	19	5	130	184	194	230	306	282
March	36	40	46	87	84	68	21	24	17	152	234	249	308	382	380
April	35	17	24	90	84	73	40	34	22	180	125	248	345	260	367
May	22	17	29	51	63	61	41	25	21	182	226	239	296	331	350
June	16	17	19	58	64	42	18	20	20	177	230	255	269	331	316
July	19	17	9	24	40	39	15	18	11	130	184	254	188	259	313
August	8	10	10	28	44	50	6	10	20	193	180	225	235	244	305
Total	319	260	288	726	750	658	278	276	214	1924	2367	2538	3239	3653	3698

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

NO. I.

SPIRIT GLORY,

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.'
Endymion.

Burke, in his work on the Sublime and Beautiful, manifested a genius in keeping with his subject. By the power of an original and profound insight, he penetrated into the mysterious source, whence the pleasing and violent enjoyment is derived in intercourse with nature and with art. He pointed out the peculiarities which marked the Beautiful with elaborate detail, and handled the elements of the Sublime as a surgeon handles his anatomical subject. But it is curious to observe that, throughout the whole work, he gives no precise definition of his idea of Beauty. He however states, 'we must conclude that beauty is for the greater part, some quality in bodies acting mechanically upon the human mind by the intervention of the senses which excites in us the passion of love or some correspondent affection.'

It strikes a person of highly cultivated feeling, and against so high an authority it should be remarked with extreme delicacy and firm assurance, that there is something lacking in this definition; for there are ideas and emotions of a moral nature, as distinctly discernible by the eye of the Spirit, as roses are by the eye of the body, whether the ideas, emotions or roses be in bud or in full bloom, and which by their pleasing form and pleasing sweetness excite the passion of love to enjoy them. There are qualities in ideas and emotions before they are expressed, acting *divinely* without any intervention of the senses which excite in the person who entertains them, as Burke says, the passion of love or some correspondent affection.

Every man of sense is supposed to perceive beforehand what he expresses, he knows what he is going to say, he sees within himself the form and quality of the ideas and emotions which he is about to present to the view of other people, and if he be a man of sound good sense, and feels the passion of love or some correspondent affection stimulated within him, at the insight of certain ideas and emotions which arise like truth from the earth, or which descend

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like mercy from heaven, within him, making him a wiser and a better and therefore of necessity a happier man, and his judgment be convinced that a kindred passion or affection would be stimulated within the breast of other people, if those ideas and emotions which are present within him were presented to them, and he also be bold enough to be just, he will give forth those ideas and emotions to the world, that the human family may possibly thus also be made wiser and better and therefore happier in their condition.

The ideas and emotions that arose and descended within the person of John Bunyan, while he was in prison and before he wrote his radiant work— the *Pilgrim's Progress*, were of this order. The *Holy Writings* only are translated into more languages than the *Pilgrim's Progress*. It appears to stand second best in the power of charming the human family to wisdom and goodness. The *Holy writings* possess the qualities of beauty. The *Pilgrim's Progress* possesses the qualities of beauty. The ideas and emotions that arose and descended within the person of John Bunyan before he uttered this book, possessed the qualities of beauty. Around the name of Bunyan there is a glory. Along the path of his work there is a glory, and there is a glory that hallows and irradiates from the *Holy Writings* which excels the glory of the sun. We hear of the beauty of the stars, no one doubts their beauty, and an inspired writer declares they have a glory, though 'our star differeth from another star in glory.'

From the above elucidation it may appear that beauty is one of the first principles of glory. Brilliancy is another inherent element. Grandeur is its most general quality.

Beauty may be defined to be that harmonious relation of elements in physical, mental or moral nature which excites the feeling of love. This definition is illustrated with singular propriety by Power's statue of the *Greek Slave*. The physical form of the *Slave* is almost inimitably fascinating. The waving lines and delicate dimples all over the body, produce by turns a waving and a concentrated emotion of joy in the breast of the beholder, and when he goes away he carries with him the joyous feeling of love, which the form of beauty excited; and in a pure man, the feeling thus excited, becomes as Keats declares 'a joy forever.'

Combined with the harmonious relation of elements that go to make up the physically voluptuous form, Powers has chiseled out his ideas of the mental beauty of the classic Grecian intellect,

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which every civilized nation venerates. Not only the style of the forehead— the home of the intellect — but also the very air of the position of the form, has in, on and about it, those qualities, which excite feelings like those excited by the thoughts of Plato—feelings of ideal love. These qualities compose the mental beauty of the work. They are the qualities which were in the mind of Powers, and which he has expressed with his chisel—Plato having expressed them with his pen.

But the charm that surpasses that of both the physical and mental forms of beauty in the *Greek Slave* is the charm of Christian graces with which it is invested. In this respect it is that this 'Beauty unadored 's adored the most.' *Venus* is a physical beauty, *Juno* is a mental beauty, but the *Greek Slave* is not only a physical and mental, but also a moral beauty. The rays of suffering patience 'smiling at grief' beaming from the swollen eye-lids, and reposing in the corners of the compressed lips, are felt by a Christian person as if the very air of pure Christian virtue were being breathed around him.

These beauties in the *Greek Slave* are the main principles of the glory with which it is honored, and the combination of these different kinds of beauty, individually produce the quality of brilliancy, and the joint effect of all arises almost to grandeur.

Brilliancy is a startling element, which excites the feeling of astonishment, in each of his spheres,—physical, mental and moral —like a flash of lightning, a spark of wit, and '*as oft answer that turneth away wrath*,' though the term is often used to express the quality of a strong steady light, like the light of a star or diamond, whether of light, thought or feeling.

A piece of music is said to be brilliant, when the notes, of which it is composed, are fixed with that startling arrangement, which excites the feeling of astonishment in the hearer. A victory is also said to be brilliant when won against fearful odds.

This element of brilliancy, although sometimes attractive, differs from beauty, as in its quality, so also in its effect, as it is often repellent. One is alarmed at it with the apprehension of being hurt. Every one feels this apprehension from lightning and from wit, and if men could only experience as many instances of moral brilliancy, as instances of wit and lightning, the apprehension of becoming hurt by kindness in return for injury would also become common. The moral brilliancy of pardon, although generally considered of an

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inferior order of brilliancy, is quite as startling, and excites the feeling of astonishment quite as much as wit or lightning.

One reason why the manifestation of forgiveness for an unatoned injury does not excite such a suddenly startling feeling of astonishment, as a flash of fire or of wit, is, because people suppose that the man who pardons in this way, has neither sense enough to know his wrongs, nor spirit to resent them, but when they find out they are mistaken in their man, that he has clear sense and high spirit, and that the act of pardon was done, with a vivid sense of the wrong, and with a lofty spirit of divine energy to do right, they are struck within them with a feeling of astonishment which is quite as alarming and burning as the feeling produced by a flash of fire or of wit.

A brother and sister were playing together. In a pet he struck her; without complaining, she kissed him in return, and they both burst into tears.

This quality of brilliancy, as attractive as it is alarming, is an inherent element of glory.

Grandeur the most general element of glory is that bold quality in physical, mental or moral nature which excites the feeling of awe. Grandeur is a quality greater than beauty or brilliancy and frequently embraces both, as awe is a feeling greater than love or astonishment, and frequently combines them with reverence, and all these feelings united together expand and elevate the being of man, arousing pleasingly dreadful emotions in his breast.

The Falls of Niagara — with its tremendous roar deafening the ears of the spectator at its base, and filling him with the feeling of superhuman power in the action of the beautifully continuous, the brilliantly abrupt and the sublimely grand action of water, which, in comparison with the power of his corporeal frame, makes him feel fearfully and insignificantly small, and which in comparison with the power of his mental and moral comprehension, makes him feel superhumanly great,—the Falls of Niagara present an example of grandeur in the physical world.

King Richard III. as his mind is delineated by Shakspeare in its continued abrupt and bold action, impelled by selfish ambition from scenes of horror on till horrors accumulate with overwhelming power, is an example of grandeur in the mental world.

The martyr who sacrifices his life for the sake of his conscience, who, guided by the internal monitor of the feeling of faith, acts as

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he believes his conscience requires, dependent solely upon that which, he feels, is in harmony with the universe—the law of everlasting life—and therefore independent of the world and the life of the body which must one day expire—the martyr is an example of moral grandeur.

(To be continued.)

HARPIES AND HYENAS.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

Defamation and grave-robbery have a point of resemblance, though they are strikingly dissimilar. Grave-robbery is stealing from the dead, who can do no more good in the world. Defamation is also stealing, but it is from the living, yet not the purse which is trash:*) 'tis filching from him his good name, and damming the current of his good influence on the earth.

'*Harpies* in *antiquity* were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws.'

Hyenas are merely animals, which feed on the buried.

Harpies may be more poetical, but are they not also more abominable than hyenas? What is more admirable, and at the same time more revolting, than one of Virgil's Harpies?

And are there no harpies now in the mental world? Have not the *moderns* realized in the sphere of the intellect, what the *ancients* only vaguely fancied in reality? Are there no defamers in the land? And are they unworthy of indignant invective? Or is it wiser to treat them as one of our most distinguished Statesmen treated an abolitionist who defamed him together with the maintainers of the glorious 'compromise' by delicately alluding to Jude's account of a contention between an Angel and a Fiend, and to Arch-bishop Tillotson's pithy comment on the same?

This same Statesman, also, at another time, in the spring season of his glory, manifested the same noble indisposition towards railing.

'If,' said he, 'I have none of that spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I trust I have none of that other spirit which would drag angels down!'

*) 'He who steals my purse,' &c. *Shakspeare.*

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Yet we have still higher authority in favor of the use of occasional severity. For when the Temple of Solomon was profaned by dove-barterers &c., and they turned it into 'a den of thieves,' they were driven out under the lash, by the very *Author of Christianity.*

Then would not a *Publicist*, of this age and country, be justified in mingling some caustic with his ink, to burn the Legion of mental depravity out of the Temple of Humanity? for *the Body of the People is the Temple of Humanity*, where these imps are bartering the soul, and desecrating the heart.

Thou! Ruling Spirit of domestic scandal, of lay malignity, of political slander — Begone! Go! and haunt thy poor deluded human victim no longer. Go! and hang thyself like Judas if thou wilt. Or as thou hast an 'elective-affinity' for swine, cast thy legion into them if thou preferest, and perish with them, if thou wilt in the water. Yet we do not *condemn* thee! But be still! For if thou openest thy mouth in defence, thou wilt only condemn thyself. Therefore we *advise* thee: Go! Hide thyself for shame;

> 'O! Envy hide thy bosom! hide it deep:
> A thousand snakes with black envenomed mouths,
> Nest there, and hiss, and feed thro' all thy heart.'

Let this wild region of the heart be cleared up, grubbed, ploughed and harrowed, and let the good seed of truth and love be sown and cultivated; for as private morality is the great *basis* of the soul's happy immortality, (the constitution of all Churches being built on the moral laws,) so public morality must be the great *political platform* of the happy immortality of 'Our Union.'

AN INCIDENT.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

I.

A roll of paper was resting,
On the verge of a snowy breast,
And with no idea of testing,
'Twas torn from its place of rest.

II.

But why was it torn so wildly?
Rude man, you are bound to tell us.
Fair one, he replied, not mildly,
'Twas because it made me jealous.

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ATALA,

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand

TRANSLATED BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

* * * * * * * * * Towards evening we conveyed her precious remains to the entrance of the cave which opened towards the north. The hermit had wound them in a piece of European linen, spun by his mother: it was the only memorial he retained of his Country, and a long time previous he destined it to his own tomb. Atala was couched on a green turf of the sensitive plants of the mountains; her feet, her head, her shoulders and a portion of her bosom were uncovered. * * * * *

Her beautiful eyes were closed, her modest feet joined and her hands of alabaster pressed upon her heart a crucifix of ebony. ***

She seemed enchanted by the angel of melancholy, and by the two-fold sleep of innocence and death![1]) * * * * *

PREFACE
TO THE FIRST EDITION OF ATALA.

One may see by the preceding letter[2]) what occasioned the publication of *Atala* before my work on the *Genius of Christianity*, of which it formed a part. It is necessary only that I should give an account of the circumstances attending the composition of this legend.

I was then very young when I conceived the idea of making a *poem on the man of nature*, or to paint the manners of Savages, in connection with some known event. After the discovery of America I saw no subject more interesting, especially for the

1) See engraving from a painting in the possession of *B. Pratte Esq.* of a scene in the forth-coming *March No. of the Western Journal and Civilian.*

2) The letter he alludes to here had been published in the *Journal of Debates* and in the *Publicist* (1800); here it is:

Citizens! — In my work on the *Genius of Christianity*, or the *Beauties of the Christian Religion*, a part will be found entirely devoted to the *Poetry of Christianity*. This part is divided into four books: poesy, fine arts, literature, harmony of religion with the scenes of nature and the passions of the human heart. In this book I examine many subjects which could not be introduced into those preceding, such as the effects of gothic ruins compared with other kinds of ruins, sites of convents in solitude, &c. This book ends with a private memoir extracted from my *Voyages en Amerique*, and written within the very huts of the Savages; it is entitled *Atala* &c. Some portions of this little legend being considered wild, I am obliged to publish a part, before my large work, to prevent an accident which would cause me extreme injury.

If, citizens, you will please publish my letter, you will render me an important service. I have the honor to be &c.

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French, than the massacre of the colony of the Natchez at Louisiana, in 1727. All the Indian tribes conspiring, after two ages of oppression, to give liberty to the New World, appeared to offer me a subject almost as happy as the conquest of Mexico. I threw some fragments of this work on paper; but I soon perceived that I was in want of the true colors, and that if I wished to make a faithful picture, it was necessary for me to follow the example of Homer and visit the people I wished to portray.

In 1789 I imparted to M. de Malesherbes the design I entertained of travelling in America. But desiring at the same time to make my voyage tend towards some useful object, I formed the design of discovering by land the *passage* so much sought for, and on which even Cook had left doubts. I started, I saw the American solitudes, and I returned with plans for a second journey, which should have been of nine years duration. I proposed to myself to traverse the whole continent of North America, then to ascend along the coast, north of California and to return by Hudson's Bay, passing around the pole.[3]) M. de Malesherbes charged himself with the presentation of my plans to the government, and it was then that he heard the first fragments of the little work which I now give to the public. The revolution put an end to all my projects. Covered with the blood of my only brother, of my sister in law, of him, the illustrious old man, their father; having seen my mother and another sister of brilliant talents dying on account of the treatment they had experienced in the dungeons, I have wandered over foreign lands, where the only friend I had was my poniard in my hand.[4])

Of all my manuscripts on America, I have saved only a few fragments, *Atala* in particular, which in itself was only an episode of the *Natchez*[5]) *Atala* was written in the desert, and within the huts of the savages. I know not whether the public taste will be pleased with this legend, which differs from all known styles, and which presents a nature and manners altogether foreign to Europe.

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3) Mr. Mackenzie has since executed a part of this plan.

4) We have been five entire days without food.

While my family was thus massacred, imprisoned and banished, one of my sisters, owing her liberty to the death of her husband, found herself at Fougeres, a little city of Bretagne. The royalist army arrives; eight hundred men of the republican army are taken, and condemned to be shot. My sister threw herself at the feet of M. de la Rochejacquelein, and obtained pardon for the prisoners. Forthwith she flew to Rennes, presented herself at the revolutionary tribunal, with the certificates which proved that she had saved the lives of eight hundred men, and begged as a sole reward that her sisters would be placed at liberty. The president of the tribunal replied to her: *You must be a jade of the royalists, and I will guillotine you, since brigands have so much regard for you. Besides, the Republic has no regard for what you have done: it has too many defenders already, and it is in want of bread.* These are the men with whom Bonaparte delivered France!

5) See the preface of the Natchez.

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There is no adventure in *Atala*. It is a kind of poem[6]) half descriptive, half dramatic: all consists in the painting of the two lovers, who talk together while marching through the wilderness, and in the representation of the trials of love, amid the calm repose of the deserts. I have endeavored to form this after the most antique models; it is divided into *prologue*, *recital* and *epilogue*. The principal parties of the recital receive a denomination, as *the hunters*, *the laborers*, &c.; and it was thus that, in the first ages of Greece, the rhapsodists sang, under different titles, fragments of the Iliad and of the Odyssey.

I will also say that my aim has not been to draw forth many tears: it seems to me that it is a dangerous error, advanced by Voltaire, and by many others, that *good works are those which cause most tears*. There are dramas of which no one would wish to be the author, and which lacerate the heart far otherwise than the Aeneid. He who puts the soul to torture is not a great writer. True tears are those which flow from the fountain of beautiful poetry; there should be mingled in them as much of admiration as of grief. Hear Priam saying to Achilles:

'Andros paidophonoio poti stoma cheir' oregesthai,'
Judge of the excess of my affliction, as I kiss the hand that killed my son.

Hear Joscph weeping aloud and saying:
Ego sum Joseph, frater vester, quem vendidistis in Egyptum:
I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.

Such tears are the only ones that should soften the strings of the lyre. The muses are heavenly women who do not disfigure their features with grimaces; when they weep, it is with a secret design of embellishing themselves.

Moreover I am not, as Rousseau, an Enthusiast for Savages; and, although I have perhaps as great cause to complain of society, as that philosopher had to praise it, I do not believe that *pure nature* is the finest thing in the world. I have always found it very ill favored, whenever I have had occasion to see it. Very far from entertaining the opinion that the man, who thinks, is a *depraved animal*, I believe that it is thought which makes the man.

With this word *nature*, all are lost. Let us paint nature, but beautiful nature: art should not be engaged in the imitation of monsters.

The moral traits which I wished to delineate in *Atala* are easy to be discovered; and as they are resumed in the epilogue, I will say nothing of them here; I will only make a slight allusion to Chactas, the lover of Atala.

6) I am obliged to note that if I here use the word *poem*, it is because I cannot otherwise explain myself. I am not one of those who confound prose and poetry. The poet, whatever may be said of him is always *par excellence* a man, and entire volumes of descriptive prose are not worth fifty fine lines of Homer, Virgil or Racine.

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This is a savage who is more than half civilized, as he understands not only the living languages, but even the dead languages of Europe. He therefore expresses himself in a mixed style, suitable to the line he pursues, between society and nature. That has given me some advantages in making him speak as a Savage while painting manners, and as European in the drama and narration. Without that it would have been necessary to renounce the work: if I were always bound by the Indian style, *Atala* would have been Hebrew for the reader.

As to the missionary, it is a simple priest who speaks without blushing *of the cross, of the blood of his divine Master, of carnal depravity, &c.*; in a word it is the priest such as he is. I know it is difficult to paint a character of this kind without awakening ideas of ridicule in the mind of certain readers. If I touch not affection, I will occasion laughter: of this others will judge.

One thing remains to be said, I know not by what chance a letter, which I had addressed to M. de Fontanes, has excited the attention of the public much more than I expected; I thought that some lines from an unknown author would pass without notice; however the public papers have wished to make mention of that letter;[7]) While reflecting upon the caprice of the public, who have regarded with interest a thing of so little value, I thought that that might be caused by the title of my large work: *Genius of Christianity, &c.* Perhaps it has been imagined that it was my object to excite party spirit, and that in this book I would treat the revolution and the philosophers severely. At present, under a government which does not proscribe any peaceable opinion, it is doubtless allowable to take up the defence of Christianity. There was a time when the adversaries of that religion had the sole right to speak. Now the list is open; and they who think that Christianity is poetic and moral can say so aloud, as philosophers are permitted to maintain the contrary. I dare believe that if the large work, which I have undertaken, and which will speedily make its appearance, were treated by a hand abler than mine, the question would be decided.

However that may be, I am obliged to declare that the question of the Revolution is not touched in the *Genius of Christianity*; in general, on that point I have kept a guard which, according to all appearances, will not be regarded by others.

They say that a celebrated lady,[8]) whose work formed the subject of my letter, complains of a passage in that letter. I take the liberty of observing, that I was not the one who employed the first weapon with which I am reproached, and which is odious to me; I have only repelled the blow which was directed at a man whose talents I profess to admire, and whose person I tenderly love. But

7.) See that letter at the end of the *Genius of Christianity*.
8) Madame de Stael.

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as I offended, I went too far: let this passage then be considered effaced. Moreover when one possesses the brilliant life and talents of Madame de Stael, one ought easily to forget the slight wounds which we experience from a solitary person, and that, a man as ignorant as I am.

I will say a last word about *Atala*: the subject is not altogether of my invention; it is certain that there was a Savage at the galleys and at the court of Louis XIV.; it is certain that a French missionary has done things which I have related, it is certain that I found Savages in the forests of America carrying the bones of their ancestors, and a young mother exposing the body of her infant on the branches of a tree. Some other circumstances are also true; but as they are not of general interest, I am excused from speaking of them.

HINT

ON THE THIRD EDITION OF ATALA.

I have taken advantage of all the criticisms which have been made, to render this little work more worthy of the success which it has obtained. I have enjoyed the happiness of discovering that true philosophy and true religion are the same thing; for certain very distinguished persons who do not think, as I, upon the subject of Christianity, have been the first to make the fortune of *Atala*. That alone is an answer to those who would make us believe that the *vogue* of this Indian legend is an affair of party. However I have been bitterly, not to say grossly censured; an attempt has been made to turn into ridicule that apostrophe to the Indians.[9])

'Unfortunate Indians, whom I have seen wandering in the deserts of the New World with the ashes of your ancestors, ye who have given me hospitality, in spite of your misery! I can offer you nothing to day, for I wander even as you at the mercy of men; and less happy in my exile I have not brought with me the bones of my fathers.' The ashes of my family mingled with those of M. de Malesherbes, six years of exile and misfortunes, have then appeared as a subject only for pleasantry! May the critic never be placed in the position to regret the tombs of his fathers!

Besides it is easy to reconcile the different judgments which have been passed upon *Atala*: They, who have blamed me, have only dreamed of my talents; they, who have praised me, have only thought of my misfortunes.

9) Philosophical Decade, No. 22, in a note.

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PREFACE

OF ATALA IN 1805.

The indulgence with which my works have been received, has imposed the obligation upon me to obey the public taste, and to yield to the counsel of criticism.

As to the first, I have bestowed every care to give it satisfaction. Certain persons charged with the instruction of youth have desired an edition of the *Genius of Christianity* stript of that part of the apology which was intended only for the men of the world: in spite of the natural repugnance I feel at mutilating my work, and considering only public utility, I have published the abridgment which has been expected from me.

An other class of readers demanded a separate edition of the episode of the work: to-day I give that edition.

I would now say what I have done relatively to criticism.

I have confined myself, as far as the *Genius of Christianity* is concerned, to ideas different from those which I have adopted in this episode.

It seemed to me at first, that out of regard for persons who have bought the first editions, I ought not to make, at least at present, any remarkable change in a book which sells at such a high price as the *Genius of Christianity*. Self-love and interest have not appeared to me as sufficiently good reasons, even in this age, for a failure of delicacy.

In the second place, sufficient time has not passed away since the publication of the *Genius of Christianity* to make me perfectly enlightened about the defects of a work of that extent. Where would I find the truth amidst a crowd of conflicting opinions? One extols my subject at the expense of my style; another approves my style and disapproves my subject. If on the one side some assure me that the *Genius of Christianity* is a monument ever memorable for the hand that raised it, and for the commencement of the nineteenth century; on the other side, other persons have taken care to notify me a month or two after the publication of the work, that the critics came too late, since the work was already forgotten.

I know that a self-love stronger than mine would perhaps find some motives for hope to reassure one against this last assertion. The editions of the *Genius of Christianity* are multiplied in spite of the circumstances which have removed from the cause which I have defended, the powerful interest of misfortune. The work, if I do not deceive myself, appears indeed to grow in the estimation of public opinion in proportion with its age, and it seems that people begin to see in it something else than a work of *pure imagination*. May it please God that I do not pretend to persuade those of my feeble merit, who have without doubt good

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reason for disbelieving in it. Excepting religion and honor, the things of this world are so small in my estimation that I willingly yield to the suggestions of the most rigorous criticism. I am so little blinded by a partial success, and so far from regarding certain eulogiums as a definitive judgment in my favor, that I have not yet thought it to be my duty to put the finishing touches on my work. I therefore wait in order to allow time for prejudices to grow calm, for party spirit to become extinguished; then the opinion which will be formed on my book, will doubtless be the genuine opinion: I will know what it will be necessary to change in the *Genius of Christianity*, to render it such as I desire to leave it when I die, if it survive me.[10]) But if I have resisted the censure directed against the entire work by reasons which I have just deduced; as far as regards *Atala*, taken separately, I have pursued a system altogether different. I have not allowed myself to be restrained in the corrections, neither by the consideration of the price of the book, nor by that of the length of the work. A few years have been more than sufficient to make me acquainted with the weak or faulty points of this episode, capable of being taught in that respect by criticism, to such an extent as to make me reproach myself for my excessive facility, I have proved, to those who attacked me, that I am never voluntarily in error, and that, at all times and upon all subjects, I am ready to yield to intellects superior to my own. *Atala* has been reprinted eleven times; five times separately, and six times in the *Genius of Christianity;* if these eleven editions were compared, it would be difficult to find two altogether alike.

The twelfth which I publish to day, has been revised with the greatest care. I have consulted *friends prompt to censure me;* I have pondered over each phrase, examined each word. The style, freed from the epithets which embarrassed it, flows perhaps with more nature and simplicity. I have paid more regard to the order and connection of certain ideas, I have removed even the slightest errors of language. M. de la Harpe said to me on the subject of *Atala*: "if you would spend only a few hours with me, we would have time enough to efface the blemishes, about which your censurers make so much ado." Four years have passed since I last looked into this episode, but as it is, such it should remain. It is the only *Atala* which I will recognise hereafter.

However there are points on which I have not yielded to criticism. Some have pretended that certain sentiments expressed by Father Aubry include a grievous doctrine. They have, for example, been shocked by this passage: (now-a-days we have so much sensibility!) "What do I say? O vanity of vanities! what do I speak of the power of the friendship of the world! Do you

10) This is what has been done in the edition of the complete works of the Author; Paris, 1828.

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wish my dear daughter to know its extent? If a man were to return to life a few years after his death, I doubt whether he would be greeted with joy by those even who have shed most tears to his memory: so soon do they form other relations, so easily do they imbibe other habits, inconstancy is so natural to man, our life is such a small thing, even in the hearts of our friends!"

The question is not whether it is painful to avow this sentiment, but it is true and founded upon common experience. It would be difficult to entertain the contrary. The French particularly cannot pretend that they forget nothing. Without speaking of the dead, of which one remembers but little, how many of the living are greeted again in their families, and have found only forgetfulness, caprice and disgust! Besides what is here the object of Father Aubry? Is it not to relieve Atala from every regret for an existence which she voluntarily has just relinquished, and to which she would wish in vain to return? With that intention would not the missionary, in exaggerating even to that unfortunate, the evils of life, thereby perform an act of humanity? But it is unnecessary to recur to that explanation. Father Aubry expresses a thing unhappily too true. If it is unnecessary to slander human nature, it is also very useless to look upon it in a light better than the reality.

The same critic, M. L'abbe Morellet, has aroused himself against that other thought, as false and paradoxical.

"Believe me, my son, griefs are not eternal; they must terminate sooner or later, because the heart of man is finite. It is one of our great afflictions: indeed we are incapable of being unhappy a long time."

The critic pretends that that kind of incapacity of man for grief is on the contrary one of the great blessings of life. I will only answer him, if that reflection is true, it destroys the observation which he made upon the first passage of the discourse of Father Aubry. Indeed the position he would maintain in the first place is, that one never forgets his friends; and, in the second place that one is very happy in thinking no more about them.

I would remark only that the skillful grammarian seems to me here to confound the words. I have not said 'it is one of our great *misfortunes*,' that would be false without doubt; but that 'it is one of our great *miseries*,' is very true. Ah! he, who feels only that weakness in which the heart of man nourishes a long time a sentiment, even that of grief, is the most complete proof of his sterility, of his indigence, of his misery. M. L'abbe Morellet appears to make out, with much reason, an inimitable instance of good sense, judgment, nature; but does he always follow out in practice the theory which he professes? It would be singular enough if his pretty pleasant ideas upon man and upon life gave me the right to suspect in my turn that he conveys in these sentiments the exaltation and the illusions of youth.

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The novel nature and the novel manners which I have painted have drawn upon me yet another slightly considered reproach. Some believed that I invented certain extraordinary details while I related only things known to all the *voyageurs*. The notes added to this edition of *Atala* have fully justified me; but if it were necessary to place them, at all the points where each reader would desire them, they would soon surpass the length of the work. I have therefore renounced the idea of adding more notes. I will content myself by transcribing here a passage from the *Defense of the Genius of Christianity*. It is stated that the bears were intoxicated with grapes, the learned critics have taken this for a gayety of my imagination. After having cited respectable authorities, and the testimony of Carver, Bartram, Imley, Charlevoix, I add: 'When one finds in an author a circumstance which is not in itself beautiful and which serves only to give a resemblance to the picture: if that author has in other respects shown some common sense, it would be natural enough to suppose, that he has not invented that circumstance, and that he has only related a real fact, although it may not be very generally known. Nothing hinders one from finding *Atala* a wicked production, but I dare say, that the American nature is painted with the most scrupulous exactitude. It is only justice which is rendered to it by all the *voyageurs* who have visited Louisiana and the Floridas. Two English translations of *Atala* have arrived in America; the public papers have announced another, a third translation published in Philadelphia with success. If the pictures of that history had failed in truth, would they succeed among a people who could say at each step: these are not our rivers, our mountains, our forests? Atala has returned to the desert, and it seems that her country has recognised the child of the solitude as genuine.'[11])

ATALA.

PROLOGUE.

France possessed many years since in North America, a vast empire which extended from Labrador even to the Floridas, and from the coasts of the Atlantic even to the most remote lakes of Upper Canada.

Four large rivers, having their sources in the same mountains, divided these immense regions: the river Saint Laurent, which is lost at the east in the Gulf which bears its name; the river of the West which carries its waters to unknown seas; the river Bourbon which precipitates itself from the south towards the north in Hud-

11) *Defense of the Genius of Christianity.*

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son's Bay and the Meshacebe,[12]) which falls from the north towards the south into the Gulf of Mexico.

This last river, in a course of more than a thousand leagues irrigates a delicious country which the inhabitants of the United States call the *New Eden*, and to which the French have given the sweet name of Louisiana. A thousand other rivers, tributaries of the Meschacebe, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Akansa, the Ohio, the Wabache, the Tenase, enrich it with their deposit and fertilize it with their waters. When all these are swollen by the floods of winter, when the tempests have strewn entire plains of forests, the uprooted trees assemble around their sources. Soon the mud cements them, the tie-vines connect them ; and the plants taking root throughout on all sides complete the consolidation of these ruins. Carried by the foaming waves, they descend the Meschacebe, the river siezes them, thrusts them upon the Mexican Gulf, runs them aground on sand banks, and thus increases the number of its outlets. At intervals, it raises its voice while passing along the mountains, and wastes its waters overflowingly among the colonnades of the forests and the pyramids of Indian tombs ; it is the Nile of the deserts. But grace is always united with magnificence in the scenes of nature : while in the midst of the main current the dead trunks of poplars and oaks are hurried away towards the sea, floating islands of *pistia* and water-lilies, on which yellow roses arise like small pavillions, may be seen winding around in the eddies upon the two latteral currents along the banks. Green serpents, blue herons, rosy flamingoes, young crocodiles embark as passengers upon these flowery vessels ; and the colony, displaying to the wind its golden sails and lulled in slumber arrive at shore in some retired bayou of the river.

The two banks of the Meschacebe present the most extraordinary *tableau*. On the western side the Savannas roll off as far as the eye can reach ; their waves of verdure flowing over them seem to mount into the azure of heaven, where they vanish away. On the boundless prairies one may see herds of three or four thousand wild buffaloes wandering at hazzard. Sometimes a bison charged with years, may be seen, ploughing the waves in swimming, going to lie down amidst the tall grass

12) True name of the Mississippi or Mescassippi.—AUTHOR.
The original names are uniformly retained in *Atala*.—TRANSLATOR.

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on an isle of the Meschacebe. By his forehead, adorned with two cresents, by his old and shaggy beard, you would take him for the god of the river, who casts a glance of satisfaction upon the grandeur of his waves, and the wild abundance of his banks.

Such is the scene on the western side; but it is changed on the opposite side, and forms an admirable contrast with the other. Suspended over the course of the water, grouped over the rocks and over the mountains, scattered through the vallies, trees of all forms, of all colors, and of all perfumes grow mingling themselves together, mounting into the air to heights which weary the sight. The wild vines, the *bignonias*, the *coloquintes* entwine themselves around the feet of the trees, scale the boughs, climb along to the very end of the branches, shoot out from the maple to the tulip-tree, from the tulip-tree to the alcee forming among them thousands of grottos, thousands of arches, thousands of piazzas. Often wandering from tree to tree these *lianes* cross the arms of the streams, over which they cast bridges of flowers. From the breast of these masonry works, the magnolia raises its motionless cone; surmounted by its large white flowers, it commands all the forest, and has no rival except the palm-tree which, by its side, gently waves its fans of verdure.

A multitude of animals, placed in this retreat by the hand of the Creator, spread enchantment and life around the spot. From the extremity of the avenues one may perceive bears intoxicated with grapes, tottering among the branches of young elms; cariboux bathe themselves in a lake, black squirrels sport about in the denseness of the foliage, mocking birds, the doves of Virginia, of the size of a sparrow descend upon the sward red with strawberries; green parrots with yellow heads, bloody woodpeckers, cardinals of fire climb their winding way high as the cypress, humming birds sparkle around the jasmins of Florida, and bird catching serpents hiss suspended from the domes of the woods, while waving themselves there like the *lianes*.

If silence and repose pervade the Savannas on the other side of the river, here on the contrary, noise and confusion reigns, the rattle of beaks pecking against the trunks of the oaks, the rustle of animals tramping about, browsing and cracking the stones of fruit between their teeth; the murmur of the ripples, the faint moanings, the dull bellowings, the sweet cooings, fill these deserts with a tender and wild harmony. But when a breeze animates

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these solitudes, waves the floating bodies, mingles together these masses of white, of azure, of green, of rose; blending all colors, reuniting all rumblings: then the depths of the forests emit such sounds, and present such sights before the eyes, that I would attempt in vain to describe them to those who have not traversed these primitive fields of nature.

After the discovery of the Meschacebe by Father Marquette and the unfortunate La Salle, the first Frenchmen who established themselves at Biloxi and at New Orleans, made an alliance with the Natchez, an Indian nation, whose power was formidable in those countries. Quarrels and jealousies by turns stained the land of hospitality with blood. Among those savages lived an old man named *Chactas*,[13]) who by his age, his wisdom and his skill in the affairs of life, was the patriarch and the beloved of the deserts. Like all men he had purchased virtue by misfortune. Not only the forest of the New World were filled with his afflictions, but they were borne even over to the shores of France. Retained in the galleys at Marseilles by a cruel injustice, surrendered to liberty, presented to Louis XIV; he had conversed with the great men of the age, was present at the fetes of Versailles, witnessed the tragedies of Racine, heard the funeral orations of Bossuet; in a word, the savage had contemplated society at its highest point of splendor.

After many years, having returned unto the bosom of his country, Chactas enjoyed repose. Nevertheless this favor was purchased of heaven at a high price; the old man had become blind. A young girl accompanied him over the hills of the Meschacebe, as Antigone guided the step of Oedipus over the Citheron, or as Malvina led Ossian over the rocks of Morven.

In spite of the numerous acts of injustice which Chactas had experienced from the hands of the French, he loved them. He always remembered Fenelon, whose hospitality he had enjoyed, and desired to be able to render some service to the compatriots of that virtuous man. A favorable occasion was presented to him. In 1725, a Frenchman, named Rene, impelled by passions and misfortunes, arrived at Louisiana. He ascended the Meschacebe as far as the Natchez, and begged to be received as a warrior of that nation. Chactas, having interrogated him and finding him

13) Harmonious voice.

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firm in his resolution, adopted him as a son, and gave him for a wife, an Indian woman, called *Celuta*. A short time after this marriage, the savages prepared themselves to hunt the beaver.

Chactas, although blind, was designated by the council of the Sachems[14]) to command the expedition, on account of the respect which the Indian tribes bore him. Prayers and fasts commence; the jugglers interpret dreams; some consult the Manitous; some make sacrifices of tobacco; some burn fillets of elk-tongues; some examine whether they sparkle in the flame, in order to discover the will of the Genii; they seperate at last, after having eaten the consecrated dog. Rene is of the band. By the aid of counter currents the pirogues ascend the Meschacebe, and enter within the bed of the Ohio. It is in autumn. The magnificent wilds of Kentucky display themselves before the astonished eyes of the young Frenchman. One night, by the light of the moon, while all the Natches were sleeping on the bottom of their pirogues, and the Indian fleet, raising its skinny sails, moved along before a light breeze, Rene, remaining alone with Chactas, asked him for the recital of his adventures. The old man agreed to satisfy him, and seated by his side, on the stern of the pirogue, he began with these words:

(Continuation forthcoming.)

FAUST.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

Translated by the Junior Editor.

Two souls alas! in my breast dwell,
Diversely they themselves impel;
The one with strong love-rapture clings
Fast to the world with clasping rings;
The other strives with power to fly,
To its ancestral home on high.
'Tween earth and heaven near above,
Through air, do Spirits ruling move?
Descend ye then and overwhelm,
And lead me to your golden realm.
Oh! had I but the power sublime
To bear myself in that strange clime,
I'd prize it highest in my heart,
Nor for earth's kingdom with it part.

14) Old men or counsellors.

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LADIES.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

The time is at hand, when the motions of her spirit,[1]) must affect a lady in her *caste* of society, as much as, if not more than, even the carriage of her person.

Men of pure high spirit can resist the allurements of personal grace in woman. In this respect the lower may sometimes have the advantage over the higher *caste*. But the fascinating charm is in the grace of spirit, and this is utterly irresistible. This is the exclusive prerogative of the highest *caste*—the distinctive peculiarity of the genuine *bon ton*.

We would fondly clasp the "Corinne" of De Stael, while we should shrink with aversion from the "Fallen Angel" of Dumas. There was a low rank of society. There is a high rank of society. The former was sensuous. The latter is spirituous. Venus and Cupid are supplanted by Eros and Psyche.

The lady who has only a body, though ornamented with meretricious decorations, belongs to a low rank. The lady who has a pure high spirit, and is distinguished by simplicity of dress, belongs to a rank,—next to the angels.

IDEAL BEAUTY.

By the Junior Editor.

That spirit dwelling in an earthly mould,
A woman whose bright intellect is wove
With the warm threads of feeling; never cold,
But whose fair lines of character may rove
Beyond the fashion of a prudish mind,
And circumscribed only with the bound,
Of truth and goodness; delicate, refined,
Yet firmly fixed with each trait on the ground,
The golden ground—of fair propriety,
In which are set the gems of polished wit,
Affection's flowers in rich variety—
Oh! were she on this earth—with eyes love-lit
And gracefully embodied; 'twere one's duty,
With a pure passion's fire, to love such Beauty.

1) The man that hath no music in himself, * * *
Is fit for treason &c., * * *
The motions of his spirit are dull as night!

SHAKSPEARE.

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Random Thoughts by an Occasional Writer.

GREATNESS OF CHARACTER.—No. III.

"In my stars
I am above thee. But be not afraid of greatness
Some are born great. Some achieve greatness
And some have greatness thrust upon them."
SHAKSPEARE.

The reflections which are suggested from considering the moral power of individuals naturally lead the mind to the contemplation of that character which is best adapted to exert the greatest amount of influence for the good of man.

I shall assume the fact that such a character is the only one that in the present age can justly lay any claim to the distinguishing attribute of greatness.

This was not always so. There was a time when much depended on the circumstances of one's birth, as determining the estimate which was to be placed upon his personal character.

Indeed we know that at this moment in England the eldest born son is the greatest member of the family, and is entitled by law, and usually exercises the right, to beggar the other children.

By another law of the realm not less arbitrary and irrational one citizen is endowed with the privilege of making the laws which control the destinies of his neighbors.

In almost all the countries of civilized Europe wealth is taken largely into the account, for it enables its possessor to purchase those titles and dignities to which deference is paid by the people, and which by old and stable usages and customs are regarded as coequal with, if not superior to the virtues.

Everywhere under monarchical governments, the favor of the prince scatters with a bountiful hand those patents of nobility, which the God of nature had wisely denied to his unworthy creatures.

There was a time too when the ambitious youth first paying vows to lady-love might wrap himself in steel, and force his way, sword in hand, to an honorable distinction.

His reputation lay ensconced under cap and hauberk, and might have been exactly measured by the strength of his arm or the thickness of his shield.

His laurels were won in the lists of tilt and tournament; and the impediments in his way were assailed by force and beaten down like the castle-doors of Front De Boeuf by the battle-axe of Coeur de Lion.

Now the thing is changed. In the nineteenth century, and under the happier auspices of our western stars, man rises in the scale of being and a new era dawns upon the world.

The prerogatives of high birth and large estate, the royal reign of princes and their doubtful honors have passed away. The age

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of chivalry is gone. The question is no longer asked: who is that gallant knight in burnished armor, of whom fame tells that he met Saladin on the shore of the Dead Sea, and never quailed beneath his fiery glance?

Or that one, with brows encircled by wreaths of victory from Andalusia's plains, the trophies of his noble bearing?

"When the Moorish horn so proudly rang
Through the pealing hills of Spain."

Instead of all these follies of a dead and buried age, we are beginning to lift our aspirations to something of more intrinsic merit.

The instrumentalities of the pen, the rostrum and the press, have succeeded to the blast of trumpets, and the rush of battalions.

In a word, mind has been substituted for force. A vigil of arms was performed in a single night.

The vigils of knowledge require not nights only, but days, months and years of protracted study, *multa dies et multa litura*. He who would be great in the nineteenth century, must trust to none of the adventitious aids of birth, patronage or fortune.

For though these may assist, they never can secure him in the attainment of his object. He must be careful to lay the foundation of his hopes upon a broad and solid structure of general knowledge.

He must devote much of his time to reading the works of men who have lived before him; and much to those of his cotemporaries. He must devote much of his time to writing, and much to speaking, and withal he must think—think constantly, patiently and deeply.

For, these are the crucibles in which the dross will be purged away, and the solid gold of knowledge will be separated and preserved for future use.

Thus his progress will be slow but sure.

Festina lente is the motto under whose guidance with continual anxiety and pains-taking, he builds the granite pillar of his fame.

However irksome it may be to young ambition, thus to toil his way along the steep ascent, he must consent to endure it, if he would ever reach the summit.

He must remember that nothing of much value is placed immediately within our grasp. Mines of the richest metals are not found on the surface of the earth; and in the different kingdoms of nature, whatever soonest comes to maturity, soonest perishes away.

The Acanthus, that beautiful model of the Grecian artist, springs up into full growth and vigor in a single spring, but droops its head, and dies ere autumn.

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The live-oak, the monarch tree, demands a longer period to attain his majority. But as he advances in years, he grows in majesty, strength and power, strikes his roots deeper and deeper into the earth, spreads his giant arms above, endures all the changes of the seasons, defies the utmost violence of the storm, and

"Flourishes a hale green tree
When a hundred years are gone.

The human intellect is the most valuable temporal gift which Providence has vouchsafed to man; and I repeat, that its proper training and discipline is no work of mushroom growth.

But to develop its latent powers, and draw forth, and apply its resources requires both time and labor.

The pupil may at his own convenience, order and arrange the method of his studies.

It matters but little at what point he shall enter the great circle, as he must pass entirely round it, before he reaches the temple of wisdom.

The goddess that presides in that temple, is an impartial Divinity, and exacts from all her devotees an equal homage.

She allows of no royal road towards her confines, the exclusive right of a few favorites.

King and peasant are equal here, and must travel the same path.

It would be a vain endeavor to attempt to point out all the means of acquiring knowledge, or to explain the *modus operandi* of the improvement of the intellectual faculties.

I must leave to abler metaphysicians the task of unfolding, how the capacities of the soul are enlarged by the action of constant thought.

Let it suffice to remark, that, by long and well directed observation, general and particular, of the qualities and properties of things, by a habit of noting the connection between cause and effect, inferring the latter from the former and the former from the latter, by marking the interference of collateral influence, and calculating in repeated experiments the results of the combinations of principles and motives, by accustoming one's self to analyse the constituent elements of compounds, severing and dividing things dissimilar and harmonizing, and classifying such as belong to each other, thus enabling one's self to seize with readiness and with certainty from a chaotic mass, the materials we need for our mental operations, by using the mind to put forth its creations in a connected train in conversation, in speaking and in writing, the rational faculty will acquire in course of time some how or other a keenness of penetration, a power of induction, a concentratedness of force, and a justness and accuracy of conclusion above the original uncultivated soul of which the superior glitter, sheen

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and strength of the polished blade of Damascus over the rude unsmelted mineral of the mine can afford but a faint illustration.

And as this tempering and energizing operation is going on, it should be observed that it is not a knowledge of science alone, or of the arts alone, of history, classic lore, or of polite literature alone, or of any two or more of these several branches of learning, that purifies, elevates, strengthens, adorns the human mind; but it is the united benefit of all the sources of information, blending their influence together, and pouring their accumulated light into the mind of man that lifts him up to the highest state of mental refinement and power, and fits him for the greatest usefulness.

Conclusion in November Number.

VIVIFIC ARTS.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

Arts may be devided into three orders, mechanic, fine, *vivific*. The sphere of the mechanic arts, as also of the fine arts is skillfully occupied.

The sphere of the *vivific arts* has been somewhat neglected, though it includes the health of body and soul, and affects the welfare and progress of humanity in the highest degree.

Poison is death, wholesome food life to the body.

Error is death, truth life to the soul.

Vivific arts are employed in avoiding poison and error, and partaking of truth and wholesome food.

As by *vivification in Chemistry* substances "recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities, and receive new lustre, force and vigor," so by the *vivific arts* the human body recovers from changes produced through disease, and the soul recovers from changes produced through error, and both body and soul receive new lustre, force and vigor.

The *vivific arts* are the arts of life.

Good taste, in the *vivific arts* pertaining to the body, is as requisite as good taste in the fine arts.

Good faith, in the *vivific arts* pertaining to the soul, is as requisite as good taste in any of the arts.

The man who has not *good faith* will soon be a man of no soul, in common *parlance*.

The man who daily cultivates and maintains *good faith* may become *all soul*.

The man who is all soul has attained the pinnacle of the vivific arts. Query: Is it not worth while to pay some attention to the soul?

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Papers on the Progress of Humanity.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.

Translated by the Junior Editor.

1.

Your proposition for a correspondence on the subject of *the progress or decline of humanity among the ancients and moderns, but more particularly the latter*, has, my friend, been received and welcomed by all our friends with joy and acquiescence. '*I am a man*,' said D. *and nothing that touches humanity, is foreign to me.*' Every year of our lives, a considerable portion of the gaudery with which fancy adorned us, falls away from childhood up, not only in actions but also in sciences, amusements and arts. Unhappy is the man who publicly wears false feathers and false jewels; happy, thrice happy is the man who prizes no other ornament than truth, and who feels the fountain of a participating sensibility gushing in his heart. He feels himself refreshed, while others, who are men merely in outward appearance, whimper and famish around him; in the general welfare, in the progress of humanity, he finds himself strengthened, his breast wider, his existence vaster and freer.—

His existence vaster and freer, says L. joining in: for while he feels himself exalted above the crawling every-day course of things, he breathes a purer element: he forgets the anxieties which now and then depress the heart, when stopping the stream of time he believes he is sinking in a standing pool. The stream of time never stands still; at on time it passes along gently, at an other it rushes by violently; but in all places it breathes upon him the breath of life.—

In the spheres of thought and action, other greater men take their position, said B., we receive a portion of their spirit: we think with them, even when we cannot work with them, and enjoy our own in their existence. The purer the thoughts of men are, so much the more do they harmonize with one another; the true invisible Church throughout all times, throughout all lands, is only one. —

And in this, my friends, as pure men, we will enter, added A. earnestly, with undivided hearts, with clean hands. No party spirit shall cloud our eyes, no fawning spirit spoil our face. Among us as that apostle said, there is *no Jew nor Greek, no servant nor*

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master, no man nor woman; we are one and one. While we write to one another and not to the world, we treat all vain regards at our leisure; wherefore should we dissemble? It is not worth while to dip the quill; for then we are only allowed to read. —

Read! said the whole company, and treat in detail upon that, which this one here, and that one there, has read; all were thereupon agreed, that it was a medicine of the soul, when it would be drawn back within itself from discursive, multifarious reading, to acknowledge an honest account of what it had heard, read or seen, as under a solemn vow, or before a Holy Court.

This account we will give to one another, said I, agreeing; and thus a *Bond of Humanity* was concluded, perhaps a truer, at least a more unpresuming and quiet one never was concluded. Begin now, my friend; our friends are, as you know, scattered about here and there; all are ready, they await your corresponding feeling.[1])

2.

The life of *Benjamin Franklin*, one of my favorites in our century, written by himself for his son, has at last come to my hands; but you deplore it, only in the French translation, and only a small piece of the same, the earlier years of his life, before he had fully entered upon his political career.[2]) Should the policy of the English be powerful enough to suppress the remainder and the whole in the primitive language: you will deplore with me the sinking spirit of the nation, and in the mean time we will allow this book to circulate freely among ourselves.

You know what I always maintained about *Franklin*, how highly I have esteemed his sound understanding, his pure and beautiful spirit, his Socratic method, but especially the *Sense of Humanity* which distinguished even his most trifling essays. By what simple and clear ideas he knows how to reduce the most intricate materials! And how devoted he is in all places to the plain, eternal laws of nature, to the most infallible practical rules, to the wants and interests of mankind! One often thinks while reading him 'Did I not know that also? but I saw it not so clearly, and was not aware that I had such *every-day maxims of life.*' His

1) The names of the corresponding friends are not attached to the papers; for what could the letters of their names signify, which the papers themselves do not declare.— *Editor's note*

2) They are now also translated in German: *B. Franklin's Early Years*, translated by Burger. Berlin 1792.

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raiments are so light and natural, his wit and jests so pleasing and fine, his disposition-of-mind so unbiassed and joyous, that I might call him (den edelſten Volksſchriftſteller,) *the noblest publicist* of our century, were it not that I believed he might be dishonored by this abused name. Among ourselves he will not be thereby dishonored! Would to God, we had throughout all Europe a people that read him, that recognised his principles, and that acted and lived according to his own best; where then would we be!

Franklin's principles are lavished everywhere, to establish sound reason, deliberation, calculation, common moderation and alternate regulation in the smallest and greatest affairs of men, to banish from among them the spirit of intolerance, severity, indolence, to draw their attention to their business, to make them work in a mildly progressive unstrained manner, earnestly, cautiously, actively, while he discloses how each one of these exercises remunerates itself, how every neglect of the same in itself inflicts a punishment upon the greatest and smallest. He interests himself in behalf of the poor, but not otherwise than with surpassing reason to open for them the way of industry. Moreover he has shown how clearly and precisely he saw into the future, how disentangled the most intricate affairs of passion laid in simple results before his eyes. To hear such a man speaking of himself, to hear him, on the verge of life, relating to his son, who he is? and how he became what he is?—who would not thereby be charmingly instructed? —

Listen now to the good old man, and you find in his biography a counterpart to Rousseau's confessions. Phantasy almost always led Rousseau astray, but Franklin's good understanding, his unwearied industry, his courteous disposition, his inventive activity, I might say, his infinite shrewdness and quiet courage never abandoned him. Go with him in this light from the shop of the candle-maker to the cutler's workshop, in the printing office, from Boston to New-York, to Philadelphia, London and further, and observe, how he is every where at home, knows how he is, wins friends, above all looks into the great public, and in every situation manifests a strong progressive spirit. The circle of his acquaintances and associates, which he thereby established, which one spoiled here, and there another destroyed; which he often foresaw and turned to the best account, is of the most instructive order. For young people I know scarcely a modern book that could be for them so completely as this, a school of industry, of

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wisdom and discretion. And how easily it is thought out! Happy is the man who can look back on his life, like Franklin, whose exertions fortune has so gloriously crowned. Franklin is my hero, not as the inventor of the theory of electrical matter, and of the harmonica, (though one and the same spirit works also in these renowned inventions), but as he applied himself to all things which pertained to use and truth, and as an actively working spirit on the easiest system, let him, the teacher of mankind, a great director of the human species, be our model. Let him be this for us even beyond that which to him was the utmost profitable modern condition of times and countries: for Franklin's spirit was everywhere aright, even on the spot where we live.

With this aim in view, you will observe in his life particularly, how he devoted himself, in spite of his poverty and business of a mechanic, to literary education, formed his style, and for that object applied himself to every means, even the printing-office; how in this he found out the most popular way, newspapers, almanacs, single pamphlets, the commonest and most interesting raiments to scatter his ideas around among the people, and to inform himself through the voice of the nation; how at last he disciplined himself, while mingling with his associates from early years on, though not so learned, as liberally educated associations desired. On this account also I wish Franklin's Youth to be in the hands of every youth of noble nature. He who is not rich, yet will not abandon himself, will find that he will never be abandoned by mankind, the great and manifold organ of God; he will be attracted to that which the noble youth Persius recognized as the object of all human wisdom.

> Quid sumus; et quidnam victuri gignimur; ordo
> Quis datus; aut metae quam mollis flexus et unde;
> Quis modus argento; quid fas optare; quid asper
> Utile nummus habet; patriae carisque propinquis
> Quantum elargiri deceat; quem te Deus esse
> Jussit et humana qua parte locatus es in re,
> Disce —

I will send you soon Franklin's plan for one of his earlier Associations, allow our friends to note what use it may be to us: for 'the Philadelphia,' on whose account this association was instituted, may be established any where.

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FINE ARTS.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painture and Literature are all useful as well as ornamental in the establishment of civilization. Public policy therefore demands a tribute of devotion, to be paid to the Fine Arts.

We have not space at present to argue the benefit they afford us, or to display our friendship for them. Still, we hope, soon hereafter, to perform our duty amply in both respects, and to stimulate the activity of the public to go and do likewise. We are happy however, in embracing this opportunity to attract attention to the *Church of the Messiah*, on the corner of 9th and Olive Streets. It is not only an honor to St. Louis, but an honor to Him whose name it bears; and proves that the worshippers at its shrine are not only a liberal minded, but also a noble hearted people.

The work of *Messrs. Schaerff & Bro.*, which adorns our present Number, speaks for itself, as many say with surprise, that a lithograph from their hands rivals a copper-plate.

We are likewise moved with admiration at the sight of two portraits, in the studio of *Mr. Heade*, on the corner of 4th and Chesnut Streets. Both display a graceful combination of nature and art, though brilliant in contrast of character, the one representing a man of business, the other a lady of sensibility.

Her portrait is only too much like a woman to be angelic, but his is like life itself.

Mr. Jamison and Mrs. Farren are acting with power and grace on the boards at Bates', in the high walks of spirit-stirring tragedy. *Miss Julia Dean*, of beautiful form and brilliant genius, is creating a sensation in the breast of her admirers here, while she is on her way to our city, and will doubtless, as heretofore, be greeted by crowded houses of the most refined and enthusiastic devotees of classic drama.

Among the literary periodicals from abroad, we find the '*Columbian*' newspaper; rich, racy and original; devoted to Western literature, genius and prosperity: and *Hunts Merchants' Magazine*, a vigilant watchman of information that points to practice.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Stationery.

F. SCHUSTER & CO.—Stock of German, English, French, &c. Books, Engravings, Blank Books, Music Paper and Stationery, No. 38 Walnut street, corner of Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
August, 1851.

Trunks.

M. PENDZINSKI, Premium Trunk Maker. Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, and made to order at the shortest notice, Hard Leather Trunks, Solid Leather Steel Spring Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Packing Trunks, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c.

Trunks repaired in the best manner. Call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in the trade, at all risks, No. 42 North Second street [Westside,] between Chestnut and Pine streets, May, 1851.

A. B. LATHROP. J. W. MITCHELL.
L. G. JEGFERS.
A. B. LATHROP & Co.

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Ladies' Satchels, Dress and Bonnet Boxes, &c.

☞Constantly on hand at *Eastern Prices* (for CASH,) the largest assortment of Packing Trunks, Canvas or Leather, suitable for packing Prints, Clothing or Fancy Articles, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also—Manufacturers of all kinds of Packing Boxes for the city trade. Depot and Office No. 60 Third street, at the "Trunk Emporium" opposite Old Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Architects.

BEN. SMITH, Surveyor and Engineer. Surveys made with accuracy and despatch in any part of the city or country; also, Maps constructed, and Plans and Estimates made for Rail, Plank and other roads. Orders respectfully solicited. Office: North-west corner Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.
May, 1851.

Flowers.

FLORA GARDEN.—This establishment contains a collection of Plants and Flowers not excelled perhaps by any in the United States. Of ROSES alone there are 230 varieties; and the proprietor has deveted ten years to storing his HOT-HOUSES, 420 feet in length, with specimens of rare and beautiful plants, and flowers from almost every part of the globe. The Garden is pleasantly situated on South Seventh street and affords a delightful retreat from the noise and dust of the city. A commodious SALOON has been fitted up and will be supplied with confectionary, ice creams, and other refreshments suitable to the season and the place. Spirituous liquors are excluded from the premises. Boquets of the richest flowers and most tasteful combination furnished throughout every season of the year.
April, 1851. G. GOEBEL.

Stoves.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE. HARRISON P. BRIDGE.
BRIDGE & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS of Pierce's Patent "American Air-Tight," "Empire" and "Victory" Premium Cooking Stoves, and every variety of Wood and Coal heating Stoves, dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Tinners' tools, machines, also, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Ploughs.

GILES F. FILLEY, Manufacturer of the celebrated pri e preminm cooking stoves; also, Irving's air tight cooking stoves, fancy box and coal stoves; dealer in tin plate, copper, sheet iron, block tin, rivets, tinner's tools, machines, &c. Warehouse No. 163 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Foundry on Lewis street, near the water works.

Mathematical Instruments.

J. BLATTNER, Mathematical and Surgical Instrument maker, Dealer in Guns, Pistols and Sporting Materials, No. 58 North Second street, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures, and has always on hand: Surveyor's Compasses, Levelling Instruments, Theodolite Pocket Compasses, S y-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Ivory and Gunter's Scales and Protractors, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, Microscopes and Magnifying Glasses, Hydrometers of silver and glass, hydrometers for acids and salts, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machines, &c., also, Surgical and Dental Instruments; Pocket, Dissecting, Cupping and self-injecting cases; Taylor's Shears, all sizes; Syringes, large and small, Scarificators, Lancets; Forceps; Turnkeys; large Scales and Weights for Druggists; Prescription Scales on Stands; Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flaks, Game Bags, &c. ☞All the above Instruments repaired at short notice in the best manner.

Hardware.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

P. WONDERLY, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work—such as Copper Pipes for Steamboats and Distilleries, Soda Fountains, Copper ettles, Well and Cistern Pumps, and every other article in his line of business, No. 233 Main street, South-east corner of Cherry, St. Louis, Mo. He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Premium Steamboat Cooking Stoves. Tinware always on hand, wholesale and retail.

Hats.

C. BENEDICT, Danbury, Conn. D. PEARCE, St. Louis, Mo.

DAVID PEARCE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 1:0 Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. HENWOOD, Hat manufacturer, No. 72 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Saddlery.

HEWITT & STEINACKER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 67 Fourth street, corner of Pine, opposite the Planters House, St. Louis.

Commissions.

H. W. LEFFINGWELL, Notary Public — R. S. ELLIOTT, Com'r of Deeds.

LEFFINGWELL & ELLIOT, Real Estate Dealers, Auctioneers and Conveyancers, No. 123 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Real Estate sold on commission, at private sale, or auction. Also, deeds of all kinds written, and acknowledgments taken. Maps of the city and additions to be seen at the office, and information given free of charge. Surveying done promptly and correctly.

GENERAL AGENCY at Dubuque, Iowa, for public lands, real estate, military land warrants, payment of taxes, investigation of titles, amicable collection of debts, and all other business within the legitimate sphere of an Agent's duties, by

CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 1851.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 56 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

Refer to Messrs. Thomas & Todd, Smart & Hughes, Coleman & Dallam, Independence, Mo.; Hon. Wm. Scott, Hon. Thos. L. Price, George W. Hough, Jefferson City, Mo.; Tutt & Watson, M. Tarver, Esq., H. Cobb, Esq, St. Louis, Mo.

Leather.

JOHN C. MEYER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Oils and Findings, No. 88, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Furniture.

O. W. JEROME, wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, bedsteads, &c., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, Olive street, opposite the Monroe House, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. HARLOW, proprietor of the St. Louis Furniture Store, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every variety of household furniture, matresses, window blinds, willow ware, &c.

Also, manufactures to order every article in his line, with despatch. Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed. All goods warranted as recommended.

New Warehouse, No. 88 Second street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fashionable Goods.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SHELTON.

Dry Goods.

DOAN, KING & CO., wholesale Dry Goods dealers, 131 and 133 Main street, St. Louis. Job P. Doan, St. Louis, Wylley King, do., Richard Bigelow, New York.

CROW, McCREERY & CO., Wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 71 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Wayman Crow, Phoceon R. Mc Creery, Wm. H. Barksdale, Wm. A. Hargudine, Charles D. Appleton.

WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 75 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. James Woods, William T. Christy, James C. Christy, Robert K. Woods.

Fruit Trees.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY, for sale by the undersigned, at their fruit farm and nursery. This establishment is located seven miles South of St. Louis, Mo. There are Omnibus Coaches running daily from the City within one half mile of the establishment. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times (Sundays excepted) for the reception of visitors. Horticulturists and amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment and examine for themselves. In directing the attention of the public to their nursery, they would remark that one of the firm, (Mr. James Sigerson,) has been engaged in the above business for the last twenty-five years; during that time he has tested many of the varieties now growing. This, with the assurance on their part of an intention to increase the number of their trees, as well as to add to their assortment from year to year, furnishes a strong guarantee to persons wishing to make choice selections of fruit, that they can always be supplied. Their prices for trees will be as reasonable as at any similar establishment East or West, and when desired, trees will be delivered free of charge in the city or on steamboats; packed in good order for their destination.

☞All letters addressed to John Sigerson, St. Louis, or to James Sigerson, Carondelet, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Paper Warehouse.

SLIGO BOOK STORE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

AMOS H. SCHULTZ, No. 136, North Main street, St. Louis, opposite the Bank. Wholesale dealer in books, paper and stationery.

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Manufacturers.

THOMAS GREY, Blacksmith and Iron Worker, No. 90 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Ox Chains, Sledges, Wedges, and every description of Mining Tools, also Iron Hobbles and Picket Pins. ☞Blacksmith work for Housebuilders, at the lowest prices. ☜He has always on hand the highly recommended Iron Frame Bedstead, and Camp Stool.

Foundry.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, Mo. We are prepared to fill with dispatch, and to fit up in superior style, all orders in the Foundry and Machine business, such as steam engines, mill work, mill castings, railroad cars, wheels for coal trucks, lard and soap kettles of all sizes, press screws, &c., made to order at short notice. Wool carding machines, and a large and superior stock of machine cards, we will warrant equal to any in the Union.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

J. T. DOWDALL & CO.

S. J. SMITH. T. FAIRBRIDGE.
W. D. WOOD. H. B. HAWKINS.

Missouri Foundry.

FAIRBRIDGE, WOOD & CO., manufacturers of Castings, Iron Railings, Iron Window Shutters, Vaults and Doors; Plumbago Concrete Fire Proof Safes; also, Garrison's Portable Saw Mills.

Office and Warehouse No. 118 North Third street. Foundry, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth street. June, 1851.

Saws and Scales.

ST. LOUIS SAW AND SCALE FACTORY. LEE, GAGE & CO., manufacturers of every description of Saws and Scales. Factory on Broadway, North St. Louis. Office and Ware-room No. 86 Main street, up stairs.

June, 1851.

ROLIN CLARK, PHILANDER BRALEY.
JOHN RENFREW, ALEXANDER CROSIER.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOP, North-west corner of Main and Biddle streets. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, boilers and sheet iron work, portable circular saw mills always on hand, all orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Lithographic Establishment.

SCHAERFF & BRO., No. 71 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., are prepared to execute anything in the line of lithography; and especially, as they are in possession of the largest sized lithographic presses and stones, they are able to fill orders of the largest dimensions. They take and lithograph portraits and likenesses from daguerrotypes, engrave or lithograph show bill cards, business and visiting cards, diplomas, music, manifests, labels, facsimiles, bank notes, bank bills, bank checks, bill heads, drafts, bills of lading, maps, town plats, &c.

☞They particularly beg leave to request the special notice of the public to their crayon drawings and colored lithographs, in as much as this is the only establishment in the West, where this improved style of lithographing is practiced.

Insurance.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of St. Louis, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by this company in May last, the stock notes now on hand amount to $350, 00. The stock notes of the company are secured by lien upon real estate and approved endorsers. Office, No. 120 North Third street.

Directors: I. L. Garrison, A. P. Ladew, P. Salisbury, John Whitehill, Jos. A. Eddy, Henry Kayser, D. D. Page, Theron Barnum, John Kern.

ISAAC L. GARRISON, President.
D. D. PAGE, Treasurer.
PHILANDER SALISBURY, Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Directors: John O'Fallon, C. M. Valleau, Reuben Knox, Daniel D. Page, Oliver Bennett, John Sigerson, John S. Mc Cune, Joseph A. Eddy, True W. Holt.

This company is established upon the mutual principles of insurance, and is emphatically a home institution. The fire risks of this company are extended into all parts of this State. Its earnings are never employed or invested in stocks or real estate, but kept for the prompt liquidation of losses, and under the immediate control of the Directors. Every person insuring with this company becomes interested in its profits instead its success, and of being divided among a few stockholders, belong to tho e who insure in this company.

The Directors aware of the importance of a well secured fund, reliable in case of loss, and ample under all ordinary calamity, assure the public that they have already a pledged fund, ample and reliable for any contingency, with a monthly increase of premiums of over ten thousand dollars. For the length of time this company has been in operation (six months) its business has been extended into all parts of the State and the city, and has received from the public a liberal patronage, which has placed it upon a permanent basis.

By an act incorporating this company, the parties insuring property therein, are entitled to the entire profits of the institution, the premium notes are also pledged by the charter for the payment of losses.

The portfolio of the company is at all times open to the inspection of its members and those wishing to make insurance with it. Policies are issued from thirty days to six years, thereby effecting a permanent insurance, with a return premium of from fifteen to fifty per cent, according to the term of insurance.

Agents for this company may be found in all the principal towns in the State to whom application may be made.

Office of the company over E. W. Clark & Brother, corner of Main and Olive streets, Exchange building, where insurance will be effected at the tariff rates of premium.

C. M. VALLEAU, President.
H. D. BACON, Treasurer.
S. F. LEDYARD, Secretary.

Carriages.

FALLON & WRIGHT, carriage manufacturers and dealers, No. 90 Fifth street, between St. Charles and Locust, are constantly manufacturing, and have on hand, all styles of carriages, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves from the experience they have had in the business, to be able to furnish as good an article as can be bought in any market. Citizens and strangers are requested to call and examine for themselves. All carriages made by us are warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

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Banking Houses.

PAGE & BACON, Banking House No. 139 Main street, St. Louis, next door to the Bank of Missouri.

N. B. Deposits received, Drafts and Notes from all parts of the Union collected and Exchange on the East and South for sale at all times.

Also Branches of Exchange and Banking Houses at San Francisco and Sacramento Cities, California.

LOKER, RENICK & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 132 Main street, west side, third door north of Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates in sums to suit purchasers.

JOHN J. ANDERSON & CO., bankers and exchange dealers on the north-west corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Interests paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates.

L. A. BENOIST & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 83 Main street, east side third door north of Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased, and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale, at the lowest rates, in sums to suit purchasers.

S. HASKELL. JAS. E. FRANCISCUS. J. H. BILLING.

HASKELL & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, corner of Main and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo., buy and sell exchange on all the eastern, western and southern cities; all kinds of bank notes, and foreign gold and silver.

☞Land warrants bought and sold, and fully guaranteed.

☞Collections made in all cities, and promptly remitted for, at current rates of exchange, free of charge.

☞Interest allowed on deposits on time, or to be checked for at sight.

☞The highest price paid for Gold Dust.

Slate Yard.

JOHN M. CANNON, Slater, No. 15 and 17 South Sixth street, St. Louis, would respectfully inform the public that, having now completed his arrangements, he is prepared to make contracts for any work in his line. He has in his employ practical slaters, and is well prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch, all orders entrusted to his care. He keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, Welch slate, rich tiles, sheet lead, slate flagging, slate hearths, copper, brass and iron slating nails, Rosendale cement, and all other articles pertaining to his business. He will strip from roofs zinc, sheet iron, tin, or other covering, and substitute therefor slate. Slate removed from one roof, can be used to advantage on another, which is not the case with any other roofing material. His terms are such as cannot but prove satisfactory. Apply as above.

Brushes.

F. DINGS & CO., importers of German, French and English Fancy Goods, and manufacturers of all kinds of brushes, No. 47 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

College.

JONATHAN JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., incorporated by the General Assembly, January 24, 1851. With full authority to "grant diplomas, award degrees, confer honors, and exercise all and singular, the privileges common to Commercial Colleges, authorized by law in other States."—Charter, Sec. 2.

JONATHAN JONES, Master of Accounts—President and acting Professor of theory and practice of book-keeping, commercial calculations, commercial correspondence, &c.

JAMES W. RICHARDSON, Practical Accountant—Permanent Associate in book-keeping Department.

CHARLES STEWART, Professor of Mathematics—In special charge of commercial calculations.

FLETCHER M. HAIGHT, Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.

JOSEPH P. HORTIZ, Professor of Penmanship.

N. B.—For information in regard to the terms, the course of instruction and all business connected with the above, call at the "Book-keeping Department," corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, or address Jonathan Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

Paper Hangings.

JOHN S. WATSON, (late of Wilgus & Watson) No. 54° 40' Pine street, between Second and Third, next door above the old stand of Wilgus & Watson, house, steamboat, sign and ornamental painter, grainer, glazier, whitener and paper hanger; also, dealer in all the latest styles of French and American paper hangings. He keeps constantly on hand and ready for sale mixed paints of all colors, oils, varnishes, Japan, turpentine, white lead, putty, and a large and superior assortment of French and American window glass, which will be cut to any size to suit customers.

Particular attention paid to estimating on houses or steamboats. November.

WOLF & ENGERT, importers and dealers in Paper Hangings, Colors and Fancy Papers, No. 49 South Second street, between Elm and Myrtle, St. Louis, Mo. Constantly on hand, all kinds of oil and water colors, paper-hangings, chimney screens, tester pieces, window shades, marble, marroquin, Gold and Silver paper, painters' and Dutch gold bronze, lead pencils, paint boxes, paint brushes, drawing paper, &c. April, 1850.

Records.

PERSONS wishing to obtain transcripts of records in New Madrid county, can procure them without delay by addressing the undersigned. And to avoid the inconvenience of remitting small sums, the records will be directed to George Pegrim & Co., St. Louis, who will deliver the same upon the payment of the fees. WM. MOSELEY,

Recorder of New Madrid Co., Mo.

March, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

JOHN MULLERY, Premium Horse Shoer in the alley, opposite the Post Office, will as usual pay particular attention to the various diseases affecting the feet of horses, and will guarantee to give general satisfaction in either of the above departments.

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Book Printing.

THE ST. LOUIS UNION Book and Job Printing Establishment, No. 35 Locust street between Main and Second, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES & HAMMOND, Book and Job Printers, Chestnut street. St. Louis, Mo.

Safes.

M'MURRAY & DORMAN, Iron Railing Manufactory, corner of Third and Pine streets, continue to manufacture at the above establishment, all kinds of plain and ornamental iron railing, balconies, bank and jail doors, book safes, fire-vaults, iron window shutters, iron awnings, lightning rods, bedsteads, gratings, and in fact, any thing which can be formed of iron.

Boots & Shoes.

JOHN HOW. WM. CLAFLIN.
ROBT. COOK. JNO. A. ALLEN.

HOW, CLAFLIN & COOK, dealers in boots and shoes, hides, leather, shoemakers' findings, Tanners' oil, Curriers' tools, &c., 412 Main street, (opposite the Bank,) St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Roofs.

C. M. & H. M. WARREN, manufacturers of Warren's Improved Fire and Water-Proof Composition Roofs, and Roofing Materials, which are kept constantly on hand and for sale (with directions for use) to those in the country who may desire to adopt this mode of roofing.

Office and Manufactory, east side Second street, between Almond and Poplar, St. Louis, Mo. Office hours from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

Clothing.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG & CO., 99 Main st., St. Louis, Mo., Wanzer Minor & Co., 126 Pearl street, New York, Moses Wanzen and Henry J. Minor, New York, Archibald Young, St. Louis.

N. B.—We manufacture all of our own goods, and sell by wholesale at the lowest possible prices.

W. L. & J. BIGELOW & CO., Great Western Clothing Emporium, wholesale and retail, No. 124 Second street, corner of Vine. Baker, Nelson & Co., Cedar st., New York.

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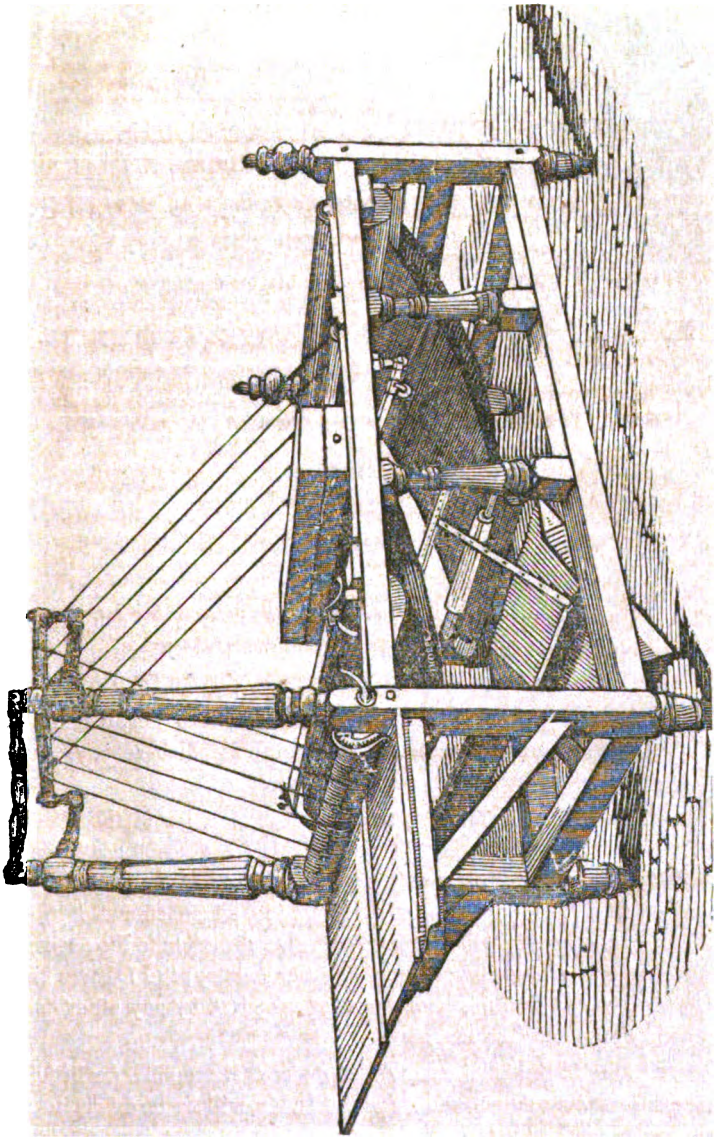
E. F. DIETZ,

BOOK-BINDER,



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NO. 49 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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E. F. DIETZ,

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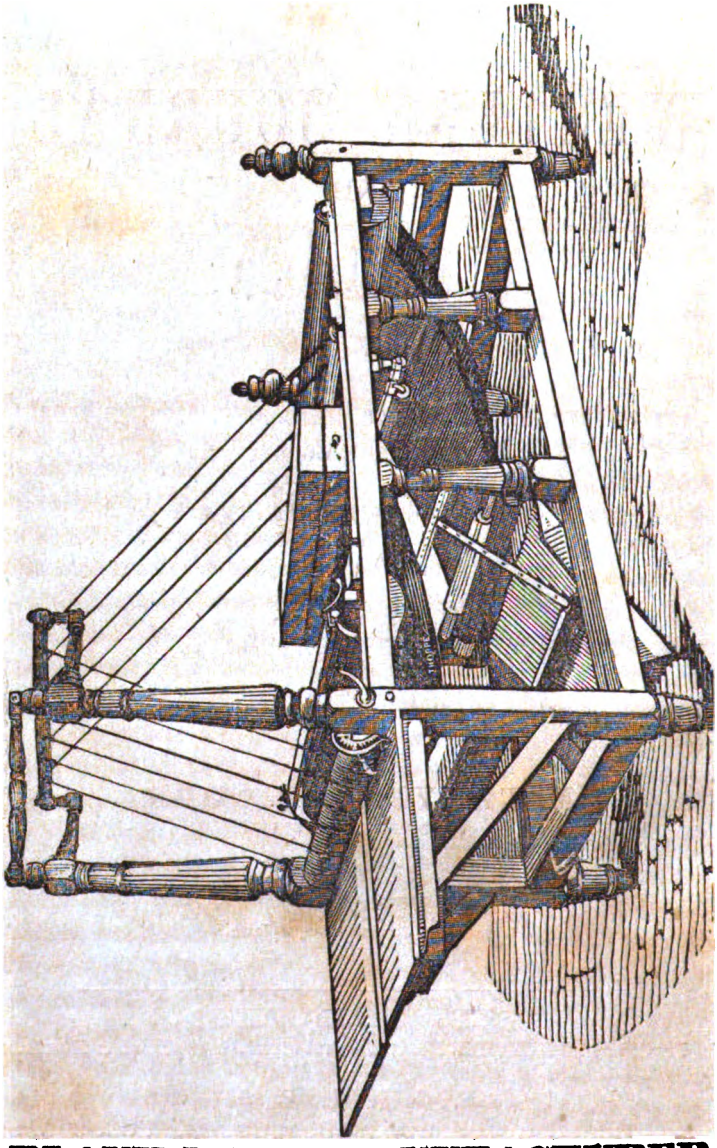

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THE WESTERN JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. November, 1851. No. II.

ARTICLE I.

Civic and Rural Embellishment.

The relations which exist between wealth and those works of art that adorn and beautify a country, have not received that degree of attention which their influence on the economy of communities would seem to demand. Having observed that architecture and other arts, designed to improve and gratify the taste, are always associated with wealth, men have been led to regard them in the light of parasites possessing no power to affect the financial or social condition of communities in which they are not fostered. But, upon investigation, it will be found that although the embellishments of a city or country may be the offspring of wealth, yet they become in time its most efficient and firmest supporters.

A superior order of architecture, displayed in public and private buildings; public parks and gardens skilfully designed and tastefully ornamented; artificial fountains and pleasant villas, possess permanent attractions which continually draw wealth from the remotest borders of civilization. Thither resort the pretenders to taste as well as those who possess true refinement; and he who by the toil of many years has accumulated a competency there establishes his abode, and there enjoys the wealth acquired in some distant and less improved region. Such has been the influence of the ornamental arts in every age and in all countries. And although none of our American cities can boast of a high degree of excellence in works of this nature, yet owing to the neglect of architecture and other ornamental improvements in civic and rural districts, the artistic attractions of the eastern cities exert a most potent influence

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on the financial condition of the interior—especially in the southern and western states.

The money expended in traveling, including board at hotels and admission to places of amusement, is totally lost to the community in which it was produced. And while it serves to swell the volume of wealth and increase the power of capital at the principal points of popular attraction, the producing districts become poorer and less able to encourage the ornamental arts at home. Of this we have striking instances in the economical history and present condition of the older states of the South; and we have to regret that their example in this respect has thus far been copied by the people of the west.

As much as we deprecate our present system of commerce, with its constant tendency to draw the money capital of the nation to one point, yet we are persuaded that even that is less ruinous in its effects than the prevailing custom of traveling east for amusement. In our commercial transactions, though carried on under a system which operates against us, we receive something in exchange for our commodities; but for the money which our citizens spend in their travels the country receives nothing in return.

We ask the people of the South and West, if it be possible for their country to prosper and increase in wealth so long as this custom continues. This evil, though long existing, is becoming more apparent each succeeding year. Now, as soon as the buds of spring appear, thousands begin to prepare for a trip to the east; and, that they may not be short of funds, they collect their dues with great severity: while they defer the payment of their own small debts until their return in autumn; and, consequently, by midsummer the smaller channels of circulation are as dry as the ravines of a desert. Owing to these causes, during that season of the year when the handy craftsman and others who rely upon their vocations for support should be most profitably engaged they are left almost without employment, and experience great difficulty in supplying themselves and families with the necessaries of life. The same causes are also breaking down our retail merchants,—especially those who deal in the more costly kind of goods,— for their customers are not only absent for several months of the year, but, while on their travels, make purchases to supply their wants after their return.

If this system continues, the handycraftsmen, who constitute by

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far the larger portion of the manufacturing population in every country, will cease to seek employment and a home in the west; and we shall, every year, become more dependent upon the east for the ordinary appliances of comfort.

If a people, highly intelligent, jealous of their political rights, enterprising and ardent in the pursuit of wealth and, withal, patriotic and proud of their country, permit themselves to be drawn into habits and customs which tend to exhaust the region they occupy of all that can make it desirable, it is strong proof that notwithstanding the discoveries and improvements of the age there are yet defects in our modern system of civilization, which will in time, if not corrected, prove fatal to its progress.

The danger would seem to lie in placing too high an estimate upon new and extraordinary facilities of producing and exchanging useful commodities; while we neglect to guard against the centralizing tendency of Capital and Commerce.

A system of civilization, to be enduring, must be diffused: its burthens should be borne and its benefits enjoyed in an equal degree by all its constituents; else while one portion progresses, the other will retrograde, until revolution becomes necessary for the purpose of severing their relations or of placing the parties upon a more equal footing.

Objects necessary to the enjoyment of a high state of civilization, — which cannot be transported from place to place — should be located or produced at convenient and proper places throughout the land; or a portion of the people can never enjoy the benefits which they are calculated to impart. Architecture and horticulture may be regarded as essential elements of a refined civilization. Architecture elevates man's estimate of his own dignity in the scale of beings: Horticulture harmonizes his feelings with external nature; enlarges and refines his social qualities, and brings him into communion with the author of the universe. The two combined inspire man with self-respect, social love, patriotism and devotion.

The ancients comprehended the value and influence of a refined architecture and other embellishments; and it was the policy of their more distinguished rulers to signalize their government and perpetuate their names by embellishing their principal cities with works of art.

In a republican government like ours such works must be left

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chiefly to the taste and enterprise of the citizens, for the legislature possesses no power over the subject. The civic governments however may do much to adorn their respective cities. Their constituents are inmediately interested in checking the current of traveling to the east, and the system of absenteeism that is gradually developing itself in the west; and they should do every thing in their power to make the residence of the citizen and the sojourn of the stranger agreeable.

We verily believe that a reasonable amount appropriated to the purchase and embellishment of grounds, for public resort, and other improvements which are obviously needed, would be more beneficial to the city of St. Louis, than if subscribed for the construction of railways, either to the east or west. For these railways, when completed, will serve but to facilitate the escape of our citizens from a place that possesses few attractions as a residence, at least during the summer season.

How can one, whose feelings and interests are identified with the west, contemplate our present relations with the east, and the consequences to which they must lead, without experiencing a sense of profound humiliation, which should induce him to do everything in his power to produce a change. But how is this change to be effected?

It were easy to prescribe a remedy which would save to individuals all the expense of travelling, and to the community the inconvenience arising from a scarcity of money, if our people could be persuaded to forego the enjoyment of their accustomed indulgences for a season with a view to the attainment of objects far more excellent. But this is an old argument which has been urged upon mankind, since the period of the deluge, with but little effect. The manners and habits of a people are interwoven with their most cherished reminiscences, and constitute a part of their nature; and hence it is scarcely practicable to abolish or change them by arguments addressed to their reason. One who would reform the follies and vices of a community should begin by sowing the seeds of wisdom and virtue; and rely upon the skilfull cultivation and vigorous growth of these to root out and destroy the poisonous plants that incumber and exhaust the moral field.

We must counteract and supplant the propensity and general desire to travel abroad by encouraging, at home, the production of objects similar to those which attract our people to distant lands.

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Let our wealthy citizens build residences in the neighborhood of the city, and beautify their grounds by the cultivation of gardens, fruit and ornamental trees; and, unless they resist the refining influence of such objects, it will not be long before they and their families will enjoy a higher degree of pleasure at home than can be found by traveling in search of it upon any other part of the earth. Here is the proper place to begin the work of reform and refinement; for here the skill, and all the appliances, necessary for the commencement, can be more readily obtained than at any other point on the banks of the Mississippi.

If the cities and towns will enter upon this work in earnest, and prosecute it in a proper spirit of liberality, the rural districts will soon follow their example; and this broad valley will become the garden as well as the granary of the nation. Shall we continue to strip the land of the beautiful vestments by which it was clothed and adorned by nature; vex the soil with the plow until it ceases to yield bread to him that toils; and, having in the mean time exchanged its surplus products for the handiworks of other and less favored lands abandon it, thus despoiled of nature's grace? Or, shall we 'subdue and replenish' it by the aid of science, and adorn it with whatever is beautiful, by the assistance of art?

Will our people continue the unnatural habit of severing, for months in succession, their most intimate and tender relations, and throng the highways and hotels of distant lands amidst a crowd of strangers of whose moral qualities they are ignorant, and for whom they have no sympathy? Or, remaining at home amidst their families and friends, surrounded by all that the wise and good can desire, cultivate the arts which refine their natures and strengthen the bonds of those relations which were ordained to compensate the loss of paradise?

Those who have contracted the habit of looking abroad for pleasure, and travel in pursuit of it, can possess no strong attachment for home; and their conduct, in this respect, raises the presumption that they derive but little happiness from their domestic and social relations.

We would not restrain people from travelling for recreation and amusement; it is profitable: it prevents the mind from being narrowed down and confined to the particular pursuit in which the individual may be engaged; it liberalizes and enlarges his views of society; and if he travels in search of well chosen objects he gene-

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rally returns to his avocations refreshed and better satisfied with himself, and with the world.

But in travelling, as in commerce, the intercourse should be mutual; or the balance of trade will always be in favor of those who remain at home. No people travel more perhaps than those of New England; but they travel among themselves. They enjoy all the benefits without incurring the evils arising from the southern and western custom of travelling east. Who ever saw or heard of a New Englander on the banks of the Mississippi, unless he came in search of a home, or to traffic in some commodity, out of the profits of which he expected to pay his way, and return with more money than he brought from home? We do not refer to this fact as a subject of reproach to the eastern people: so far from it we commend their policy, in part at least, to the people of the west. The valley of the Mississippi would afford room enough, one might suppose, to satisfy the travelling propensities of its inhabitants; and if they would travel more among themselves they would become better acquainted with the resources and interests of the different parts of the country; their social relations would be improved, and their political influence in the national councils strengthened.

It is with no unkind feelings towards the people of the east that we urge the consideration of this subject upon our western readers. Our eastern brethern are justly entitled to all they gain by our folly; but we should be unfaithful to the great interests which we have undertaken to promote, did we, with folded arms, remain silent in respect to the evils which we have attempted to portray.

The condition of the west in respect to this subject results from the circumstances in which the country has been settled. The early settlers were compelled to look to the east for many commodities necessary to their comfort; many of their friends and immediate relations remained there; it was necessary that they should go thither upon business, and natural that many should return to see their friends; but it would be unwise and unnatural that they should remain in this condition throughout an indefinite period.

The arts which enrich, and those which embellish a country, are of slow growth; they impart strength to each other and flourish most when cultivated together. If widely separated both decay; but in that case it is the nature of the latter to survive the former. Hence we hold that the encouragement of architecture, horticulture

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and other arts calculated to embellish the country, is scarcely less important than the building of manufactories and construction of railways.

Article II.

Aliments.

The satisfaction which we received from reading the "Familiar Letters on Chemistry," by Professor Liebig, published some years ago, induced us to publish the 6th and 7th of the series in the May Number, 1851, of the Western Journal. And having learned that these were regarded with decided approbation by many of our intelligent readers, we have concluded to publish several others in the order in which they were published by the author.

In our opinion, these letters afford more valuable information upon the subject of physiology and agriculture, than can anywhere else be found in so small a compass.

ALIMENT.

Constituents of the Blood. Fibrine, Albumen. Inorganic Substances. Isomerism of Fibrine, Albumen, and Elements of Nutrition. Relation of Animal and Vegetable Organism.

My dear sir: Having attempted in my last letter to explain to you the simple and admirable office subserved by the oxygen of the atmosphere in its combination with carbon in the animal body, I will now proceed to present you with some remarks upon those materials which sustain its mechanism in motion, and keep up their various functions—namely, the Aliments.

If the increase of mass in an animal body, the development and reproduction of its organs depend upon the blood, then those substances only which are capable of being converted into blood can be properly regarded as nourishment. In order, then, to ascertain what parts of our food are nutritious, we must compare the composition of the blood with the composition of the various articles taken as food.

Two substances require especial consideration as the chief ingredients of the blood; one of these separates immediately from the blood when it is withdrawn from the circulation.

It is well known that in this case blood coagulates, and separ-

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ates into a yellowish liquid, the *serum* of the blood, and a gelatinous mass, which adheres to a rod or stick in soft, elastic fibres, when coagulating blood is briskly stirred. This is the *fibrine* of the blood, which is identical in all its properties with muscular fibre, when the latter is purified from all foreign matters.

The second principal ingredient of the blood is contained in the serum, and gives to this liquid all the properties of the white of eggs, with which it is indeed identical. When heated, it coagulates into a white elastic mass, and the coagulating substanance is called *albumen*.

Fibrine and albumen, the chief ingredients of blood, contain, in all, seven chemical elements, among which nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur, are found. They contain also the earth of bones. The serum retains in solution sea salt, and other salts of potash and soda, in which the acids are carbonic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids. The globules of the blood contain fibrine and albumen, along with a red coloring matter, in which iron is a constant element. Besides these, the blood contains certain fatty bodies in small quantity, which differ from ordinary fats in several of their properties.

Chemical analysis has led to the remarkable result, that fibrine and albumen contain the same organic elements united in the same proportion—that is, that they are *isomeric*, their chemical composition—the proportion of their ultimate elements—being identical. But the difference of their external properties shows that the particles of which they are composed are arranged in a different order.

This conclusion has lately been beautifully confirmed by a distinguished physiologist (Denis,) who has succeeded in converting fibrine into albumen; that is, in giving it the solubility, and coagulability by heat, which characterize the white of egg.

Fibrine and albumen, besides having the same composition, agree also in this, that both dissolve in concentrated muriatic acid, yielding a solution of an intense purple color. This solution, whether made with fibrine or albumen, has the very same reactions with all substances yet tried.

Both albumen and fibrine, in the process of nutrition, are capable of being converted into blood. These facts have long been established by physiologists, and chemistry has merely proved that these metamorphoses can be accomplished under the influence of a certain force, without the aid of a third substance, or of its elements, and without the addition of any foreign element, or the separation of any element previously present in these substances.

If we now compare the composition of all organized parts with that of fibrine and albumen, the following relations present themselves:

All parts of the animal body which have a decided shape, which

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form parts of organs, contain nitrogen. No part of an organ which possesses motion and life is destitute of nitrogen; all of them contain likewise carbon and the elements of water; the latter, however, in no case in the proportion to form water.

The chief ingredients of the blood contain nearly 17 per cent. of nitrogen, and from numerous analyses it appears that no part of an organ contains less than 17 per cent. of nitrogen.

The most convincing experiments and observations have proved that the animal body is absolutely incapable of producing an elementary body, such as carbon or nitrogen, out of substances which do not contain it; and it obviously follows, that all kinds of food fit for the production either of blood, or of cellular tissue, membranes, skin, hair, muscular fibre, &c., must contain a certain amount of nitrogen, because that element is essential to the composition of the above-named organs; because the organs cannot create it from the other elements presented to them; and, finely, because no nitrogen is absorbed from the atmosphere, in the vital process.

The substance of the brain and nerves contains a large quantity of albumen, and, in addition to this, two peculiar fatty acids, distinguished from other fats by containing phosphorus (phosphoric acid.) One of these contains nitrogen (Fremy.)

Finally, water and common fat are those ingredients of the body which are destitute of nitrogen. Both are amorphous, or unorganized, and only so far take part in the vital process as that their presence is required for the due performance of the vital functions. The inorganic constituents of the body are iron, lime, magnesia, common salt, and the alkalies.

The nutritive process is seen in its simplest form in carnivorous animals. This class of animals lives on the blood and flesh of the graminivora; but this blood and flesh are, in all their properties, identical with their own. Neither chemical nor physiological differences can be discovered.

The nutriment of carnivorous animals is derived originally from blood; in their stomach it becomes dissolved, and capable of reaching all other parts of the body; in its passage it is converted into blood, and from this blood are reproduced all those parts of their organization which have undergone change or metomorphosis.

With the exception of hoofs, hair, feathers, and the earth of bones, every part of the food of carnivorous animals is capable of assimilation.

In a chemical sense, therefore, it may be said that a carnivorous animal, in supporting the vital process, consumes itself. That which serves for its nutrition is identical with those parts of its organization which are to be renewed.

The process of nutrition in graminivorous animals appears at

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first sight altogether different. Their digestive organs are less simple, and their food consists of vegetables, the great mass of which contains but little nitrogen.

From what substances, it may be asked, is the blood formed, by means of which their organs are developed? This question may be answered with certainty.

Chemical researches have shown, that all such parts of vegetables as can afford nutriment to animals contain certain constituents which are rich in nitrogen; and the most ordinary experience proves that animals require for their support and nutrition less of these parts of plants in proportion as they abound in the nitrogenized constituents. Animals cannot be fed on matters destitute of these nitrogenized constituents.

These important products of vegetation are especially abundant in the seeds of the different kinds of grain, and of peas, beans, and lentils; in the roots and in the juices of what are commonly called vegetables. They exist, however, in all plants, without exception, and in every part of plants in larger or smaller quantity.

These nitrogenized forms of nutriment in the vegetable kingdom may be reduced to three substances, which are easily distinguished by their external characters. Two of them are soluble in water, the third is insoluble.

When the newly-expressed juices of vegetables are allowed to stand, a separation takes place in a few minutes. A gelatinous precipitate, commonly of a green tinge, is deposited, and this, when acted on by liquids which remove the coloring matter, leaves a grayish white substance, well known to druggists as the deposite from vegetable juices. This is one of the nitrogenized compounds which serves for the nutrition of animals, and has been named *vegetable fibrine*. The juice of grapes is especially rich in this constituent, but it is most abundant in the seeds of wheat, and of the cerealia generally. It may be obtained from wheat flour by a mechanical operation, and in a state of tolerable purity; it is then called *gluten*, but the glutinous property belongs, not to vegetable fibrine, but to a foreign substance, present in small quantity, which is not found in the other cerealia.

The method by which it is obtained sufficiently proves that it is insoluble in water; although we cannot doubt that it was originally dissolved in the vegetable juice, from which it afterward separated, exactly as fibrine does from blood.

The second nitrogenized compound remains dissolved in the juice after the separation of the fibrine. It does not separate from the juice at the ordinary temperature, but is instantly coagulated when the liquid containing it is heated to the boiling point.

When the clarified juice of nutritious vegetables, such as cauliflower, asparagus, mangel-wurzel, or turnips, is made to boil, a

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coagulum is formed, which it is absolutely impossible to distinguish from the substance which separates as a coagulum, when the serum of blood, or the white of an egg, diluted with water, are heated to a boiling point. This is *vegetable albumen*. It is found in the greatest abundance in certain seeds, in nuts, almonds. and others, in which the starch of the gramineæ is replaced by oil.

The third nitrogenized constituent of the vegetable food of animals is *vegetable caseine*. It is chiefly found in the seeds of peas, beans, lentils, and similar leguminous seeds. Like vegetable albumen, it is soluble in water, but differs from it in this, that its solution is not coagulated by heat. When the solution is heated or evaporated, a skin forms on its surface, and the addition of an acid causes a coagulum, just as in animal milk.

These three nitrogenized compounds, vegetable fibrine, albumen, and caseine, are the true nitrogenized constituents of the food of graminivorous animals: all other nitrogenized compounds occurring in plants, are either rejected by animals, as in the case of the characteristic principles of poisonous and medical plants, or else they occur in the food in such very small proportion, that they cannot possibly contribute to the increase of mass in the animal body.

The chemical analysis of these three substances has led to the very interesting result that they contain the same organic elements, united in the same proportion by weight; and what is still more remarkable, that they are identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood, animal fibrine, and albumen. They all three dissolve in concentrated muriatic acid with the same deep purple color, and even in their physical characters, animal fibrine and albumen are in no respect different from vegetable fibrine and albumen. It is especially to be noticed, that by the phrase, identity of composition, we do not here intend mere similarity, but that even in regard to the presence and relative amount of sulphur, phosphorus, and phosphate of lime, no difference can be observed.

How beautifully and admirably simple, with the aid of these discoveries, appears the process of nutrition in animals, the formation of their organs, in which vitality chiefly resides! Those vegetable principles, which in animals are used to form blood, contain the chief constituents of blood, fibrine and albumen, ready formed, as far as regards their composition. All plants, besides, contain a certain quantity of iron, which appears in the coloring matter of the blood. Vegetable fibrine, vegetable albumen and animal albumen, hardly differ, even in form: if these principles be wanting in the food, the nutrition of the animal is arrested; and when they are present, the graminivorous animal obtains in its food the very same principles on the presence of which the nutrition of the carnivora entirely depends.

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Vegetables produce in their organism the blood of all animals; for the carnivora, in consuming the blood and flesh of the graminivora, consume, strictly speaking, only the vegetable principles which have served for the nutrition of the latter. Vegetable fibrine and albumen take the same form in the stomach of the graminivorous animal as animal fibrine and albumen do in that of the canivorous animal.

From what has been said, it follows that the development of the animal organism and its growth are dependent on the reception of certain principles identical with the chief constituents of the blood.

In this sense we may say, that the animal organism gives to blood only its form; that it is incapable of creating blood out of other substances which do not already contain the chief constituents of that fluid. We cannot, indeed, maintain, that the animal organism has no power to form other compounds, for we know that it is capable of producing an extensive series of compounds, differing in composition from the chief constituents of blood; but these last, which form the starting-point of the series, it cannot produce.

The animal organism is a higher kind of vegetable, the development of which begins with those substances with the production of which the life of an ordinary vegetable ends. As soon as the latter has borne seed, it dies, or a period of its life comes to a termination.

In the endless series of compounds, which begins with carbonic acid, ammonia, and water, the sources of the nutrition of vegetables, and includes the most complex constituents of the animal brain, there is no blank, no interruption. The first substance capable of affording nutriment to animals is the last product of the creative energy of vegetables.

The substance of cellular tissue and of membranes, of the brain and nerves, these the vegetable cannot produce.

The seemingly miraculous in the productive agency of vegetables disappears, in a great degree, when we reflect that the production of the constituents of blood cannot appear more surprising than the occurrence of the fat of beef and mutton in cocoa beans, of human fat in olive oil, of the principal ingredient of butter in palm oil, and of horse fat and train oil in certain oily seeds.

Growth of Animals. Use of Butter and Milk. Metamorphoses of Tissues. Food of Carnivora, and of the Horse.

My dear sir: The facts detailed in my last letter, will satisfy you as to the manner in which the increase of mass in an animal, that is its growth, is accomplished; we have still to consider a most important question, namely, the function performed in the

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animal system by substances destitute of nitrogen, such as sugar, starch, gum, pectine, &c.

The most extensive class of animals, the graminivora, cannot live without these substances; their food must contain a certain amount of one or more of them, and if these compounds are not supplied, death quickly ensues.

This important inquiry extends also to the constituents of the food of carnivorous animals in the earliest period of life; for this food also contains substances which are not necessary for their support in the adult state. The nutrition of the young of carnivora is obviously accomplished by means similar to those by which the graminivora are nourished; their development is dependent on the supply of a fluid, which the body of the mother secretes in the shape of milk.

Milk contains only one nitrogenised constituent, known under the name of *caseine:* besides this, its chief ingredients are butter (fat,) and sugar of milk. The blood of the young animal, its muscular fibre, cellular tissue, nervous matter, and bones, must have derived their origin from the nitrogenized constituent of milk —the caseine; for butter and sugar of milk contain no nitrogen.

Now, the analysis of caseine has led to the result, which, after the details I have given, can hardly excite your surprise, that this substance also is identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood, fibrine and albumen. Nay more—a comparison of its properties with those of vegetable caseine has shown—that these two substances are identical in all their properties; insomuch, that certain plants, such as peas, and lentils, are capable of producing the same substance which is formed from the blood of the mother, and employed in yielding the blood of the young animal.

The young animal, therefore, receives, in the form of caseine—which is distinguished from fibrine and albumen by its great solubility, and by not coagulating when heated—the chief constituent of the mother's blood. To convert caseine into blood no foreign substance is required, and in the conversion of the mother's blood into caseine, no elements of the constituents of the blood have been separated. When chemically examined, caseine is found to contain a much larger proportion of the earth of bones than blood does, and that in a very soluble form, capable of reaching every part of the body. Thus, even in the earliest period of its life, the development of the organs, in which vitality resides, is, in the carnivorous animal, dependent on the supply of a substance, identical in organic composition with the chief constituents of its blood.

What, then, is the use of the butter and the sugar of milk? How does it happen that these substances are indispensable to life?

Butter and sugar of milk contain no fixed bases, no soda or pot-

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ash. Sugar of milk has a composition closely allied to that of the other kinds of sugar, of starch, and of gum; all of them contain carbon and the elements of water, the latter precisely in the proportion to form water.

There is added, therefore, by means of these compounds, to the nitrogenized constituents of food, a certain amount of carbon: or, as in the case of butter, of carbon and hydrogen; that is, an excess of elements, which cannot possibly be employed in the production of blood, because the nitrogenized substances contained in the food already contain exactly the amount of carbon which is required for the production of fibrine and albumen.

The following considerations will show that hardly a doubt can be entertained, that this excess of carbon alone, or of carbon and hydrogen, is expended in the production of animal heat, and serves to protect the organism from the action of the atmospheric oxigen, which is required for the production of fibrine and albumen.

In an adult canivorous animal, which neither gains nor loses weight, perceptibly, from day to day, its nourishment, the waste of organized tissue, and its consumption of oxygen, stand to each other in a well-defined and fixed relation.

The carbon of the carbonic acid given off with that of the urine; the nitrogen of the urine, and the hydrogen given off as ammonia and water; these elements, taken together, must be exactly equal in weight to the carbon, nitrogen and hpdrogen of the metarmorphosed tissues, and since these last are exactly replaced by the food, to the carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen of the food. Were this not the case, the weight of the animal could not possibly remain unchanged.

But, in the young of the carnivora, the weight does not remain unchanged; on the contrary, it increases from day to day by an appreciable quantity.

This fact presupposes, that the assimilative process in the young animal is more energetic, more intense, than the process of transformation in the existing tissues. If both processess were equally active, the weight of the body could not increase; and were the waste by transformation greater, the weight of the body would decrease.

Now the circulation in the young animal is not weaker, but, on the contrary, more rapid; the respirations are more frequent; and, for equal bulks, the consumption of oxygen must be greater rather than smaller in the younger than in the adult animal. But, since the metamorphosis of organized parts goes on more slowly, there would ensue a deficiency of those substances, the carbon and hydrogen of which are adapted for combination with oxygen; because in the carnivora, it is the new compounds, produced by the metamorphosis of organized parts, which nature has

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destined to furnish the necessary resistance to the action of the oxygen, and to produce animal heat. What is wanting for these purposes an Infinite Wisdom has supplied to the young animal in its natural food.

The carbon and hydrogen of butter, and the carbon of the sugar of milk, no part of either of which can yield blood, fibrine, or albumen, are destined for the support of the respiratory process, at an age when a greater resistance is opposed to the metamorphosis of existing organism; or, in other words to the production of compounds, which, in the adult state, are produced in quantity amply sufficient for the purpose of respiration.

The young animal receives the constituents of its blood in the caseine of the milk. A metamorphosis of existing organs goes on, for bile and urine are secreted; the matter of the metamorphosed parts is given off in the form of urine, of carbonic acid, and of water; but the butter and sugar of milk also disappear; they cannot be detected in the faeces.

The butter and sugar of milk are given out in the form of carbonic acid and water, and their conversion into oxidized products furnishes the clearest proof that far more oxygen is absorbed than is required to convert the carbon and hydrogen of the metamorphosed tissues into carbonic acid and water.

The change and metamorphosis of organized tissues going on in the vital process in the young animal, consequently yield, in a given time, much less carbon and hydrogen in the form adapted for the respiratory process than corresponds to the oxygen taken up in the lungs. The substance of its organized parts would undergo a more rapid consumption, and would necessarily yield to the action of the oxygen, were not the deficiency of carbon and hydrogen supplied from another source.

The continued increase of mass, or growth, and the free and unimpeded development of the organs in the young animal, are dependent on the presence of foreign substances, which, in the nutritive process, have no other function than to protect the newly-formed organs from the action of the oxygen. It is the elements of these substances which unite with the oxygen; the organs themselves could not do so without being consumed; that is, growth, or increase of mass in the body—the consumption of oxygen remaining the same—would be utterly impossible.

The preceding considerations leave no doubt as to the purpose for which Nature has added to the food of the young of carnivorous mammalia substances devoid of nitrogen, which their organism cannot employ for nutrition, strictly so called, that is, for the production of blood; substances which may be entirely dispensed with in their nourishment in the adult state. In the young of carnivorous birds, the want of all motion is an obvious cause of diminished waste in the organized parts; hence milk is not provided for them.

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The nutritive process in the carnivora thus presents itself under two distinct forms; one of which we again meet with in the graminivora.

In graminivorous animals, we observe that during their whole life, their existence depends on a supply of substances having a composition identical with that of sugar of milk, or closely resembling it. Everything that they consume as food contains a certain quantity of starch, gum, or sugar, mixed with other matters.

The function performed in the vital process of the graminivora by these substances is indicated in a very clear and convincing manner, when we take into consideration the very small relative amount of the carbon which these animals consume in the nitrogenized constituents of their food, which bears no proportion whatever to the oxygen absorbed through the skin and lungs.

A horse, for example, can be kept in perfectly good condition, if he obtain as food 15 lbs. of hay and 4½ lbs. of oats, daily. If we now calculate the whole amount of nitrogen in these matters, as ascertained by analysis (1.5 per cent. in the hay, 2.2 per cent. in the oats,) in the form of blood, that is, as fibrine and albumen, with the due proportion of water in blood (80 per cent.,) the horse receives daily no more than 4½ oz. of nitrogen, corresponding to about 8 lbs. of blood. But along with this nitrogen, that is, combined with it in the form of fibrine or albumen, the animal receives only about 14½ oz. of carbon.

Without going farther into the calculation, it will readily be admitted, that the volume of air inspired and expired by a horse, the quantity of oxygen consumed, and, as a necessary consequence, the amount of carbonic acid given out by the animal, is much greater than in the respiratory process in man. But an adult man consumes daily about 14 oz. of carbon, and the determination of Boussingault, according to which a horse expires 79 oz. daily, cannot be very far from the truth.

In the nitrogenized constituents of his food, therefore, the horse receives rather less than the fifth part of the carbon which his organism requires for the support of the respiratory process; and we see that the wisdom of the Creator has added to his food the $\frac{4}{5}$ths which are wanting, in various forms, as, starch, sugar, &c., with which the animal must be supplied, or his organism will be destroyed by the action of the oxygen.

It is obvious, that, in the system of the graminivora, whose food contains so small a portion, relatively, of the constituents of blood, the process of metamorphosis in existing tissues, and consequently their restoration or reproduction, must go on far less rapidly than in the carnivora. Were this not the case, a vegetation a thousand times more luxuriant than the actual one would not suffice for their nourishment. Sugar, gum, and starch, would no longer be neces-

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sary to support life in these animals, because, in that case, the products of the waste, or metamorphosis of the organized tissues, would contain enough of carbon to support the respiratory process.

Article III.

Ingham on the Currency of the United States.

We copy from the 'Merchants' Magazine' for September 1851, the following article entitled '*Observations on the currency of the United States*,' from the pen of the Hon. S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury during a part of President Jackson's administration.

The question under consideration is the policy of adulterating all Silver coins that are less than a dollar, to a degree that will prevent them from being drawn from circulation by any demand that may occur for the exportation of specie. The large amount of silver that has been exported since 1849 has occasioned a scarcity of small change which is complained of in every part of the country; and we think it probable that the administration will recommend a new coinage to the next congress. That such a measure would tend, in some degree, to prevent the small channels of circulation from being affected by the exportation of specie we admit; but we can regard it in no other light than that of an expedient, suggested by the monetary condition of the times; and although no practical inconvenience may arise out of the measure, it would, in our opinion, be of no utility in ordinary times. Even granting, therefore, all that the advocates of the measure claim in its behalf we feel constrained to express our decided disapproval of its adoption. There is a continual tendency of the imports of this country to exceed the amount of exports; and, chiefly, to this may be attributed all the revulsions, and every serious monetary crisis that have occurred in the United States since the late war with Great Britain. Now this measure is calculated to conceal from small dealers, and all those who handle but little money, the effects of excessive importations until it is too late to avoid a crisis; and when that occurs their small change will not save them from its effects. It would be better, in our opinion, that every class of the community, in every

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part of the nation, should feel and appreciate the evils of excessive importations as soon as they occur. Then, the prudent man, being forewarned, might guard against them; and the opinion of the people being formed upon facts, which all comprehend, would give a better direction to the policy of the country as well as to their present affairs.

Observations on the Currency of the United States.

In compliance with an earnest request to that effect by persons entitled to very respectful consideration, the undersigned has consented to put on paper some suggestions in relation to the approaching crisis in the monetary system of the United States. Having undertaken a laborious examination of this complex subject, preparatory to an official report, some twenty years ago, and being thus prepared to give it a more intelligent consideration, since, as successive occasions have brought it into special notice, he persuades himself that he has clearer views of the facts and principles involved in this great question, than he might otherwise have had, and especially of some opinions then entertained, which he now deems erroneous, and feels some obligation to endeavor to place in their proper light.

There are few subjects under the acknowledged control of the political power of a nation, which are so universally interesting to its people as that of its coinage. The power to coin money, necessarily includes the power to determine what metals shall be used for this purpose, and, when two or more are employed, the power of fixing their relative values and respective weights, and also of constituting them standard measures of value, and compelling their acceptance at the prices fixed by the government, in fulfillment of contracts and payment of debts.

The coins, thus made legal tenders, become necessarily the measures of value, which, however, may be changed at the pleasure of the ruling power, and contracts made under one standard or measure, may thus become payable under another. A single case, out of hundreds that might be adduced, will show how this power may be abused. When Henry VIII. ascended the British throne, the pound sterling, originally contained 5,760 grains, containing only 2,966 grains of silver, and a debt then contracted, *viz*: in 1509, or annuity devised, could have been paid with 800 grains of silver for the pound sterling at Henry's decease in 1546, and his successor, Edward VI., ordered a coinage of 400 grains of silver to the pound sterling. The history of coinage abounds with such facts. Our present business is, however, with more recent events. The measures adopted by the British government, at successive periods from 1816 to 1829, for the reformation of the currency, which had been greatly deranged by continental subsides, and the consequent suspension of specie payments at the bank from 1797, had affected the relative values of gold and silver throughout the commercial world. In 1816, that government changed

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the character of its silver coins, by making them a tender only in payments not exceeding forty shillings, at the same time reduced their weight materially, and made gold coins the exclusive standard of value in all other transactions. In 1820, the Bank of England resumed specie payments, and in 1829, the issue of all bank-notes of less amount than five pounds was prohibited by law.

These measures caused such an unusual demand for gold to fill the vacuum in English currency, that the price of gold rose in the United States nearly six per cent above its valuation, compared with silver in the coin. In the United States mint regulations, the metals were estimated at 1 to 15, and, of course, gold only was used for exportation for which it was bought at a premium, fluctuating from three to six per cent, from 1824 to 1829.

The subject attracted the attention of Congress, and was referred, by resolution of the Senate, in 1830 to the Treasury Department for investigation, when it was ascertained that gold bullion, compared with silver bullion, had risen in price, averaging for ten years about $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, which had then all the appearance of permanence. The Secretary of the Treasury recommended an alteration in the ratio of the coins from 1 to 15 to 1 to $15\frac{5}{8}$, which estimated gold about $4\frac{1}{16}$ per cent higher than it was then established at the mint. The secretary remarked, in his report, that "we have had long experience of a currency without gold, and but very little of a currency without silver. The inconvenience of the former is sensibly felt, but that of the latter was insupportable. We have, however, no experience of a gold currency without silver. But it would not be difficult to foresee that if any event should drain off the silver, its place will be supplied not by gold, but by small bank notes and paper tokens, which are the most obnoxious of all the various materials for currency." This paragraph is quoted because the "event" adverted to is now happening; gold has depreciated in value, and the drainage of the silver is in rapid progress.

For the reasons above stated, the secretary earnestly recommended a valuation of the gold coins at a lower rate than the ascertained average marked value of gold bullion, apprehending a serious derangement of the currency if the value of gold bullion should at any time become so reduced as to make silver coins more profitable for exportation than gold. The subject was not acted on in Congress until 1834, an unfortunate period for ascertaining new facts, as for that calm and deliberate consideration which so grave a subject demanded.

The whole community was in a state of morbid excitement, occasioned by the disturbance of the currency and ruinous revulsions in every kind of business, attributed to the great quarrel between the government and the Bank of the United States, complicated with the interest of the State banks and all the elements of political strife. At such a time Congress undertook to re-arrange the relative values of the gold and silver coins, partly, as it were, by way of throwing a tub to an excited whale.

Congress, no doubt, believed that by overvaluing gold at the mint, it would be brought into general circulation, and gratify and pacify the public mind; and, looking only at one side, they lost sight of the danger of banishing the more indispensable coin of silver. The ratio adopted was 1 to 15.988, which estimated the value of gold in the

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mint 1.19 per cent above that of gold bullion to silver bullion in the market, 2.272 per cent higher than was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, 2.37 per cent higher than proposed by Mr. Gallatin, nd 6.5⅛ per cent above the ratio fixed by the act of 1792, and thereby reduced the value of the gold eagle about 66 cents below that of the old coinage under that act. This extraordinary change did not, however, accomplish its purpose; it was not perceived that, however gold coins might be over valued, they would not circulate to the exclusion of bank-notes, which *were still more overvalued*; wherein lies the solution of the problem in United States currency, which has so much puzzled the speculators in this science; it is unnecessary to dwell further on these points.

We have now approached a crisis, in which, by reason of the overvaluation of gold in the coins and the increased production of gold in California, it has so depreciated, in proportion to silver, that the latter commands a premium of 3 per cent, and is rapidly being withdrawn from the banks and public treasury for exportation, and a few months will probably leave nothing for the small payments and exchanges, except some light foreign coins, and their companions paper tokens, or tickets to be issued by every one who pleases.

There is no reason to hope, as long as we have balances to pay abroad, and gold shall continue to be supplied as heretofore, that it will be possible, under the present mint regulations, to maintain a silver currency sufficient for the public necessity, much less for the public convenience. And yet it is more than probable that a few years may so exhaust the California workings as to depreciate gold, at least to the mint value. The question, therefore, what can be safely done? forcibly addresses itself to all those who have power over the subject.

To change the relative values of metals used as standard measures of property, is a very grave and serious work. It is nothing less, in its character, than to change the weight and lenght of the weights and measures which are the standards of quantity in all the internal commercial transactions of a nation, and at the same time compelling the execution of previous contracts according to the new measures, without permitting any allowance for the surplus or deficiency; nothing but an extreme necessity can justify the slightest modification of the standards of value, and whenever attempted, it should be directed by the most careful and skilful hand. Such a measure will not, therefore, be proposed in this paper, and more especially because it is believed that a remedy for the drainage of the silver coins may be devised, without any general change of the relative values of gold and silver at the mint, and without affecting contracts or deranging the standards in the slightest degree.

In view of this measure, it should be observed, that silver coins, which are made by law a tender for the payment of debts, have two distinct values, derived from, and depending upon, the uses to which they are applied. If they are wanted for remittances, bills of exchange are abundantly more convenient; if wanted for large payments at home, gold and bank-notes are quite as good, if not preferable. But when small payments are to be made, in the every day business of every body, we have no possible substitute, except dollar bank-notes, and that vile trash, individual paper tokens, which will inevitably find

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their way into the channels of currency whenever silver is drawn out. It would be difficult to determine how much premium retail dealers would be willing to give for small silver coins, rather than be obliged to do without them, or to use as a substitute the paper tokens; but it is evident that such a premium would only be given for coins to be applied to these small payments, while gold could be had at a cheaper rate for larger payments. The two distinct values, above mentioned, are therefore self-evident; and, keeping in view this fact, it is only necessary to make a coin adapted to the uses for which it is so much more valuable, and for which, only, it is required; for it is the same thing to the community whether the proper relative value of a coin is maintained by the quantity of metal in it, or by its peculiar adaptation to the uses for which it is wanted. Such a coin should, however, be confined by law to that class of payments wherein its peculiar value would be fully appreciated and sustained, and from which it could not be withdrawn, to be used for payments requiring a higher metallic value. This purpose may be accomplished by a mint regulation to provide a new coinage of all the subdivisions of the dollar, to be as much lighter than those now coined as would protect these new coins from exportation or the melting crucible, which must be made by law a legal tender only in payments not exceeding say five or ten dollars. Such a regulation will confine these new coins to their appropriate sphere, without disturbing the general arrangement of the monetary system, and without the slightest effect on contracts. While silver commands a premium, the silver dollars will, of course, be exported, but their loss will not be sensibly felt. The gold dollar will take their place as far as it can be crowded into the channels of circulation among the dollar notes which now overflow its banks, or if these notes supersede gold dollars at par, they will even more easily take the place of the silver dollar at a premium of three per cent.

These facts, however, relate to the coinage as it now is, without reference to the proposed change, which in this respect will not affect it in any way. A premium of less than three per cent will soon drain off all the silver dollars, whether the proposed change is made or not, and the alteration suggested for the subdivisions will neither hasten nor retard that operation. But if nothing is done to prevent it, not only the silver dollars but the half dollars will be exported, and all the smaller coins, except those which have become too light by wear to justify a sufficient premium, will be melted. The great desideratum, and the object of the proposed new coinage, is to preserve all these subdivisions of the dollar permanently in circulation, which can only be done by a proper reduction of their weight.

If there should be any doubt as to the certain effect and convenience of such a coinage, an example may be found in the monetary system of England, previously adverted to, which was adopted in 1816. The new silver coins then established were nominally reduced 6.06 per cent below the weight of their predecessors, which the government bought up at 67 $1\frac{1}{37}$ shillings the pound for pure silver, or 62 shillings the pound for standard silver. In the treasury report, before referred to, as also in a letter of Mr. Gallatin, this new mint regulation in England was adverted to with decided disapprobation, no doubt under the impression, as was remarked by the secretary, that some who re-

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ceived their dues in small sums payable in these light silver coins might be obliged to pay their debts, in sums over 40 shillings, in gold, for which they must pay a premium equal to the over valuation of their silver coins. But it could not have occurred to them, that the silver coins applicable only to these small payments were *intrinsically worth, for that purpose*, as much more than gold, or any other medium adapted to large payments only, as the difference between the mint and market values of silver, or, in other words, between silver coin and silver bullion, and that a metal coined for a special purpose, to which it was exclusively applicable, derived an increased value from this adaptation, not unlike that of a piece of steel manufactured into an edge-tool. Such being the fact, both theory and practice prove, that as long as the currency is not overstocked with these small light coins, they would circulate freely with gold, and be at all times exchangeable with it at par, as is well known to be the fact in England. The system was therefore condemned theoretically, with an essential term of the theorem left out. We have, also, nearer home an example on a smaller scale, but full of instruction, where the light foreign coins of small denominations maintain their spurious rank in our currency in defiance of their condemnation by banks and statutes, and even public opinion. Their extremely smooth faces are their passport and safe conduct through all these dangers; a premium of five per cent on silver bullion would not touch them.

There are, however, several propositions to be considered in determining to make a coinage of the character proposed. 1st. That the silver bullion to be coined, except that for dollars, must be bought at the mint, and the profit on the coinage must accrue to the public treasury. 2d. That individuals who offer silver for coinage can only have it coined into dollars. 3d. That the government must from time to time, through highly responsible functionaries, determine and control the amount of the proposed new coinage, which functionaries must especially take care that the demand for it in the circulation be not overstocked. 4th. That the proposed reduction in the weight of the new coins be sufficient to countervail any probable future premium which may be offered for silver. 5th. That this reduction be no more than shall appear to be indispensable for its purpose. *Lastly.* That if the coins are made too light, they may be counterfeited at a profit on their full weight, and the currency be thus overstocked, when they cannot be made heavier; but if found by experience too heavy, there will be no difficulty in making them, at a new coinage, lighter.

The reasons on which these propositions are based are too apparent to require further disquisition in this paper. The chief difficulty that presents itself is, to ascertain the proper amount of reduction to be made in the new coin. The present premium for silver in the United States is three per cent; and if we suppose it will not hereafter rise above six per cent, a reduction of weight of five or five and a half per cent will be ample for the protection of the small coin; which being not particularly eligible, in point of form, for exportation, and being also subject to wear, would not be taken out of the currency for a premium of one per cent. These suggestions are, it is true, conjectural, but the case admits of no other, and they may be modified by

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more accurate practical knowledge of the causes which will be likely to affect future operations in our monetary system. It is, however, evidently safer to make them too heavy than too light. It is very desirable, moreover, to have the standard weight of coins expressed without inconvenient fractions; it facilitates the test of their genuineness, and this object would justify a slight modification of the relative values of gold and silver at the mint.

In view of all these considerations, the following weights for the different denominations are respectfully submitted for consideration, viz: half dollars each to contain one hundred and seventy-five and a half grains of pure silver, and one hundred and ninety-five grains of standard, nine-tenths fine; quarter dollars, each, eighty-seven and three fourths grains of pure silver, and ninety-seven and a half grains of standard; dimes, each, thirty-five and one-tenth grains of pure silver, and thirty-nine grains of standard; half dimes, seventeen and fifty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and nineteen and one-half grains of standard.

This reduction in the weight of these coins will render the half dollar 10⅛ grains pure silver, or very nearly 5.454 per cent lighter than the present half dollars, and will make the ratio of gold coins to silver coins 1 to 15.116, and, estimating silver at a premium of three per cent, the relative value of gold bullion to silver bullion will be 1 to 15.57, leaving a sufficient margin for any probable further rise of silver.

In conclusion it may be remarked, that in addition to the partial experience, before referred to, and the force of the theoretical arguments in favor of the proposed coinage, we have the authority of Alexander Baring, in his evidence, taken before the board of trade April 26, 1828, in support of a system precisely like that proposed in this paper, in which, although he does not advert to the rationale of a token coinage, as he calls it, yet his great experience and intuitive judgment clearly saw and pointed out its practical advantages.

The following question was asked him by the committee: —

Quest. Is it your impression that it is possible and desirable to maintain in this country a silver currency as a legal tender, founded on the proportion of silver to gold in France, (15.5 to 1,) or something very near it, *at the same time that we maintain our present silver currency*, which is obviously not in that proportion, (14.287 to 1) and that there would be an advantage in that system?"

Ans. "I have always thought so, and certainly think so still; I have no doubt of it."

To another question he gives the following answer: "I can see no difficulty whatever in the coexistence of a silver coinage, as a legal tender, in the proportion, or nearly the proportion now existing in France, with the present silver coinage, remaining as a token, and provided the limitation continues as to the amount (of the light coinage;) with this proportion I feel quite confident there can be nothing to prevent these two silver coinages existing together." In answer to another question, he affirms the suggestion, that "the circulation of the country would consist of a silver coinage of tokens, being a legal tender only to a limited amount, and a silver coinage, being a legal tender to an unlimited amount, and a gold coinage."

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The importance of having silver in the coinage, at its appropriate relative value, and the danger and injustice of changing the relative values of coins, which are legal tenders to an unlimited amount, are so fully set forth in his subsequent answers that those who take an interest in this subject will be well paid for the trouble of reading the whole article, which may be found appended to a Senate document, No. 135, dated May 4, 1830. S. D. I.

Article IV.

Burlington Convention.

The promptness with which the citizens of the valley of the upper Mississippi have responded to the call for a Convention at Burlington, and the calm, yet firm tone, which characterizes the proceedings of that body, afford evidence that the people of this region begin to comprehend their true interests, and, that in future, they will hold their representatives in Congress to a strict accountability for any dereliction of duty in that respect.

It is folly to hold public meetings and conventions, and adopt resolutions, unless the people stand by them—of this we have had sufficient example. Let us have no more children's play at home, and farces at Washington, but act like men who are in earnest. When we make a move, let us follow it up, and exact obedience of those who assume the responsibility of representing our views and interests in Congress. This we can do through the ballot box, whenever we show a determination to be obeyed.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention which met at Burlington, on the 23 October, 1851:

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, composed of Delegates from the States of Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, That the Mississippi River is a great National Highway, the control and jurisdiction of which has been reserved to Congress; and that it is the duty of the National Legislature to make such improvements in the navigation of said river, as will place our commerce upon an equal footing with that of the Atlantic States of this Union.

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Resolved, That the interests of nine States and one territory imperatively demand the prompt action of Congress, in making adequate appropriations for the removal of the obstructions of the navigation of the Mississippi River, formed by the Desmoines and Rock River Rapids.

Resolved, That experience and the testimony of the navigators of the Upper Mississippi, demonstrate the correctness of the Surveys and Report made by Lieutenant Lee in 1837 and 1838; and that no doubt is entertained by this convention of the practicability of the permanent improvement of the channel of the river at the Desmoines and Rock River Rapids, if such plans should be carried out. But this convention, at the same time that it gives expression to this opinion, defers to the action of Congress and of the officers to whom the execution of the work may be entrusted—asking only, with all the earnestness, that right and justice demand, that *free* and unobstructed navigation shall be granted to us.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the several States represented in this convention, be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to use their personal and united exertions to secure the early appropriation of an amount of money which shall be adequate to complete the removal of the obstructions to a safe and speedy navigation of said river.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the resolution providing for a memorial to Congress, viz: Messrs. Henry W. Starr, David Rorer, J. C. Hall, J. F. Tallant, W. F. Coolbaugh, and L. D. Stockton, who reported the following draft of a memorial, which, on motion of Mr. Garbutt of St. Louis, was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

YOUR MEMORIALISTS, a convention of two hundred and ninety-four delegates from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Minnesota, assembled at Burlington, in the State of Iowa, on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1851, respectfully call the attention of your Honorable body to to the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi river, usually known as the Des Moins and Rock River Rapids, and ask that the same be romoved by the General Government, so that a free and practicable channel be opened through them.

Your memorialists insist upon the reasonableness, the justice, and the perfect practicability of their request. The Mississippi being a great NATIONAL HIGHWAY, this is a National work, and has

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so been regarded by a previous Congress, in making appropriations for the same object, which though too small to complete the work resulted in great benefit to the navigation of that river.

Your memoralists further state, that the character of those obstructions is such as greatly to cripple the commerce of the river, during the larger portion of the time in which it is open for navigation; and that a removal of the same, while it would conduce to the prosperity and convenience of the people dependent on the river as an outlet, would also enhance the value and facilitate the settlement of the Government Lands of the Northwest, situate above said Rapids, and would be economy to the Government in the end, in a saving of cost of transportation of supplies and armament.

Your memorialists further refer pour honorable body to the resolutions passed by this convention, and to statistics which will be embodied and furnished by a committee of this body.

Col. Geo. Madeira offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as the sense of this convention, That it is the duty of its members to use their influence individually, to impress upon the attention of Congress, the great importance to the commercial and agricultural interest of the Upper Mississippi country, that immediate attention be given to their wishes and wants, as expressed through their memorial to that honorable body.

The following resolution was offered by D. Rorer, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the removal of the obstructions in the channel of the Mississippi River at its mouth, as necessary to the prosperity of the whole Mississippi Valey, and, therefore, a matter of highly national concern; and that our respective Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to aid in the adoption of all requisite measures, for the accomplishment of that object.

The following resolution was offered by C. Haven of St. Louis, and was adopted:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns it will adjourn to meet again at the City of St. Louis in one year from this date, for the purpose of sustaining and carrying out the great object which has now called us together, and to further the general improvement of the Mississippi river from its source to its mouth; and that the officers of this meeting be constituted a standing committee in furtherance of the design contemplated by this resolution.

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The following is a listof officers, and names of the. Committee on resolutions:

A. C. DODGE, Chairman of the meeting of organization.

PRESIDENT.

GOV. STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, of Iowa.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

HON. L. M. KENNET,	of St. Louis,
J. B. BOWLIN,	"
J. B. BRANT,	"
L. BISSEL,	"
R. P. LOWE,	Keokuk,
T. M. ISETT,	Muscatine,
J. M. GOODHUE,	St. Paul, Minnesota,
ALEX. J. O'NEAL,	Wisconsin,
JAS. KNOX,	Knoxville, Ill.,
S. S. PHELPS,	Oquawka, Ill.

SECRETARIES.

C. D. DRAKE,	St. Louis,
J. M. MORGAN,	Burlington,
E. H. N. PATTERSON,	Oquawka.

Committee on resolutions.—N. PASCHAL and A. P. LADEW of St. Louis, J. KNOWLES, JOHN SIMPSON and B. TALEFERRO, of Illinois, J. M. BECK, C. MASON and B. M. SAMUELS, of Iowa, H. K. TERRILL, of Minnesota, and B. M. MANAHAN, of Wisconsin.

We are gratified that the Convention adopted a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the respective States represented in said Convention to aid in the adoption of measures, to remove the obstructions to navigation in the channel of the Mississippi at its mouth.

This we regard as the first public movement, to identify the interest of the entire valley of the Mississippi, from its sources to its mouth, and we trust that this will be followed by the appointment and attendance of a respectable delegation from the Upper Valley, to attend the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at New Orleans in January next.

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Canon of Chelly and the Navajos.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, for the perusal of the report of Lieutenant J. H. Simpson, of an expedition into the Navajo Country, in 1849, from which we copy his discription of the Canon of Chelly, in latitude 36° 09' 04 North, longtitude 109° 42' 30 West.*

The region watered by the Colorado and Gila is, in many respects, the most remarkable on the continent. The vallies of the Chaco and Chelly, tributaries of the Colorado, are strewed with ruins of a different order of civilization, from that now existing in the country; and differing far, as we are informed, from the ruins found in any other part of America.

The Navajos, the present inhabitants, though a different race from that which erected the Pueblos, possess many of the useful arts of civilization; and are far removed from the precarious condition of the hunter state. Why civilization should have been developed in a region so barren and forbidding sooner than in the extensive and fertile plains, and wooded vallies, of the great rivers and ocean coasts, is a problem of difficult solution. Lieutenant Simpson seems to incline to the opinion, entertained we believe by others, that the great table region, dividing the waters of the Pacific from those of the Atlantic has undergone a change in its physical condition, since it was first inhabited by man. And, indeed, the petrified stumps, and fallen trunks of large trees, found in places now absolutely sterile and treeless, would seem to favor this opinion. But, still the lofty mountain and deep canon, doubtless, present the same altitude and depression now, as when the dilapitated Pueblos were erected. We, therefore, conclude that it was the protection, that these natural objects afforded the inhaditants against the incursions of wandering and marauding tribes, that gave encouragement to the arts of civilization, in this region. Located in a place where they could defend themselves against the attacks of other tribes, and cut off from the pursuit of game beyond the limits of their fastnesses, agriculture, and other arts naturally grew up out of the necessities of their con-

* These observations were taken about two miles from the mouth of the Canon. The distance on the route travelled from Santa Fe to this point, was about 278 miles.

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dition. And from similar causes may be traced the development of civilization in Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and Yucatan.

If we suppose the ancient inhabihants of the Pueblos, to have been overcome by some powerful combination of the wandering tribes—"outside barbarians"—it would follow that their conquerers would be incapable of sustaining the arts to that degree of development in which they found them; and instead of occupying the Pueblos—like the northern hords which overrun Italy—they permitted the palaces inhabited by their predecessors to fall into ruins, while they erected hovels or tents for their own accomodation.

September 5. *&c.*—This morning, a party, composed of Colonel Wasington, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Collins, Major Kendrick, Lieutenant Dickerson, the two brothers Kern, and myself, visited the head of the renowned Canon of Chelly, laying southwest about five miles distant from our last camp. This canon has been for a long time of distinguished reputation among the Mexicans, on account of its great depth and impregnability—the latter being not more due to its inaccessability than to the fort which it is said to contain. This fort, according to Caravahal, is so high as to require fifteen ladders to scale it, seven of which, as he says, on one occasion, he ascended, but not being permitted to go higher, he did not see the top of it.

On reaching the canon, we found it to more than meet our expectation—so deep did it appear, so precipitous its rocks, and so beautiful and regular the stratification. Its probable depth I estimate at about eight hundred feet. At its bottom a stream of water could be seen winding its way along it, the great depth causing it to appear like a mere riband.

As far as time would permit an examination, for a depth of about three hundred feet—I could descend no further, on accout of the wall becoming vertical—the formation appeared to be sandstone, horizontally stratified with drift conglomerate. At this depth I found protruding horizontally from the wall, its end only sticking out, a petrified tree of about a foot in diameter, a fragment of which I broke off as a specimen. How did this tree get there? I also picked up at this point, upon the shelf on which I was standing, a species of iron ore, probably red hematite. The colonel commanding returning to camp, after a cursory look at the canon, in order to put the troops in motion for the day's march, I had not the time necessary to make the full examination which I would have liked. I saw, however, enough to assure me that this canon is not more worthy of the attention of the lover of nature than it is of the mineralogist and geologist. The whole party returned to camp greatly pleased with this offset excursion,

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and promised themselves still greater delight when, on their reaching the mouth of the canon, they will have more time to examine it.

Sept. 8. Agreeably to orders of the colonel commanding, I left camp at 7½ o'clock this morning to make a *reconnaissance* of the renowned Canon of Chelly. In addition to my assistants, the two Kerns and Mr. Champlin, there were in company an escort of about 60 men—Brevet Major Kendrick being in command, assisted by Captain Dodge. Lieutenants Ward, Dickerson, Jackson and Brown, as also Assistant Surgeon Hammond and Mr. Collins, accompanied the party. Our course for nearly two miles, as far as the mouth of the canon, was east of south, and up the valley of Chelley. The soil of this valley, which is generally very sandy, is in spots quite fertile—on an average, a belt of probably half a mile in breadth being planted in corn. The cane, also, I noticed growing very luxuriantly in places. The whole breadth of this valley is about three miles.

Reaching the mouth of the Canon of Chelly, we turned to the left to go up it. Its escarpment walls at the mouth we found low. Its bottom, which in places is as little as one hundred and fifty feet wide, though generally as wide as three or four hundred feet, is a heavy sand. The escarpment walls, which are a red amorphous sandstone, or rather friable, and show imperfect seams of stratification—the dip being slight, and towards the west.

Proceeding up the *canon*, the walls gradually attain a higher altitude, till, at about three miles from the mouth, they begin to assume a stupendous appearance. Almost perfectly vertical, they look as if they had been chiselled by the hand of art; and occasionally cizous marks, apparently the effect of the rotary attrition of contiguous masses, could be seen on their faces.

At the point mentioned, we followed up a left-hand branch of the canon—this branch being from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards wide, and the enclosing walls continuing stupendous. Two or three patches of corn, intermingled with melons, pumpkins, and squashes, were met with on the way.

Half a mile up this branch, we turned to the right, up a secondary branch, the width of which was rather narrow. This branch shows rocks, probably as high as three hundred feet, almost perfectly vertical; and in some instances not discovering a seam in their faces from top to bottom. About half a mile up this branch, in the right-hand escarpment wall, is a hemispherical cave, canopied by some stupendous rocks, a small, cool, acceptable spring being sheltered by it. A few yards further, this branch terminates in an almost vertical wall, affording no pathway for the ascent or descent of troops. At the head of this branch I noticed two or three hackberry trees, and also the *stramonium*, the first plant of the kind we have seen.

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Retracing our steps to the primary branch we had left, we followed it up to its head, which we found but two or three hundred yards above the fork—the side walls still continuing stupendous, and some fine caves being visible here and there within them. I also noticed here some small habitations, made up of natural overhanging rock, and artificial walls, laid in stone and mortar—the latter forming the front portion of the dwelling.

Having got as far up the laternal branches as we could go, and not yet having seen the *famous* fort, we begann to believe that, in all probability, it would turn out to be a fable. But still we did not know what the main canon might yet unfold, and so we returned to explore it above the point or fork at which we had left it. Starting from this point, our general course lay about southeast by east. Half a mile further, or three and a half miles from the mouth of the canon, on its left escarpment, I noticed a shelving-place where troops (but not pack animals) could ascend and descend.

Less than a mile further, I observed. upon a shelf in the left-hand wall, some fifty feet above the bottom of the canon — unapproachable except by ladders, the wall below being very nearly vertical—a small pueblo ruin, of a style of structure similar, to all appearances, to that found in the ruins on the Chaco. I also noticed in it a circular wall, which, in all probability, has been an estuffa. The width of the canon at this point is probably from two to three hundred yards wide, the bottom continuing sandy and level. And, what appears to be singular, the sides of the lateral walls are not only as vertical as natural walls can well be conceived to be, but they are perfectly free from a talus of debris, the usual concomitant of rocks of this description. Does not this point to a crack or natural fissure as having given origin to the canon, rather than to aqueous agents, which, at least at the present period, show an utter inadequacy as a producing cause?

About five miles from the mouth, we passed another collection of uninhabited houses, perched on a shelf in the left-hand wall. Near this place, in the bed of the canon, I noticed the ordinary Navajo hut, (a conical lodge,) and close by it a peach orchard. A mile further, observing several Navajos, high above us, on the verge of the north wall, shouting and gesticulating as if they were very glad to see us, what was our astonishment when they commenced tripping down the almost vertical wall before them as nimbly and dexterously as minuet-dancers! Indeed, the force of gravity, and their descent upon a steep inclined plane, made such a kind of performance absolutely necessary to insure their equilibrium. All seemed to allow that this was one of the most wonderful feats they had ever witnessed.

Seven miles from the mouth, we fell in with some considerable pueblo ruins. These ruins are on the left or north side of the canon, a portion of them being situated at the foot of the escarpment wall, and the other portion upon a shelf in the wall immediately back of the other portion, some fifty feet above the bed of the canon. The wall in front of this latter portion being vertical, access to it could only have been obtained by means of ladders. The front of these ruins

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measures one hundred and forty five feet, and their depth forty five. The style of structure is similar to that of the pueblos found on the Chaco — the building material being of small, thin sandstones, from two to four inches thick, imbedded in mud mortar, and chinked in the facade with smaller stones. The present height of its walls is about eighteen feet. Its rooms are exceedingly small, and the windows only a foot square. One circular estuffa was all that was visible. For a sketch of these ruins, with the stupendous rocks in rear and overhanging them, see plate 53;* and for a sketch of the pottery picked up about them, see plate 54.

Half a mile above these ruins, in a re-entering angle of the canon, on its left side, are a peach orchard and some Navajo lodges. Proceeding still further up the canon, the walls, which yet preserve their red sandstone character, but which have increased in the magnificence of their proportions, at intervals present *facades* hundreds of feet in length, and three or four hundred in height, and which are beautifully smooth and vertical. These walls look as if they had been erected by the hand of art — the blocks of stone composing them not unfrequently discovering a length in the wall of hundreds of feet, and a thickness of as much as ten feet, and laid with as much precision, and showing as handsome and well-pointed and regular horizontal joints, as can be seen in the custom-house of the city of New-York.

About eight miles from the mouth of the canon, a small rill, which below this point had lost itself in the sandy bottom of the canon, appears above ground; and about five hundred yards further, on the right-hand side, is a lateral canon, in which we saw another peach orchard.

Having ascended the canon nine and a half miles, the horses of the Pueblos in company with us not being strong enough for a further exploration, there being no prospect of our seeing the much-talked-of *presidio* or fort of the Navajos, which had all along been represented to us as being near the mouth of the canon, and the *reconnaisance* having already been conducted further than Colonel Washington had anticipated would be found necessary, the expedition returned to camp, highly delighted with what they had seen. We found, however, the further we ascended it, the greater became the altitude of its enclosing walls—this altitude, at our point of returning, being (as I ascertained by an indirect measurement) five hundred and two feet. The length of the cannon is probably about twenty-five miles. Its average width, as far as we ascended it, may be estimated at two hundred yards. For a view of the canon, as seen from the lateral branch eight miles above its mouth, see plate 55.

Both in going up and returning through the canon, groups of Navajos and single persons were seen by us, high above our heads, gazing upon us from its walls. A fellow upon horseback, relieved as he was sharply against the sky, and scanning us from his elevation, appeared particularly picturesque. Whenever we met them in the canon, they appeared very friendly — the principal chief, Martinez, joining and accompanying us in our exploration. and the proprietors of the peach orchards bringing out blanket-loads of the fruit (at best

*) See cut in this number.

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but of ordinary quality) for distribution among the troops. Indeed, the chief admonished his people, as they stood gazing upon us from the hights above, to go to their homes and give us no trouble.

I noticed the cross, the usual emblem of the Roman Catholic faith, stuck up but in one instance in the canon; and this is the only one I have seen in the Navajo country.

Should it ever be necessary to send troops up this canon, no obstruction would be found to prevent the passage of artillery along its bottom. And should it at the same time, which is not at all unlikely, be necessary that a force should skirt the heights above to drive off assailants from that quarter, the south bank should be preferred, because less interrupted by lateral branch canons.

The mystery of the Canon of Chelly is now, in all probability, solved. This canon is, indeed, a wonderful exhibition of nature, and will always command the admiration of its votaries, as it will the attention of geologists. But the hitherto entertained notion that it contained a high insulated plateau fort near its mouth, to which the Navajos resorted in times of danger, is exploded. That they may have had heights upon the side walls of the canon, to scale which would require a series of *fourteen ladders*, is indeed probable; for it would require more than this number to surmount the height we measured.

I did expect, in ascending the canon, to find that the Navajos had other and better habitations than the conical pole, brush, and mud lodge which, up to this time, we had only seen. But none other than these, excepting ruined ones, the origin of which they say they know nothing about, did we notice. Indeed, a Mexican who is a member of the command, and who was a captive among them, says they have no other habitation. In the summer, he informs us, they live wherever the cornfields and stock are. In the winter, they take to the mountains, where they can get plenty of wood. As yet, we have not met a single village of them — it appearing to be their habit to live scatteringly, wherever they can find a spot to plant corn or graze stock. The necessity of living more densely, probably, has not heretofore existed, from the feeling which they doubtless have had up to this period that the inaccessibility of their country was a sufficient barrier to the intrusion of an enemy.

It seems anomalous to me that a nation living in such miserably constructed mud lodges should, at the same time, be capable of making, probably, the best blankets in the world!

Gregg, in introducing his remarks relative to their skill in this kind of manufacture, holds the following language:

"They (the Navajos) reside in the main range of the Cordilleras, one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles west of Santa Fe, on the waters of Rio Colorado of California, not far from the region, according to historians, from whence the Aztecs emigrated to Mexico; and there are many reasons to suppose them direct descendants from the remnant, which remained in the north, of this celebrated nation of antiquity. Although they live in rude *jacales*, somewhat resembling the wigwams of the Pawnees, yet, from time immemorial, they have excelled all others in their original manufactures; and, as well as the Moquies, they are still distinguished for some exquisite styles of

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cotton textures, and display considerable ingenuity in embroidering with feathers the skins of animals, according to their primitive practice. They now, also, manufacture a singular species of blanket, known as the Sarape Navajo, which is of so close and dense a texture that it will frequently hold water almost equal to gum-elastic cloth. It is therefore highly prized for protection against the rains. Some of the finer qualities are often sold among the Mexicans as high as fifty or sixty dollars each."[1])

As regards the hypothesis which Gregg advances in the above, that the Navajos are the direct descendants of the Aztecs, it is possible they may be. But if, as is likely, and as Gregg also supposes, this ancient people once inhabited the pueblos, now in ruins, on the Chaco, how is it that they have retrograded in civilization in respect to their habitations, when they have preserved it in their manufactures?

I know of but two ways to account for it. Either the Navajos are descended from a cognate stock, *prior* to that which built the Chaco pueblos, which stock lived, as the Navajos do now, in lodges —and this agrees with the tradition given by Sandoval[2]) — or, in process of time, the cultivable and pastoral portion of the country becoming more and more reduced in area, and scattered in locality, the people of necessity became correspondingly scattered and locomotive, and thus gradually adopted the habitation most suitable for such a state of things—the lodge they now inhabit.

In regard to the manufacture of *cotton* fabrics, in which, according to Gregg, they excel, we observed no evidences at all of this species of manufacture among them, nor any signs of the domestic culture of the plant from which, rather than from a foreign source, they would be most likely to draw the raw material.[3])

In regard to the manufacture of *plumage*, or feather work, they certainly display a greater fondness for decorations of this sort than any Indians we have seen; but, though they exhibit taste in the selection and disposition of this kind of ornament about their persons, I saw no exhibition of it in the way of embroidery.

In respect to the population of the Navajo nation, it has been impossible for me to arrive at anything like an approximation of it. Indeed, if the few we have seen bear a proper proportion to the whole number contained in the country, the extent of this population has been greatly exaggerated. But I prefer to believe that, as a nation, they live much scattered, and that those through

1) Commerce of the Prairies, vol. I, pages 235 and 286.

2) *Ante*, August 28.—Discussion of the origin of the Chaco ruins.

3) Since writing the above, on inquiry, I learn from Senor Vigil, secretary of the province, that the Navajos (he has been in their country) formerly manufactured a few cotton fabrics from the raw material, which they were in the habit of importing from Santa Fe and other places; but that this species of manufacuetr has now almost, if not entirely, ceased.

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whose precincts we have passed have studiously avoided us. All things considered, then, I would estimate the population from eight thousand to ten thousand souls: this last number is Gregg's estimate.

As regards their stock, so far as I could observe, and from what the reclaimed Mexican captive before referred to has told me, I should say that it consisted mainly of sheep and horses — mules and cattle forming but an inconsiderable portion of it. We have as yet, however, not fallen upon a drove of either of these animals —which the Mexican explains by saying that they have, the better to conceal them from the troops, been driven to the mountains. Innumerable signs of sheep, however, have been seen by us. Their horses, though generally better than those to be seen among the New Mexicans, and capable of long and rapid journeys under the saddle, are not, in my judgment, near as fine as what I have seen among the Comanches; and in all these cases they are far inferior to our own, in point of bulk and power.

Though not properly embraced by the title of this article, yet, the following description of the equipments and bearing of tho Pueblo soldiers is so graphic and beautiful, and, withal, so creditable to the genius and taste of Lieutenant Simpson that we feel constrained to give it a place in our Journal.

It is very interesting to see the picket-guard, composed entirely of *Pueblos*, gathered around the commanding officer's tent every evening, to receive from him their instructions for the night. Habited as they are, with their blankets thrown around them, their *white* turbans (assumed to distinguish them from the enemy, who generally wear *red*) encircling their heads, their rifles lying in their arms, or their bows and quivers slung to their backs, their attitude that of respectful attention, they present a group of a very interesting character. These people possess a great deal of native ease and dignity; and in their calm, reflective countenances, I think I can perceive a latent energy and power, which it requires only a proper political and social condition to develop and make useful.

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Commencement of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

It affords us a high degree of pleasure to record the fact that the ceremony of breaking ground at the eastern terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was performed at the city of Hannibal on the 3d instant. Thus the people of Missouri stand pledged before the world to the construction of two great works of public improvement which, in point of utility, will compare favorably with the public improvements undertaken by any of our sister states. The present year may be regarded as the beginning of a new era in the history of Missouri. She had arrived at a point which demanded a powerful effort on her part to surmount: she had lost her attractions as a new country, and owing to the want of commercial facilities, large districts of her most fertile and pleasant lands remained comparatively unsettled, and, we rejoice that there has been found a sufficient degree of intelligence and enterprise amongst our citizens to remove the obstacles which have hitherto hindered our progress.

Henceforth, if the prosecution of our public works be wisely conducted, the progress of Missouri will be onward with a giant stride, and her relation to the great states of the west will be similar to that sustained by New York to those of the east.

As historians of passing events, we deem it our duty to record the names of those who act a conspicuous part in respect to these great improvements; and therefore we publish the following details of the proceedings at the late rail road celebration at Hannibal.

Upon the procession arriving at the ground selected for the delivery of the addresses, A. W. Lamb, Esq., the Marshal of the Day, for the purpose of a temporary organization, proposed Col. R. F. Richmond as President of the Meeting. The motion prevailed by acclamation.

The Hon. Wm. M. Cooke moved that L. L. Hawkins, of Palmyra, act temporarily as the Secretary of the meeting; which motion, was carried unanimously.

The president then called upon the Rev. Mr. Rush, to open the proceedings of the meeting with prayer.

On motion of Hon. W. M. Cooke, the President appointed a committee of five, viz.: Messrs. E. G. Pratt, of Marion; Pleasant McCann, of Monroe; Harvey Wellman, of Ralls; Thos. E. Thompson, of Marion; and John Ralls, of Ralls county, to recommend to the meeting permanent officers. The committee retired, and in a

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short time returned, recommending the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting, viz.: Thos. L. Anderson, of Marion, President. William Newland, of Ralls; John McAfee, of Shelby; Hon. G. W. Bower, of Monroe; R. M. Johnson, of Macon; James M. Lucas and L. M. Kennett, of St. Louis, as Vice Presidents; and A. B. Chambers, of St. Louis; J. P. Ament, of Hannibal, and G. W. Jones, of Buchanan, as Secretaries of the Meeting, which report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Harrison, Judge Chambers, of California, was added to the list of Vice Presidents.

On taking the Chair, the President (Mr. Anderson) explained the object of the meeting in an able, appropriate and eloquent address, which was received with rounds of applause.

At the close of the President's address, he introduced J. B. Crocket, Esq., the Orator of the day, who was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his address.

On the conclusion of the address the Hon. Wm. M. Cooke, in behalf of the committee on resolutions, made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

Be it resolved by the meeting here assembled,

1. That the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail road will develope the resources of Northern Missouri, invite to our State a numerous and valuable immigration from the older States, and the continent of Europe; turn into the channels of productive industry, a vast amount of labor now employed in the business of transportation; diffuse more generally throughout the interior of the State education and the blessings of social life; form an important link in the chain of connexion between the far East and the far West, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; facilitate the intercourse between the various members of our Federal Union; and tend to make friends and neighbors of those who now denounce each other with intemperateness and zeal in proportion to their ignorance of each others' institutions, manners and customs.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is a work of vast utility, not only to the State of Missouri, but to the nation at large; and that Congress has the power, and that it is its duty, to make a liberal appropriation of land in aid of the enterprise.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the large grant of lands by Congress, to a neighboring State, to aid her in the construction of a railroad, authorizes the State of Missouri to rely upon the justice and impartiality of the federal government for a similar grant of lands, to aid in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the St. Louis and Pacific Railroads; that the lands of the United States, in the neighborhood of the contemplated Missouri Railroads, will be enhanced in value by the construction of said roads; quite

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as much as similar lands have been, or will be, by the construction of railroads in any other State; and that every reason which properly exists, or has existed, to induce such a grant of lands to any other State, exists in regard to the State of Missouri.

4th. *Resolved*, That the people of Northern Missouri have subscribed liberally to the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and have expended large sums of money in preparing for the construction of said road, relying confidently upon a grant of lands by Congress to aid in the work; that they have expected such aid not only from the magnitude of the work, and its importance to the West and to the nation at large, but because similar aid has been extended to the State of Illinois under similar circumstances, and because a bill to appropriate lands to aid in constructing the two great Missouri Railroads has twice passed the Senate of the United States, by very large majorities, and we are assured, would have passed the House of Representatives had it been reached on the calender before the necessary adjournment of Congress. Looking to the *past*, we have embarked in the enterprize, relying upon the assistance of the General Government, and we still feel assured of that assistance.

5th. *Resolved*, That we earnestly urge our Representatives in Congress to take prompt and active measures to secure the grant aforesaid, and for that purpose, recommend to them to co-operate zealously with the friends of the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad.

6th. *Resolved*, That such liberality on the part of Congress would insure the speedy completion and the permanent prosperity of our Railroad, and enable us, with increased confidence, to recommend its stock to capitalists as a profitable investment of money.

7th. *Resolved*, That we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the act of the last Legislature, which so liberally extended the credit of our State to the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the St. Louis and Pacific Railroads; and that we tender our hearty commendations to those members of the Legislature who supported said bill.

8th. *Resolved*, That the extent and fertility of the soil of Missouri, her mineral wealth and facilities for commerce, entitle her, if but true to herself, to a high stand among the States of this confederacy, and to a position among the first of the Western States, and that we hail the commencement of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the St. Louis and Pacific Railroads, and the action of the State Legislature in relation thereto, as making *a new era* in the history of our State— an era to be signalized by the development of the vast resources of the State, and an exhibition of the energies of our people.

9th. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, to memorialize Congress in behalf of the people of Northern Missouri, in accordance with the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions,

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for the purpose of obtaining a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The ceremony of breaking ground was performed by Col. Stewart, president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, assisted by Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., of St. Louis.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS FOR THE YEAR 1850–51.

In pursuance of our custom, regularly observed since the establishment of this Review, we furnish the statistics of New Orleans Commerce, for the year ending on the 1st of September last, being indebted for them to the annual sheet of the Prices Current. They are invaluable for preservation in the shape we are in the habit of giving them, as well for future reference as present use. We shall continue the subject in our next number.

The value of products received from the interior since 1st September, 1850, is 106,924,083, against $96,897,873 last year. The value of the exports of domestic products, for the year ended 30th June last, according to the custom house records, was $81, 216,925, against $71,049,556 last year. Of this amount, $53, 988,013 was to foreign ports, and $27,228,912 coastwise. The value of foreign merchandise exported during the same period was only $445,950. The operations of the Branch Mint have been greatly extended, the total deposits of gold and silver, for the year ended on the 31st July, being $8,107,722, against $4,038, 341 last year. Of the gold, $8,152,878 was from California. The coinage in the same time has been, of gold $8,994,000, and of silver $1,050,500—total, $10,044,500.

The arrivals at New Orleans, for the last five years, have stood—

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Steam Ships.	Total.	St. Boats.
1846–7	764	451	663	989	109	2981	3022
1847–8	955	509	462	795	206	2927	2977
1848–9	757	462	375	456	136	2186	2873
1849–'50	654	363	362	666	147	2192	2784
1850–'51	615	320	315	704	190	2144	2918

A gradual decline will be observed in almost every description of vessels. The flat boat arrivals during 1850–51, were 1,261; also a decline, as will be seen by our previous volumes.

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Comparative Arrivals, Exports and Stocks of Cotton and Tobacco at New Orleans, for ten years, from first Sept. each year to date.

Years.	COTTON—BALES.			TOBACCO—HIDES.		
	Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	Arr'ls.	Exports.	Stocks.
1850–'51	995,036	997,458	15,390	64,039	54,501	23,871
1849–'50	837,723	838,591	16,612	60,304	57,955	14,842
1848–'49	1,142,382	1,167,303	15,480	52,335	52,896	13,293
1847–'48	1,213,805	1,201,897	37,401	55,882	60,364	14,851
1846–'47	740,669	724,508	23,493	55,588	50,376	22,336
1845–'46	1,053,633	1,054,857	6,332	72,896	62,045	17924
1844–'45	979,238	984 616	7,556	71,493	68,679	7,673
1843–'44	910,854	895,375	12,934	81,435	81,249	4,899
1842–'43	1,089,642	1,088,870	4,700	92,509	69,891	4,873
1841–'42	740,155	749,267	4,428	67,555	68,058	2,255

Comparative prices of Midling to Fair Cotton at New Orleans, on the first of each month, during a period of five years—together with the total receipts at New Orleans and the total crops of the United States.

	1850–51 Cents.	1849–50 Cents.	1848-49 Cents.	1847–48 Cents.	1846–47 Cents.
September	9 a 11	9¼ a 11¼	5½ a —	10⅝ a 12	7¼ a 9
October	12¾ a 13⅝	9¾ a 12	5¼ a 7	10 a 11	8¾ a 10
November	13½ a 14⅛	9⅞ a 11	5 a 6	7⅛ a 8⅛	9 a 10¼
December	13¼ a 14	10⅛ a 11¼	5⅛ a 6¼	6¼ a 7⅜	9 a 10¼
January	12¾ a 14⅛	10¼ a 11¼	5¼ a 6½	6¼ a 7¾	10 a 11¼
February	12¼ a 13⅞	11¼ a 12¾	6⅛ a 7¼	6⅝ a 8	11¼ a 13
March	10¼ a 13	10⅞ a 12¼	6⅛ a 7¼	6¼ a 7⅞	9¼ a 11
April	10¼ a 12¾	10⅝ a 12	6⅛ a 7¼	6¼ a 7⅝	10⅞ a 11⅜
May	9¼ a 11¼	11⅝ a 13	6¼ a 7⅝	5 a 6¼	10⅝ a 12¼
June	8¾ a 11	11¼ a 13¼	7 a 8¾	5¼ a 7¼	9⅞ a 11¾
July	8 a 10½	11¾ a 13¼	7 a 8¾	5¼ a 7½	9¼ a 10¾
August	7 a 9¼	12¼ a 13¼	9 a —	5⅝ a 7¼	10¼ a 12
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Rec'ts N. O	1,053,633	797,387	1,100,636	1,188,733	707,324
Crop of U. S.	2,350,537	2,096,706	2,700,000	2,350,000	1,800,000

Comparative Prices of Sugar on the Levee on the first of each month, for Five Years.

	1850–'51. Cents.	1849–'50. Cents.	1848–'49. Cents.	1847–'48. Cents.	1846–'47 Cents
Sept	4¼ a 6¾	3 a 5¼	2¼ a 4¼	5 a 7¼	4¼ a 7¼
Oct	4¼ a 6¾	4 a 6¼	2¼ a 4¾	5 a 7¼	6¼ a 9
Nov	5 a 6	3 a 6	3 a 4¼	3 a 5¼	5¼ a 7
Dec	3 a 5¾	3 a 6	2¼ a 4¼	2¼ a 5	4¼ a 7
Jan	3¼ a 6¼	2¼ a 5	2¼ a 4¼	2 a 5	5 a 7⅛
Feb	3¼ a 6¼	2¼ a 5	2¾ a 5	2¼ a 5¼	5 a 7⅛
March	3¼ a 6	2¼ a 5	2¾ a 5¼	2¼ a 5	5¼ a 7¼
April	3¼ a 6	2¼ a 5	2¾ a 5¼	2¼ a 5	5¾ a 7¼
May	3 a 6¼	2¼ a 5	2¾ a 5¼	1¾ a 4¾	5 a 7¼
June	3¾ a 6¼	3¾ a 5¾	2¾ a 5	1¼ a 4¼	5 a 7¼
July	3¾ a 6¼	4 a 6	2¾ a 4¾	2¼ a 4¾	5 a 7¾
August	4¼ a 6¼	4¼ a 6¾	3 a 5¼	2¾ a 4¼	5 a 8

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Comparative Prices of Molasses on the Levee, on the first of each month, for Five Years.

	1850–'51. Cents.		1849–'50. Cents.		1848–'49. Cents.		1847–'48. Cents.		1846–'47 Cents.	
September	20	a 32	10	a 20	15	a 20	28	a 32	15	a 22
October	20	a 32	10	a 20	17	a 21	28	a 32	20	a 25
November	25	a 25½	24	a 24½	23½	a 24	22½	a 23	26	a 26½
December	23½	a 24	20½	a 20¾	19½	a 20	19½	a 19½	23	a 23½
January	18	a 24	17	a 19½	18	a 19½	17	a 17½	24½	a 25
February	23	a 27½	15	a 20½	20	a 21½	17	a 19	27	a —
March	22	a 30	12	a 21½	15	a 19	15	a 21	29	a 29½
April	25	a 33	10	a 21	15	a 19	15	a 21	25	a 29
May	25	a 32	10	a 23	12½	a 18	12	a 16	26	a 30
June	25	a 30	21	a 27	12	a 18½	12	a 15	20	a 30
July	22	a 30	25	a 33	8	a 18	15	a 20	26	a 30
August	20	a 28	20	a 33	10	a 20	15	a 20	28	a 31

RAILWAY SHARE AND STOCK LIST.

GOVERMENT AND STATE SECURITIES.

U. S. 5's, 1853 ..... 101½
U. S. 6's, 1856 ..... 104½
U. S. 6's, 1862 ..... 109¾
U. S. 6's, 1862—coupon 114½
U. S. 6's, 1867 ..... 115½
U. S. 6's, 1868 ..... 116½
U. S. 6's, 1868—coupon 122½
Land Warrants 140a145
Arkansas 6's 52a53
Alabama 5's 91a92
Indiana 5's, ... 79
Illinois 6's, 1870 ..... 65a68
Kentucky 6's, 1871 ..... 104½a106
Massachusetts sterling 5's 105a106
Massachusetts 5's, 1859 ..... 100½
Maine 6's, 1855 103
Maryland 6's 102½
Michigan ..... —
Mississippi ..... —
New York 6's, 1855 ..... 103½
Ohio 6's, 1860 ..... 107¼
Pennsylvania 5's 91

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RAILROAD BONDS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 6 per cent 85
Baltimore and Ohio, 1867.....94½
Boston and Providence 6's, 1855 101
Boston and Worcester 6's, 1855, convertible 107½
Boston, Concord and Mont. 6's. 1860, mortgage 87½
Cheshire 6's, 1860.....91½
Connecticut River 6's, convertible 89
Erie 7's, 1859.....96
Erie 7's, 1868,.....108½
Erie income 7's.....93½
Hudson River 7's, 1853 .....101½
Michigan Central, convertible, 8's, 1856 .....104½
New York and New Haven 100½
Norwich and Worcester, mortgage, 1860 .....80a85
Old Colony, 1854.....97½
Ogdensburg 7's, 1859 90
Portsmouth and Concord 80a85
Passumpsic 6's, 1859.....94½
Rutland 7's, 1863 92
Reading mortgage, 1860 80
" " 1870 75
Sullivan, mortgage 6's, 1855 75
Vermont Central 6's, 1852 93
" " 6's, 1856 77
Vermont and Massachusetts 6's, 1855.....85

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.
Albany and Schenectady	89½	93
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	60a65	—
Androscoggin and Kennebec	30a35	—
Boston and Maine	104½	103¾
Boston and Lowell	109	109
Boston and Worcester	102	102
Boston and Providence	84½	86
Boston, Concord and Montreal	36	—
Baltimore and Ohio	71¾	—
Baltimore and Susquehanna	36	—
Cheshire	46	47
Connecticut River	60	—
Delaware and Hudson (canal)	—	108½
Eastern	95	95½
Erie	77	83
Fall River	92½	94
Fitchburgh	108¼	109
Harlem	68	69½

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Hartford and New Haven	124	—
Hudson River	73	73¾
Kennebec and Portland	50a55	—
Long Island	15	14½
Mad River	—	—
Madison and Indianapolis	90	93
Michigan Central	105	106½
Manchester and Lawrence	70	80
Morris (canal)	14¾	15½
New York and New Haven	109	109¼
Northern	67	68
Nashua and Lowell	107½	—
New Bedford and Taunton	108	—
Norwich and Worcester	52	46½
Norfolk County	8	9½
Ogdensburgh	31½	32
Old Colony	65	65
Passumpsic	72½	72
Pittsfield and North Adams	95	—
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	26	26
Reading	56	56½
Rochester and Syracuse	105¼	107½
Rutland	41	42¾
Stonington	40½	44
Syracuse and Utica	123½	—
Sullivan	15a20	—
Taunton Branch	108	110
Troy and Greenbush	90	—
Utica and Schenectady	127½	127¼
Vermont and Canada	97	99½
Vermont Central	26	27
Vermont and Massachusetts	25	25
Western	103½	104
Wilmington and Raleigh	—	26
York and Cumberland (Pa)	20	—

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

SPIRIT GLORY.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

(In continuation.)

In all these spheres—physical, mental and moral—contemplating the Falls of Niagara, King Richard III. or the Martyr at the Stake, an analogous feeling of pleasing and dreadful enjoyment thrills through, and takes possession of man.

These qualities of beauty, brilliancy and grandeur, and their responsive feelings: love, alarm and awe, which are experienced in sensuous life, are also experienced in the high life of the spirit nature. And they constitute the chief elements of Spirit Glory.

But while passing from the perception of the worldly, to that of the spirit nature, let us take notice of the customary observations and the ordinary expressions used in common conversation. A man says, he feels in good spirits, in low spirits, in high spirits, in fine spirits, and in various other kinds of spirits; and, when a man looks on the face of his fellow-man, he can often see the quality of the spirit that possesses him or that is possessed by him, whether it be a depressing spirit or an exhilarating spirit, whether a calm or an unquiet spirit, whether a dull or a flashing spirit, whether a low or lofty, base or noble, a wicked and fiendish, or a good and holy spirit. These various qualities of spirit may be seen to emanate from the eyes and lips, from the whole face, from the tone of voice, and from the gestures of the body, and to move on and around the features and the gestures, the words and the actions of men, so as to give to the face what is commonly called the *expression*, and to the man in general what is commonly called his *influence*.

Having thus arrived at a practical point of view of spirit nature: it may be repeated that beauty of spirit, brilliancy of spirit, and grandeur of spirit, are the main elements that go to compose the the glory of spirit.

Beauty of spirit is that harmonious relation of it, which excites the feeling of love, and of those graces which form the beauty of spirit, gentleness is one of the most palpable. Gentleness acts with a winning charm in awakening the most pleasing emotions, and attracting the feelings of the person, on whom it acts, with a mysterious power. Every one owns this power. This grace of gentleness is felt throughout inanimate nature, as one views the gently

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waving landscape. Here nothing bold and grand, nothing abrupt and brilliant is seen, but every portion bearing an harmonious relation to every other portion, and as the eye opens upon it, the air of gentleness proceeding from the scene awakens pleasing emotions exciting the feeling of love in the observer, while he unconsciously utters: *this is beautiful.*

Claude Lorraine had an eye for such scenes, a heart to feel their charm and a genius to paint them. The landscape pictures of Claude Lorraine are distinguished by their uniformly varied gentleness as examples of the purest landscape beauty, and while one contemplates his paintings, the spirit of gentleness which arises out of, and invests the scene is imparted to the observer; and thus he often feels himself filled with a kindred spirit of gentleness, which pervading all the faculties of his nature, and placing them in harmonious relations with one another; by its influence transfers the expression of the spirit of beauty to his features, at the same time that it fills his heart with joy. Therefore from inanimate nature and from works of art, man may receive beauty of spirit.

Animated nature is filled more fully with objects containing this beauty of spirit which gentleness manifests.

The dove is at the present day, as it was at the beginning of the Christian Era an object of peculiar interest in this respect. Gentleness is the characteristic by which it attracts this interest. This spirit of gentleness is the actuating principle of the dove, and it is manifested, not only in its graceful motions, but also in the soft tones of its voice, and in the mild light of its eyes; and because these peculiarities are so essentially the constituents of the spirit of beauty, and are possessed in such an inimitable degree by the dove, it has become a standard love-producing object. The words dove-like eyes, dove-like voice, dove-like manners, are often used, to denote the beauty of spirit of the person, by whom it is manifested, and every one feels the love-exciting expression and influence of such a person. From doves then, and from other living objects of a kindred character in the animal kingdom, man may receive in his nature beautifying and harmonizing influences, which acting on, in and throughout his human nature help in the formation and in the building up within him of a high and happy spirit nature.

Among the crowds of men who throng the streets and are met in the various walks of life, who is the one that is unanimously

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pointed out by every member of the human family, as the finest specimen of the race? A *gentle*-man. The pure meaning of this word *gentleman* is very different from that adulterated meaning, which signifies a man of fashion. The pure meaning, is, a person who combines the spirit of gentleness, with the spirit of manliness. When a man has grown up under the influences of good-breeding, he is supposed to be such a person.

Some men are gentlemen by nature. But whether this spirit of gentleness, which distinguishes this kind of men, be inborn in their nature or ingrafted in it by good-breeding, is comparatively immaterial to this argument. The title to this virtue may be inherited through "gentle-blood" or purchased by the experience of life, and when completely attained, it fills and invests its possessor with a spirit of beauty and harmony of character, which makes him the most attractive and love-exciting man in the human family.

Shakspeare used this quality of gentleness to denote the leading trait in the character of Brutus, which he wished to represent as one of the most perfect order.

> "His life was *gentle*; and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
> And say to all the world: *This was a man.*"

Yet there is another and a higher element of spirit beauty, and it is seen more preeminently conspicuous in the one who was

> "Last at the cross and earliest at the tomb."

Woman's element is devotion. Who can deny her superiority to man in the grace of person? Who would not affirm for her even a higher superiority to him in the grace of spirit? This elegant refinement of soul in woman is manifested most palpably in the instance of the Holy-Sisterhood.

> "How happy is the blameless vestal's lot;
> The world forgetting, by the world forgot!
> Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind;
> Each prayer accepted, and each wish resigned.
> * * * * * * *
> Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
> And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams;
> * * * * * * *
> To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away,
> And melts in visions of eternal day."

This high ideal state into which woman's gentle nature is enraptured by devotion, is not the only state, in which she wins the disinterested love of mankind. But when we view her in the garden of the human mind, cultivating the flowers of virtue, training the

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tendrils of affection, bending the twigs of intellect, inclining them all towards a high, a heaven aspiring life; or when we view her in a sphere still more material, relieving the afflictions of suffering humanity, soothing the sorrow of the sick, and smoothing the pillow of the dying, this trait of devotion imparts to her whole character a quality which arouses a feeling of pure angelic spirit love.

Souls which are freest from sin, are most beautiful, and though many spotless fair ones are daily seen moving among the ordinary domestic circles, yet that one must be eminently fortunate who, surrounded by the contaminating influences of a vain-glorious society, can still cultivate her spirit, and keep it blooming in all the true glory of primeval beauty.

But even their enemies admit that the Holy Sisterhood are most sinless, and therefore they may here be presented as the fairest examples of beautiful souls, — the real spirit beauties of earth.

But what can be considered as an element of spirit brilliancy? in harmony with this train of ideas. It may be the last thing that would be imagined. As in the exquisite "*Paradise and the Peri*," something holier far than the last drop of blood from the heart of a patriot dying for his country, was necessary to obtain an entrance within the golden gates of the Celestial City, though the blood of the patriot is precious in the eye of Heaven, so something that contains a quality unalloyed by the smallest particle of a worldly nature must be found to constitute a true element of spirit brilliancy.

This element is sometimes found among the highest, sometimes even among the lowest orders of mankind. The Peri found the symbol of this element in the eye of a wretched man.

"By the child's side in humble prayer."

* * * * *

'Twas when the golden orb had set,
While on their knees they linger'd yet,
There fell a light more lovely far,
Than ever came from sun or star,
Upon the tear that, warm and meek,
Dew'd that repentant sinner's cheek.
To mortal eye this light might seem
A northern flash or meteor beam—
But well the enraptur'd Peri knew,
'Twas a bright smile the Angel threw
From Heaven's gate to hail that tear,
Her harbinger of glory near!"

The symbol of this same element was seen in the eye of Peter who "wept bitterly" when he repented his denial of Our Lord.

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Repentance is an element of spirit brilliancy — it is a change in the heart, springing from an injury done or a duty undone. This change is startling—it is a flash in the heart—and excites the feeling of alarming astonishment in the moral world, like a flash of wit in the mental, or a flash of fire in the physical world. And though the tear of repentance starts in bitterness it flows in joy and ends in rapture.

To refute a prejudice entertained against a repentant feeling on account of its associated bitterness, it is fair to observe, that the bitterness experienced in the out-burst of the feeling, is caused by the preceding transgression—being its concentrated consequent anguish—which, otherwise, if not thus ended, would

"Like a wounded snake drag its slow length along"

through life and immortality. This pang is not *caused*, but only *occasioned* by repentance, which again gives occasion for immediate joy in that an offspring is born in the spirit.

Man thus approaches towards freedom from the burden of his transgression, and experiences anticipations of a glorified existence.

To refute the common idea that repentance is contemptible, it may be said, that the *amende honorable*, 'among gentlemen' which distinguishes fine souls, is, in itself, only a stepping stone to the sphere of the high spirit of repentance.

The tear of penitence is a gem of glory.

(Conclusion in December Number.)

THE BUD.

BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR.

I

The bud of Spring by genial powers outspreading,
Blossoms at length with beauty and perfume,
But the frost blights it, and its petals shedding,—
Its flower is gone, its fruit is in its tomb.

II.

So is it with the bud of tender feeling,
It blossoms like a sweet and brilliant flower,
But when cold airs of freezing-temper stealing
Come o'er it, it is wilted in an hour.

III.

Yet still kind 'nature 's always germinating,'
For when one bud or impulse is destroyed,
Out comes another, fresh and life creating,
To bloom, bear fruit and satisfy the void.

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ATALA.

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand

TRANSLATED BY THE JUNIOR EDITOR IN CONTINUATION.

RECITAL.

THE HUNTERS.

'It is a singular destiny, my dear son, which unites us. I see in thee a civilized man transformed into a savage; thou seest in me a savage whom the Great Spirit (I know not for what purpose) has wished to civilize. Each of us having entered upon the career of life from the two opposite conditions, thou art come to repose thyself in my position, and I have been to dwell in thine: therefore it is natural for us to have a totally different view of objects. Who has gained, or who has lost the most by this change of position, thou or I? That is what only the Genii know, among whom the one who is least wise has more wisdom than a whole world of men.

'By the next moon of flowers,[15]) it will have been seven times ten snows, and three snows more,[16]) since my mother gave me birth on the banks of the Meschacebé. The Spaniards established themselves a short time previous in the Bay of Pensacola; but Louisiana was yet uninhabited by a single pale face. I counted scarcely seventeen falls of the leaves, when I marched with my Father, the warrior Outalissi, against the Muscogulges, a powerful nation of the Floridas. We united with the Spaniards our allies, and joined in battle on one of the branches of the Maubile. Areskoui[17]) and the Manitous did not favor us. The enemies triumphed; my Father lost his life; I was wounded twice while defending him. Oh! why did I not then descend into the region of souls![18]) I would have avoided the misfortunes which awaited me on the earth. The Spirits ordained otherwise: I was hurried away by the fugitives to Saint-Augustin.

'In that City, newly built by the Spaniards, I ran the risk of being carried off to the mines of Mexico, when an old Castilian,

15) Month of May.
16) Snow for year, 73 years.
17) God of war.
18) The hell of the heathens.

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named Lopez, touched by my youth and my simplicity, offered me an asylum, and presented me to a sister with whom he lived, unmarried.

'Both entertained towards me the tenderest sentiments. They brought me up with great care; they gave me all kinds of teachers. But after having passed thirty moons at Saint-Augustin, I was siezed with an aversion of city life. I was visibly pining away; sometimes I remained immovable for hours looking at the ridge of the forests far away; sometimes they found me sitting on the bank of a river which I gazed on with sadness as it was flowing along. I painted to myself the woods through which that wave had passed, and my soul was completely rapt in the solitude.

'Being able no longer to resist the longing desire to return amid the desert, one morning I presented myself to Lopez, clad with my robes of the savage, holding in one hand my bow and my arrows, and in the other my European raiments. I resigned them to my generous protector, at whose feet I fell down shedding torrents of tears. I bestowed odious epithets upon myself; I accused myself of ingratitude.

'But in short, I said to him, 'O my Father! You see it yourself : I die, if I regain not the life of the Indian.'

'Lopez, struck with astonishment, wished to dissuade me from my inclination. He represented to me the risks which I ran in exposing myself to fall again in the hands of the Muscogulges. But seeing I was resolved to encounter every hazzard, melting in tears, and clasping me in his arms: 'Go, he cried aloud, child of 'nature, regain that independence of man, of which Lopez does not 'wish to rob thee. If I myself were younger, I would go with 'thee to the desert, of which I also have lovely recollections, and 'I would replace thee in the arms of thy mother. When thou art 'in thy forests, think sometimes of that old Spaniard who gave 'thee hospitality, and be mindful, in entertaining love towards thy 'kind, that the first proof thou hast received of the human heart 'was wholly in its favor.' Lopez ended with a prayer to the God of the Christians, to whom I had refused to yield devotion; and we parted mourning.

'I was soon punished for my ingratitude. My inexperience misled me in the woods, and I was taken by a party of Muscogulges and Seminoles, as Lopez had warned me. I was recognized as a

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Natchez by my robe and the plumes which adorned my head. They bound me with thongs, though lightly, on account of my youth. Simaghan, the chief of the band, wished to know my name; I replied: 'I call myself *Chactas*, son of Outalissi, son 'of Miscou, who have scalped more than a hundred Muscogulgian 'heroes.' Simaghan said to me: 'Chactas, son of Outalissi, son 'of Miscou, gladden thy heart; thou shalt be burned at the great 'village.' I replied: 'See it well done,' and I chanted my death-song.

'Prisoner as I was, I could not, during several days, restrain my admiration of my enemies. The Muscogulge, and especially his ally, the Seminole, breathes the air of gaiety, love and contentment. His step is light, his approach open and serene. He speaks often, and with fluency; his language is harmonious and easy. Even old age cannot wrest from the Sachems that joyous simplicity: like the old birds of our woods, they also mingle their old songs with the new airs of their young offspring.

'The women who accompanied the band disclosed a tender pity and an amiable curiosity for my youth. They questioned me about my mother, about the earlier days of my life; they wished to know whether my cradle of moss had been hung on the blooming branches of the maple, whether the breeze waved me close by the nest of the little birds. A thousand other questions followed in regard to the condition of my heart; they asked me if I had seen a white deer in my dreams, and if the trees of the secluded valley had counselled me to fall in love. I answered the mothers, the daughters and the wives of the men with *naivete*; I said to them: 'You are the charm of day, and night loves you like the 'dew. Man parts from your womb, to hang upon your breast and 'on your lips; you know the magic words which soothe every sor-'row. Hear what she told me, who put me in the world, and who will 'return to me no more! She told me often that virgins were mys-'terious flowers, which might be found in solitary places.'

'These words of praise pleased the women greatly; they heaped upon me all kinds of presents; they brought me cream of walnuts, sugar of maple, *sagamite*,[19]) hams of bears, skins of beavers, shell-work to adorn me, and mosses for my bed. They

19) A kind of pastry of Indian corn.

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sang, they laughed with me; and then the tears gushed from their eyes, while thinking that I should be burned.

'One night as the Muscogulges had pitched their tents on the verge of the forest, I was seated near a *war-fire* with the hunter charged to guard me. Suddenly I heard the rustling of a robe in the grove, and a woman half veiled came and seated herself by my side. Tears rolled from underneath her eye-lashes; by the light of the fire, a small golden crucifix glittered on her bosom. She was regularly beautiful; on her face the mysterious union of virtue and passion was visible, and its charm was irresistible. To this she united the most tender graces; an extreme sensibility, blended with a profound melancholy beamed in her glance; her smile was heavenly.

'I thought it was the *Virgin of the last loves*; that virgin who is sent to the prisoner of war to enchant his tomb. Under this impression, I said to her, stammering, and with an agitation which however was not occasioned by the fear of the funeral pile; 'Virgin, you are worthy of the first loves, and you are not made 'for the last. The emotions of a heart which will soon cease to 'beat will respond imperfectly to the emotions of your own. How 'can death and life be blended? You make me regret the light 'of life too much. May some other one be happier than I, and 'may long embraces unite the vine and the oak!'

'The young girl than said to me: I am not the *Virgin of the 'last loves;* art thou a Christian?' I anwered that I had never betrayed the Genii of my hut. At these words the Indian woman was agitated with an involuntary emotion. She said to me: 'I 'pity thee for being but a wicked idolater. My mother made me 'a Christian; my name is *Atala*, daughter of Simaghan of the 'golden bracelets, and chief of the warriors of this band. We are 'on our way to Apalachucla where thou wilt be burned.' While pronouncing these words, Atala arose and departed.

'Here Chactas was constrained to interrupt his recital. His recollections rushed in crowds on his soul. His withered cheeks were deluged with tears from his extinguished eyes: such two sources, concealed in the deep darkness of the earth, disclose themselves by the streams which they allow to gush from them, and flow filtering among the rocks.

'O, my son, he resumed at last, thou seest that Chactas is far from being wise, notwithstanding his far-famed wisdom. Alas,

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my dear child, men may be blind, yet still they can weep! Many days rolled by; the daughter of the Sachem returned each evening to speak to me. Sleep had fled from my eyes, and Atala was in my heart, as the memory of the couch of my fathers.

'On the seventeenth day of the march, near the time when the mist arises from the water, we entered on the great Savanna Alachua. It is environed by hillocks, which, flying one after the other, while elevating themselves to the clouds, sustain sloping forests of *copalmes*, of lemon-trees, of magnolias and of holm-oaks. The chief raised the shout of arrival, and the band encamped at the foot of the hillocks. They bound me some distance off, close by the side of one of those *natural wells*, so famous in the Floridas, I was fastened to the foot of a tree; a warrior watched impatiently near me. Only a few moments were spent in this spot, when Atala appeared under the *liquidambars* of the fountain. 'Hunter, said she to the Muscogulgian hero, if you wish to chase the roe-buck, I will guard the prisoner.' The warrior leaped with joy at these words of the daughter of the chief; he rushed to the summit of the hill, and prolonged his steps in the plain.

'Strange contradiction of the heart of man! I who had so earnestly desired to say mysterious things to her whom I loved already like the sun, now amazed and confounded, I believe that I would have preferred to be cast to the crocodiles of the stream, than to find myself thus alone with Atala. The daughter of the desert was also agitated as much as her prisoner; we kept a deep silence; the Genii of love had deprived us of words. At last Atala, making an effort, said these: 'Warrior, you are very slightly 'bound, you can easily make your escape.' At these words, boldness returned on my tongue; I replied: 'Slightly bound, O woman—!' I knew not how to finish. Atala wavered some moments; then she said: 'Save yourself!' And she loosened me from the trunk of the tree. I seized the rope; I put it back in the hand of the strange girl, while forcing her beautiful fingers to hold the band which fettered me. 'Take it back! take it back!' I cried aloud.—'You are a madman,' said Atala with an agitated 'voice. Unhappy man! dost thou not know that thou wilt be 'burned? What dost thou expect? Knowest thou not I am the 'daughter of a formidable Sachem?—There was a time, replied I, 'with tears, when I also was borne in a beaver robe, on the should-'ers of a mother. My father also had a beautiful hut, and his

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'roe-bucks drank the waters of a thousand torrents; but now I 'wander homeless. When I die no friend will put a strip of grass 'over my body, to protect me from the flies. No one cares for the 'corpse of an unfortunate stranger.'

'These words softened Atala. Her tears fell in the fountain:

'Ah! resumed I with animation, if your heart would speak like 'mine! Is not the desert free? Have the forests no folds where we 'may be concealed? Is it indeed necessary for children of the 'wigwams to have so many things in order to be happy? O 'maiden lovelier than the first dream of the bride-groom! O my 'dearly beloved! dare follow my steps.' Such were my words. Atala with a tender voice answered me: 'My young friend you have 'learned the language of the whites; it is easy to deceive an In-'dian maid—'What! I cried out, do you call me your young friend! 'Ah! if a poor slave' * * *—'Well' said she leaning on me, 'a poor slave' * * * With ardor I resumed: 'Only one kiss, assurance of thy faith!' Atala heard my prayer. As a fawn seems to hang on the flowers of the blooming vines which it grasps with its delicate lips in the declivities of the mountains, thus I remained hanging on the lips of my tenderly beloved.

'Alas! my dear son, pain touches close by pleasure. Who could have believed that the moment when Atala gave me the first pledge of her love would be the very same in which she would destroy my hopes? Blanched locks of old Chactas, what was your astonishment when the daughter of the Sachem pronounced these words: 'Beautiful prisoner, I have madly yielded to thy 'desire; but where will this passion lead us? My religion sepa-'rates me from thee forever * * * Oh my mother! What hast 'thou done * * *' Atala was suddenly silent, and restrained a mysterious, fatal secret, just as it was escaping from her lips. Her words plunged me in despair. 'Ah! then I cried out, I will be 'as cruel as you. I will not fly. You shall see me in the picture 'frame of fire; you shall hear the groans of my flesh, and you 'shall be full of joy.' Atala clasped my hands between both of hers. 'Poor young idolater, she exclaimed, thou dost truly excite 'my pity! Thou desirest then that I may weep all my heart 'away? What an affliction is it that I cannot fly with thee! Un-'fortunate was the womb of thy mother, O Atala! Why didst 'thou not cast thyself to the crocodiles of the fountain!

'At that very moment, the crocodiles, at the approach of sunset,

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began to make the air ring with their rearings. Atala said to me: 'Let us quit these spots.' I hurried away the daughter of Simaghan to the foot of the hills which formed gulfs of verdure as their promontories sloped into the Savannas. Grandeur and repose pervaded the desert. The stork clamored around his nest; the woods resounded with the monotonous song of the quail, the whistling of the paroquets, the bellowing of the bisons and the neighing of the Seminolean ponies.

'Our walk was almost mute. I marched by the side of Atala; she held the end of the cord, which I had forced her to take back. Sometimes we shed tears, sometimes we tried to smile. A glance sometimes raised to heaven, sometimes fixed to the earth; an ear listening to the music of the birds, a gesture towards the setting sun, a hand tenderly pressed, a bosom palpitating by turns, by turns tranquil; the names of Chactas and of Atala gently repeated at intervals * * * O first walk of love, the memory of thee must be all powerful, since after so many years of misfortune you agitate again the heart of old Chactas!

'How incomprehensible are mortals agitated by passions. I had just abandoned the generous Lopez, I had just exposed myself to every danger in order to be free; in an instant the glance of a woman had changed my tastes, my resolutions, my thoughts! Forgetting my country, my mother, my wigwam and the frightful death which awaited me, I became indifferent to every thing that was not Atala. Without power enough to raise myself to the reason of man, I had fallen back suddenly into a kind of infancy; and, far from being able to avoid the evils which awaited me, it was almost necessary that some one should feed me, and guard me in my sleep.

'It was therefore all in vain that after our excursion in the Savanna, Atala, casting herself at my knees, urged me anew to leave her. I protested to her that I would return alone to the camp, if she refused to tie me again to the foot of my tree. She was obliged to satisfy me, hoping to persuade me at another time.

'The next day after this, which decided the destiny of my life, they halted in a valley, not far from Cuscowilla, the capital of the Seminoles. These Indians, leagued with the Muscogulges, formed with them the confederation of the Creeks. The daughter of the land of palms visited me at midnight. She led me into a great

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forest of pines, and renewed her prayers to induce me to fly. Without making any reply, I took her hand in my hand, and I forced that thirsty hind to wander with me in the forest. The Genii of the air shook their blue locks, embalmed with the perfume of the pines; and we breathed the delicate odor of amber which the crocodiles exhaled in their bed under the tamarinds of the streams. The moon shone forth from a spotless azure, and her pearly tinted light descended on the vaguely determined ridge of the forests. No sound was heard, except a mysterious distant harmony which reigned in the depth of the woods: one might say that the soul of the solitude sighed throughout the whole body of the desert.

'Through the trees we perceived a young man who, holding a torch in his hand, resembled the Genius of Spring coursing through the forest to reanimate nature. It was a lover who was going to receive his doom at the wigwam of his mistress.

'If the virgin extinguish the torch, she accepts the offered vows, if, without extinguishing it, she veils herself she rejects a spouse.

'The warrior while gliding in the shadows, with a demi-tone chanted these words:

'I will outstrip the foot of day on the summit of the mountains, 'to seek my lonely dove amid the wild oaks of the forest.'

'I have bound around her neck a lace of porcelaines,[19]) there 'are three red berries for my love, three violet for my fears, three 'blue for my hopes.'

'Mila has the eyes of an ermine, and the light locks of a field of 'rice; her mouth is a rosy shell work, trimmed with pearls; her bosom 'is like two spotless little kids, born the same day, of one mother.'

'May Mila extinguish this torch! May her mouth cast upon it 'a voluptuous shadow! I will fertilize her womb. The hope of the 'country shall hang upon her teeming breast, and I will smoke my 'calumet of peace around the cradle of my son.'

'Ah! let me outstrip the foot of day on the summit of the mount-'ains, to seek my lonely dove amid the wild oaks of the forest!'

'Thus sang the young man, whose tones carried trouble to the bottom of my soul, and changed the countenance of Atala. Our united hands trembled in one another. But we were diverted from this scene by a scene not less dangerous for us.

19) Kind of shell work.

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'We passed near by the tomb of an infant, which marked the boundary of two nations. It was placed by the side of the path, according to custom, so that young married women, while going to the fountain, might attract in their bosom the soul of the innocent creature, and restore it to the country. At that moment there were seen women just married, who, entertaining the sweet longings of maternity, were seeking, with lips barely open, to catch the soul of the little infant, which they thought they saw wandering among the flowers. The real mother then came to lay down a bundle of Indian corn and white flower-de-luce on the tomb. She sprinkled the earth with her milk, seated herself on the moist grass, and talked to her infant in a plaintive tone.

'Why do I mourn thee in thy cradle of earth, O my new-born? 'When the little bird grows large, it must seek its own food; and it 'finds in the desert many bitter berries. Thou at least knowest 'nothing of tears; thy heart at least has never been exposed to the 'consuming breath of man. The bud, that withers ere it blossoms, 'passes away with all its perfumes, like thee, O my child, with all 'thy innocence. Happy are they who die in their cradle! they 'have known only the kisses and the smiles of a mother!'

'Already subdued by our own heart, we were overwhelmed by these images of love and of maternity, which seemed to pursue us in these enchanted solitudes. I transported Atala in my arms to the depth of the forest, and I said things to her, which I would strive in vain to-day to find upon my lips. The wind of the south, my dear son, loses its warmth while passing over mountains of ice. The memories of love in the heart of an old man are like the fires of day reflected by the calm orb of the moon, when the sun is gone to rest, and when silence hovers over the wigwam of the Savages.

'What could save Atala? What could hinder her from yielding to nature? Doubtless, nothing but a miracle; and that miracle was performed. The daughter of Simaghan had recourse to the God of the Christians; she cast herself upon the earth, and uttered a fervent orison, addressed to her mother and to the Queen of virgins. From that moment, O René, I conceived a wondrous idea of that religion, which, in the forests, perfectly secluded from every eye, could lavish thousands of gifts upon the unfortunate; of that religion, which, opposing its power to the torrent of passions, was capable alone to resist them, when all things favored them, the secrecy

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of the woods, the absence of men, and the fidelity of the shades! Ah! how divinely appeared before me, the simple Savage, the ignorant Atala, who, falling on her knees before the trunk of an old pine, as at the foot of an altar, offered to her God vows for an idolatrous lover! Her eyes raised towards the star of night, her cheeks brilliant with the tears of religion and of love, beamed with an immortal beauty. Often she seemed just taking her flight to the skies; often I thought, I saw, descending on the rays of the moon, and heard, in the branches of the trees, those Genii which the Christian's God sends to the hermits of the rocks, when he desires to call them back to himself. I was afflicted at the scene, for I feared that Atala had only a short time to stay upon the earth.

'Yet she shed so many tears, she manifested so much misery, that I was on the point of yielding and quitting her, while the scream of death rung through the forest. Four men armed rushed upon me; we had been discovered; the war-chief had given the order to pursue us.

'Atala who resembled a queen in the pride of her bearing, disdained to speak to these warriors. She darted a haughty glance at them, and surrendered herself to Simaghan.

'She could obtain no favor. They redoubled my guards, they multiplied my bonds, they separated me from my sweetheart. Five nights rolled by, and we saw Apalachucla, located on the bank of the river Chata-Uche. They crowned me immediately with flowers; they painted my face with azure and vermillion; they fastened pearls to my nose and to my ears, and they put in my hand a chichikoué.[20])

'Arrayed thus for the sacrifice, I entered into Apalachucla amid the reiterated clamors of the crowd. All hope of life was lost, when suddenly the roar of a conch was heard; and the Mico, or chief of the nation, ordered them to meet in council.

'Thou knowest, my son, the torments with which the savages inflict their prisoners of war. Christian Missionaries, at the peril of their life, and with a charity that is never weary, have succeeded, among many nations, in substituting a slavery somewhat mild, in the stead of the horrors of the wood pile of death. The Muscogulges had not yet adopted that custom; but a numerous party had declared in its favor. The Mico convoked the Sachems to pro-

20) A musical instrument among the Savages.

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nounce upon this important affair. They led me to the place of their deliberations.

'Upon an isolated mound, not far from Apalachucla, the pavilion of Council was built. Three circles of columns formed the elegant architecture of this rotunda. The columns were of cypress burnished and sculptured; they increased in length and breadth, and diminished in number, in proportion as they approached the centre, marked by a single pillar. From the top of this pillar rolls of bark starting out passed around the tops of the other columns, covering the pavilion in the form of an open-worked fan.

'The Council assembled. Fifty old men in robes of beaver, ranged themselves around on a species of benches placed facing the door of the pavilion. The great chief is seated in the center of this assembly, holding in his hand the calumet of peace, half stained for war. At the right of the old men are placed fifty women, decked with a robe of swan-plumes. The chiefs of war, having a tomahawk[21]) in their hand, and a hawk-feather on their head, arms and breast dyed with blood, take the left side.

'At the foot of the central column, the council fire is burning. The first Juggler, surrounded by eight guardians of the temple, arrayed in long robes, and wearing on his head a straw-stuffed owl, pours the balm of *copalme* on the flame, and offers a sacrifice to the sun. This triple range of old men, of matrons, of warriors; these priests, these clouds of incense, this sacrifice; every thing tends to give an imposing appearence to this Council.

'I was standing bound, in the midst of the assembly. The sacrifice ended, the Mico began the talk, and with simplicity explained the cause that convened the Council. He threw a blue belt on the floor, in testimony of what he had just said.

Then a Sachem of the tribe of the Eagle arose and thus spoke:

"My Father Mico, Sachems, matrons, warriors of the four tribes 'of the Eagle, of the Beaver, of the Snake and of the Tortoise, let 'us change nothing of the customs of our ancestors; let us burn 'the prisoner, and let us not soften our hearts. That which is 'proposed to you is a custom of the whites; it can be only perni-'cious. Cast the red wampum which expresses my words. I have 'spoken!'

'And he threw a red belt in the assembly.

21) The hatchet.

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A matron arose, and spoke:

'My father of the Eagle, you have the spirit of a fox, and the 'prudent slowness of a tortoise. I wish to polish the chain of 'friendship with you, and together let us plant the tree of peace. 'But let us change the customs of our ancestors wherever they are 'evil. Let us have slaves who cultivate our fields, and let us hear 'no longer the shrieks of prisoners, which send pangs to the hearts 'of mothers. I have spoken.'

(Continuation forthcoming.)

A GLEAM OF YOUTH.

BY DIDYMUS.

The golden dreams, the glowing thoughts,
  The dreams and thoughts my boyhood knew,
When all was warm, serene and bright,
  Without a cloud of sombre hue:
When all around, the earth, the air,
  Seem'd with melodious music fill'd;
And things esteem'd as trifles now,
  My lively soul with rapture thrill'd:—
Those blissful dreams of careless days;
  Those finer feelings, one by one,
Have left me as the sparkling dew
  Before a melting summer sun:
The chilling cares of busy life
  Have hushed the uncongenial strings—
The music-fountains of the heart—
  From whence its sweetest breathing springs,
And all is dark: Maturer years
  With sober pleasures may be rife,
But give, O give me back once more
  The feelings of my early life.

A THOUGHT.

SELECTED.

I am apt to think, the man
That could surround the sum of things and spy
The heart of God, and secrets of his realm,
Would speak but love. With him the bright result
Would change the hue of intermediate scenes,
And make one thing of all theology.

GAMBOLD.

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Random Thoughts by an Occasional Writer.

GREATNESS OF CHARACTER.—No. III.

(CONCLUSION.)

Ignorance is the great arch-enemy of man, whether we regard him in his collective or individual capacity. It has reversed the decrees of providence in his behalf, and degraded him in the scale of being.

For whereas he was created equal with his fellow men, and endowed by his creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: it has made him the victim of fraud, chicanery and crime, covered his eyes with a film and lifted over him a scourge.

Approaching him in the light of his dearest interests, it has deceived, misled and betrayed him.

It has ever taught him he was wisest when he was most foolish.

It has called tyranny and oppression by the sacred name of patriotism; and confounded the holy cause of religion with the contemptible mummery of cabalistic jugglers and priests.

As long as he acknowledged its dominion, it was in vain that he sought a remedy in other quarters.

It was in vain, that, often goaded to despair, he rose like the strong man in his wrath, and precipitated a common vengeance on his foes: for like the strong man, he was blind, and he brought down the same destruction on himself.

It was in vain, that he fought ten thousand battles on ten thousand fields, to establish his equality; and heralds proclaimed his emancipation, and temples were dedicated to gods blind as himself invoking their auspicious countenance and favor.

Man was still haunted by his unseen enemy. If he resorted to strategy he never could elude it, and if for a moment it seemed vanquished, it soon returned in some deceitful shape, and took a deeper advantage and stronger hold upon him.

He wanted light. At length light has dawned upon him, the light of knowledge.

The world has been cheered by the wakening beams of that light, and groped its way back from the realms of barbarism.

If knowledge was an essential element in the rising prosperity and grandeur of the nations, it is a no less indispensable requisite to the formation of a great individual character.

> "Without a genius learning soars in vain,
> And without learning genius sinks again,
> Their force united, crowns the sprightly reign."

It must not be understood however that knowledge is greatness. It is possible to be very learned, and yet not truly great.

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The knowledge, therefore, which exerts a great moral influence for the good of man, must stand associated with other virtues.

What avails it to the cause of humanity, that a mighty intellect has arrayed itself in armor, and is prepared to wage a successful warfare upon the kingdom of darkness, if it can be bribed or bought to desert the standard of truth, or to turn its powers against it.

What avails it, that Hercules is bowing himself at the pillars of the temple of error so long as it is doubtful to whom the victory shall enure: whether the old house shall be razed and removed, only, that another of broader foundation and more imposing superstructure may be erected on the same site.

What avails it, that the tongue is eloquent in the cause of virtue, while the life and manners of the man are more eloquent in the cause of vice.

Confidence is the bond of all social intercourse and the vital essence of every moral influence.

If she deign to lend her aid to the intelligent advocate of truth he must triumph.

If she deny it, the talents of an angel are vain and powerless.

It was not the learning and genius alone of Luther, large as they undoubtedly were, that triumphed at Worms. Nor of Hampden, that established a great principle of liberty in England, since incorporated into all the constitutions of these States. Nor of Adams, Hancock, Chase and Franklin, that enabled them to display the mysteries and beauties of American independence before their admiring countrymen. No, there was a steadfast reliance upon the incorruptible integrity and stainless honor of these illustrious men.

And this was no small part of the means, by which they accomplished the several ends which have come down to us in glorious association with their names.

But the question recurs, how was this confidence acquired, that through it, such important results might follow.

How came it to pass, that other men of equal, perhaps superior understanding and information, commanded less influence?

What qualified them especially to sway the mighty moral power? Was it a sign from heaven? a pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night? Nothing of the kind. The whole enigma is solved in this: They were honest men.

This they had testified by lives of purity. They had always exhibited to the world a sense of justice that could not stoop to betray a trust reposed.

That would sooner perish than deny its admiration of virtue.

And more than this: their hearts were moulded to the *steady purpose* as well as the *high resolve*.

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Firmness is a virtue that must enter largely into the composition of every valuable individual character.

It is absolutely indispensable to draw out into their proper sphere, and develop in their full proportions all the other elements. How many persons are there in the world whose intelligence is quite sufficient to show them the path of duty, and whose honest natures incline them to pursue it, but whose pusillanimity is such that they are overcome by every obstacle, real or imaginary.

By firmness I mean not only a contempt for physical danger when duty requires it, but also a disregard of every cause or consequence calculated to induce a departure from the line of action we know to be the right one.

The soldier is firm who stands by his colors in the hour of battle.

The statesman has the same need of firmness when in the Legislative hall he finds some unworthy popular clamor to be resisted, some deep laid plot of treachery to be exposed, some dear object of his own to be sacrificed upon the altar of the public good.

In fact it has been deemed by some much easier to brave a peril of the former than the latter kind.

It has not unfrequently happened that the man who could dare the "bellowing cannon's mouth" with unblenching resolution, has fallen a ready victim to the first moral danger that presented itself.

Tell us we are to be assailed, and we promptly summon all our latent energies to our support.

It may be this is the reason why we more successfully contend with mere personal perils, while moral dangers more insidious in their approach, more questionable in their shape, more constant in their assaults, more variable in their modes of attack, will often undermine and sap the strength of a citadel, which had otherwise withstood all the fury of fire and sword.

Of this truth the conduct of Benedict Arnold is a melancholy illustration. Of General Arnold, Dr. Ramsey in his history of the Revolution thus speaks:

'He had been among the first to take up arms against Great 'Britain and to widen the breach between the parent state and the 'Colonies. His distinguished military talents had procured him 'every honor a grateful country could bestow. Poets and painters 'had marked him as a suitable subject for the display of their re-'spective abilities. He possessed an elevated seat in the hearts of 'his countrymen, and was in the full enjoyment of a substantial 'fame for the purchase of which the wealth of worlds would have been insufficient.'

But withal, General Arnold was a man whose life was not governed by principle. Beneath the splendid exterior of patriotism, there lurked an 'itching palm' a love of money, and a

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love of dissipation, which, notwithstanding his reputation, rendered his character, in reality, miserably small and contemptible.

It could not be expected that the man who would resort to paltry peculations and frauds upon a quarter-master's department, could stand up longer in defence of his country, than he found his private interest in the account.

So true it is, that virtue is always consistent with herself, and that he who is faithless in one respect, should never be trusted in another. That such a man, however brilliant his achievements or bright his prospects, should eventually terminate his career in infamy, seems to be nothing more nor less, than the dictate of that eternal justice, which rules in the moral universe of God.

If the fate of General Arnold suggested no other reflections than such as were personal to himself, the littleness of his character would still be strongly marked.

Aside from all considerations of duty, and looking merely to the question of policy, as bearing on the destiny of the individual man, how much wiser was the conduct of Joseph Reid, who on receiving a letter from the British Commissioner Johnston, attempting to bribe him as a member of the continental congress, promptly replied: 'I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it.'

Personal integrity is to be maintained by repelling indignantly and instantly every insinuation of a base, unworthy motive.

Once the man pauses, to consider whether he shall perpetrate an act he knows must degrade him, his ruin is already effected. On the other hand a man may sink in the estimation of the world, he may be frowned upon by former friends, his country may turn away distrustingly from him, he may even be constrained to 'wander upon foreign strands' and to break the bitter bread of the exile. Yet if he retains in his own breast a consciousness of unsullied purity, he possesses a treasure worth more than all he has lost. He carries with him a peace of mind, a calm serenity of soul, which will prove a fortress to his happiness, against which the storms of adversity may beat and blow in vain.

Such a man may live like Aristides the Just, to return in some dark hour of the public affairs, and by his timely service, make glad the bosom of an ungrateful country.

Let it be conceded, the honest man may not always reach the pinnacle of earthly honor. The avenues to that place may be too impure for his passage through them; or the follies of the world may have made the prize an imaginary one, unworthy his regard. True greatness, it may be remarked, lies not in the vanities of men, it is not with the pageant or the pomp, but with the man himself, and gifts of place and power can not confer it.

Some one has asked, what can more enhance the gratification

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of success, than the reflection of having attained a noble end by noble means.

But who shall value the soothing powers of that cordial, which conscious integrity pours into the wounds of defeat.

How heavenly soft must the memory of its motives rest upon that generous spirit, that has nobly struggled to maintain the cause of truth and gone down beneath the reproaches of evil times and evil men.

One such spirit, I fancy, even in the solitude of its fall, sheds more luster upon human nature, more reflects the native dignity of man, than all the congregated sycophants and parasites, that have basked in the popular favor and sunk somewhere between a gibbet and a throne from Adam down.

Here then, is the model of the great character, based upon the everlasting principles: knowledge, truth and courage.

Such a character will not only perceive the path of duty plainly for himself; but will be able to point it out to others by every cogent reason and delightful attraction.

It is not denied that one differently constituted may attain to temporary success; but it is believed, that nothing else will bear the touch of time.

It is in view of these grand and interesting features of personal character, that the great English dramatist puts into the mouth of Norfolk in Richard II. the following sentiment:

> 'A jewel in a ten times barred up chest
> Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.'

Boldness of spirit and honesty of purpose are twin stars of the same constellation.

Revolving in that orbit, for which they were intended by Heaven, they sail on in bright and glorious unison, reflecting the light of each others beams and giving beauty, stability and worth to the intelligent mind.

Separate them, and unlike the Pleiades, they are lost forever. The one falls at once from its shining sphere into an abyss of impenetrable darkness. The other with a wild irregular flight rushes headlong to its ruin and often leaves ruin behind it.

Mere boldness of spirit when it constitutes the leading feature of the character, forms the most despicable of beings. The man is the constant victim of his passions. He is grasping, insidious, revengeful. In whatever sphere he may move; he will be found sacrificing justice to expediency. In private life, a dangerous friend, an ungenerous enemy. In public a soulless tyrant or insinuating demagogue, as circumstances may advise.

If unfortunately for mankind genius should lend the impetuosity of its fires to a soul thus eminently endowed, we might expect to find him tortured with a restless, a consuming ambition, and did occasion offer, seeking to play the '*game of empire*:' and

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whether in peace or war sustaining about the same relation to society, that a volcano does to the surrounding country, whose importance is derived only from its power to terrify or destroy, and whose light is emitted only to exhibit its desolations.

MENTION OF DE STAEL.

During the glorious reign of Napoleon, the French occupied themselves chiefly with conquests and victories: on that account letters were but slightly cultivated, and those who acquired any fame by their literary works, distinguished themselves without the influence of the sovereign.—At the head of these names, must be placed those of Chateaubriand and Madame de Stael, one of the most wonderful women that ever lived.—

D. LEVI, (ALVARES.)
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, &c. &c.

GERMANY.

INFLUENCE OF ENTHUSIASM ON HAPPINESS.

From the French of Madame De Staël.
By Bernard A. Pratte, Esq.

It is time to speak of happiness! I have guarded this word with extreme care, because since almost a century, it has been especially placed in pleasures so gross, in a life so egoistical, in calculations so contracted, that even its image is profaned. But it can be said however, with confidence, that of all sentiments, the one which procures most happiness, is enthusiasm; the only one which gives us satisfaction, the only one which teaches us how to support human destiny in all the situations in which our lot may be cast. It is in vain that we endeavor to content ourselves with material enjoyments alone: the soul will return from all sides; pride, ambition, self-love, all that, it is still the soul although mingled with a poisoned breath. What a miserable existence is it, however to see men almost as artful towards themselves, as towards others, and crushing the generous emotions which spring from the heart, as a malady of the imagination, which the open air must dissipate! —What a poor existence also is that of many men who are satisfied with not doing any evil, and consider the source of noble actions and great thoughts as a species of folly!—They confine themselves through vanity, to a tenacious mediocrity, which they could have rendered accessible to the lights without, they condemn themselves to that monotony of ideas, to that coldness of sentiment, which

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permits the days to pass by without reaping from them either fruits, or progress, or recollections; and if time did not furrow their features, what traces would they have of its passage? Were we not to grow old, and die, what serious reflection would ever enter into their heads? Some reasoners pretend that enthusiasm disgusts one with ordinary life, and that, being unable to remain in that disposition, it is better never to have experienced it: and why then have they consented to be young, even to live, since these do not always last? Why then have they loved, if such fortune has ever happened to them, since death could sever them from the objects of their affection? What a sad economy is that of the soul! it has been given to us, to be developed, perfected, lavished even for a noble end. The more life is stupified, the nearer do we approach material existence, and the more, it will be said, do we diminish the power of suffering. This argument seduces many men; it consists in endeavoring to exist as little as possible. However, in degradation, there is always a pang which we cannot account for, which pursues us incessantly in secret: *ennui*, shame and the fatigue which it causes, are invested by vanity with the form of impertinence and disdain; but it is very seldom that we settle down peaceably into that kind of dry and limited being, which, when external prosperity abandons us, leaves us without any resources in ourselves. Man has a conscience for the beautiful as well as for the good, and the privation of the one makes him feel the void, just as the deviation from the other, remorse.

Enthusiasm is accused of being fleeting; it would be too happy an existence, could we retain such beautiful emotions; but it is because these are easily dissipated, that we ought to busy ourselves to preserve them. Poetry and the fine arts serve to develop in us that happiness of illustrious origin, which buoys up the dejected hearts, and substitutes for that uneasy satiety of life, the habitual sentiment of the divine harmony of which nature and ourselves form a part. There is no duty, no pleasure, no sentiment, which does not borrow from enthusiasm I know not what prestiges agreeing with the pure charm of truth.

All men rush to the rescue of their country, when circumstances require it; but if they be inspired by the enthusiasm of their country, by what beautiful emotions are they actuated! The land which gave them birth, the land of their forefathers, *the sea which bathes the rocks*,*) old associations, cherished hope, everything rises up before them as a call to the field, every pulsation of their heart is a thought of love and pride. That land is the gift of God to men who can defend it, and to women who for it, are ready to surrender to danger their brothers, their husbands and their sons. At the approach of the perils which menace it, a fever without chill or delir-

*) It is easy to perceive that I intend, by this phrase or by those which follow to designate England; in fact I never could speak of war with enthusiasm, without representing it as that of a free nation fighting for its independence. *De Stael.*

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ium, quickens the course of the blood in the veins; every effort in such a contest springs from the most profound internal devotion.—On the visage of those generous citizens nothing is seen at first but the greatest calm; there is too much dignity in their emotions for outward demonstrations, but the moment the signal is heard, the national flag floating in the air, you will see those looks which were formerly so sweet, and ready to become so at the view of misfortune, all of a sudden animated by a holy and terrible will! Wounds and blood even will no longer cause any shuddering; it is no longer a pang, it is no longer death, it is an offering to the God of armies; no regret, no uncertainty, mingle themselves then with the most desperate resolutions. And when the heart is absorbed in its object, we experience the highest enjoyment of existence. When man divides his devotions, he feels life only as an affliction; and if, of all sentiments, enthusiasm produces the most happiness, it is because it unites more than any other all the forces of the soul in one common focus.

The labors of the mind seem to many writers an occupation almost entirely mechanical, and which fills up their lives as any other business; it is still something to prefer that one; but do such men have an idea of the sublime bliss of thought, when it is animated by enthusiasm? Do they know to what degree we are penetrated with hope, when we believe that by the gift of eloquence we are manifesting a profound truth, a truth which forms a generous bond of union between us and all the souls sympathizing with ours? Writers without enthusiasm, know nothing about a literary career, except of critics, rivalries, jealousies and all that which menaces tranquility, when we mingle with the passions of men; those attacks and those acts of injustice sometimes do harm; but can the true, the real enjoyment of talent be altered? When a book appears, what happy moments has it not already procured to the one who wrote it from his heart, and as an act of his worship! How many tears full of mildness has he not, in his solitude, shed over the mysteries of life, of love, of glory and of religion! Finally, in his reveries, has he not enjoyed the air, like a bird; the waters, like a thirsty hunter; the flowers, like a lover who fancies he is still breathing the perfumes which surround his mistress? In the world one feels oppressed by his faculties, and often suffers on account of being the only one of his nature, in the midst of so many beings who live at so little cost; but the creative talent satisfies, for some time at least, all our desires; it has its riches and its crowns, it offers to our view the luminous and pure images of an ideal world, and its power extends sometimes even to make us hear in our hearts the voice of a cherished object.

Do those not possessed of an enthusiastic imagination believe that they know the world, do they believe they have ever traveled? Do their hearts beat responsive to the echoes of the mountains? Have they felt themselves imbued with the gentle languor of the

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southern air? Do they understand the diversity of countries, the accent and the character of foreign idioms? Do they perceive in the popular songs and national dances the manners and the genius of a country? Is one single sensation enough to awaken within them a train of associations?

Can nature be felt by men without enthusiasm? Can they commune with her about their cold interests, their miserable desires? What do the sea and the stars answer to the narrow vanities of each man during each day? But if our soul is moved, if it looks for a God in the universe, if even it wishes for more glory and love, there are clouds which speak to it, torrents which may be questioned, and the wind in the heath seems to deign to tell us something of that which we love.

Men without enthusiasm think they have a taste to enjoy the fine arts; they love the elegance of luxury, they wish to be judges of music and painting, so as to speak with grace, and even with that tone of superiority which belongs to a man of the world, whether the subject under discussion be of imagination or nature; but all their dry pleasures, what are they in comparison with those of genuine enthusiasm? What emotion arises within one's bosom while contemplating the look of Niobé, of that calm and terrible grief which seems to accuse the gods of having been jealous of the happiness of a mother! What a consolation the appearance of beauty occasions! For beauty belongs also to the soul, and the admiration which it inspires is noble and pure. To admire the Apollo, is it not necessary to feel in one's self a kind of pride which tramples under foot all the serpents of earth? Is it not necessary to be a Christian in order to appreciate the expression of the Madonnas of Raphael and of the Saint Jerome of Dominichino? to re-discover the same expression in the enchanting grace and in the dejected countenance, in the brilliant youth, and in the disfigured features; the same expression which emanates from the soul and shoots, like a celestial ray, athwart the aurora of life or the shadows of advanced age.

Is there any music for those who are incapable of enthusiasm? A certain habit renders harmonious sounds necessary for them, they enjoy them as they do the flavor of fruits, the variety of colors; but does their entire frame tremble like a lyre, when the silence of midnight is suddenly agitated by songs or by those instruments which resemble the human voice? Have they then felt the mystery of existence, in that tender spell which reunites our two natures, and blends the sensations and the soul in one common rapture? Have the palpitations of their hearts moved in unison with the rhythm of the music? Has an emotion overwhelmingly charming brought to their eyes those tears, which have nothing personal, those tears which ask for no pity, but which free us from a suffering inquietude, excited by the necessity of admiring and of loving?

The taste for the drama is universal, for the majority of men

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have more imagination than they think, and that which they consider as the attraction of pleasure, as a sort of effeminacy which more properly belongs to a child, is often the best trait they possess; while they are viewing scenes of imagination, they are true, natural, moved; but when they mingle in the world, they are marked by dissimulation, calculation and vanity, in their words, their sentiments and their actions. But do those men feel all that a really fine tragedy inspires, who consider the portraiture of the most profound affections, as nothing more than an amusing dissipation? Have they any idea of the delicious agitation which passions chastened by poetry produce? Ah! how many pleasures fancy affords! It interests us without giving birth either to remorse or fear, and the sensibility which it developes, has not that keen anguish, from which real affections are seldom exempt.

What magic poetry and the fine arts lend to the language of love! How beautiful it is to love by heart and thought in unison! to give a thousand-fold variation to a sentiment which a single word can express, but for which all the words of the world are only misery! to imbue our being with the master-pieces of the imagination, all of which partake of love, and to discover, in the mysteries of nature and of genius, additional expressions to reveal our own hearts!

What have they experienced, they who have not admired the woman they loved, they in whom the sentiment is not a hymn of the heart, and for whom grace and beauty are not the celestial image of the most touching affections? What has she felt, she who has not seen in the object of her choice a grand protector, a strong and gentle guide, whose glance commands and solicits, and who on his knees receives the right of disposing of her destiny? What inexpressible delights serious thoughts occasion when blended with the liveliest impressions! The tenderness of that friend, depositary of our happiness, must bless us at the portals of the tomb, as in the hey-day of youth; and all the solemnity of existence is changed into delicious emotions, when love is charged with the duty, as among the ancients, to kindle and extinguish the torch of life.

If enthusiasm intoxicates the soul with happiness, it also sustains it in misfortune with a singular power; it leaves behind it a certain indescribable luminous and deep trace, which does not allow even absence to efface us from the heart of our friends. It also affords us a refuge from the bitterest pangs, and it is the only sentiment which can calm without chilling.

The simplest affections, those which all hearts believe they are capable of feeling, maternal love, filial love, can one believe they are known in their fullness, when they are not mingled with enthusiasm? How can one love a son, without entertaining the flattering hope, that he will be noble and proud, without wishing for him the glory which will multiply his life, which will make us hear every where the name which our heart repeats? Why may not one enjoy

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with transport the talents of a son, the charms of a daughter? What singular ingratitude towards the Deity! What indifference for his gifts! are they not from heaven, since they render it easier for one to please those they love?

If some misfortune, however, should deprive our child of these advantages, the same sentiment would then take another form: it would arouse within us pity, sympathy and the pleasure of being necessary to its happiness. In all circumstances, enthusiasm animates or consoles; and even when the most cruel blow is aimed at us, when we loose the one who gave us life, the one who loved us like a guardian angel, who inspired us at once with a respect without fear and a confidence without bounds, enthusiasm then comes to our relief; it gathers in our breast some sparks of the soul which has taken its flight towards the skies, we live in its presence, and we promise ourselves to transmit hereafter the history of its life. We believe that his paternal hand will never, no never altogether abandon us in this world, and his gentle form will lean towards us to sustain us before calling us away.

At last when the great struggle comes, when we, in our turn, must join in the conflict with death, the weakness of our faculties, the loss of our hopes, that life once so brilliant, now obscured, that crowd of sentiments and ideas which dwelt in our bosom and which are enveloped by the darkness of the tomb, those interests, those affections, that existence which is changed into a phantom before it vanishes away, all that, is doubtless afflicting, and the common man appears, when he expires, to have less of death to die! But thanks be to God for the assistance which he affords us in this moment; our words may be vague, our eyes no longer see the light, our reflections, which once were brilliantly linked together, may wander in isolation only over cloudy traces; but enthusiasm will not abandon us, its brilliant wings will hover around our dying couch, it will raise the veils of death, it will recall to our mind those moments when, full of energy, we felt that our hearts were imperishable, and our last sigh perhaps will be like a noble thought reascending to heaven.

"O France! land of glory and of love! if enthusiasm should ever be extinguished from thy soil, if calculation should dispose of all things, and reason alone inspire a contempt for perils, what would your beautiful heaven, your brilliant intellects, your fruitful nature avail thee! An active intelligence, a shrewd impetuosity may render you mistress of the world, but you will leave on the world only the trace of torrents of sand; terrible as the flood, barren as the desert."*)

*) This last expression is that which excited the strongest indignation of the police against my book; it seems to me, however, that it should not have displeased Frenchmen.—*Madame De Stael.*

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SONNET TO GOETHE.

(*Selected.*)

Thou art the Master Spirit of thy time,
The universal genius, grasping mind,
Who, from confusion, order hast combined,
And flung thy eagle glance o'er every clime.
From earliest youth, to manhood's rarest prime,
By thee, the labyrinthine web's untwined,
Of secret springs, that agitate mankind,
That promise bliss, or urge them on the crime.
In vain *Germania* claims thee for her own,
O'er the wide world, broods thy creative spirit,
Compeer with Shakspeare, thou, the glorious throne
Of lofty thought, forever shalt inherit;
For wisdom thou hast gathered from a stone,
And in the meanest plant, discovered wond'rous merit.

GIRLS.

Louisa, a little girl, who was born on the 19th of September, 1841, and who lives not very many squares from the Court House in St. Louis, began about New Year, 1851, to work a quilt—partly for fun—partly for use.

She was going to school the same time, learning to spell, to read and to write, and studying grammar, arithmetic and geography; and so she worked on her quilt only during her spare time, and mostly at night, while sitting by the side of the lamp and the fire, with her Father and Mother.

How large do you think the quilt was? 2¾ yards each way—square. There were 9 worked blocks each way and 8 pieces in each block. There were also 8 plain blocks each way, one between each one of the worked-blocks. Besides there was a border 9 inches wide, all the way around, except at the corners, which were filled out with four blocks, one on each corner—each of these blocks being 9 inches square. So the whole quilt was made of 720 pieces. It was all worked in wave-quilting. She worked it all herself; and in two months it was done. Louisa has also made other kinds of needle-work—in worsted—letters, mottoes, roses, an anchor, a church and other articles.

What is more than all, besides being lively as a cricket, she is gentle as a dove.

Now is there another little girl in St. Louis, who so honors, and is such an honor to her Father and Mother, as Louisa? Is there one who will not love Louisa for her taste? Mothers may remember that the wife of the Grecian hero Ulysses was distinguished for the work of her own hand, and that the wife of Napoleon made, and prided herself in making, ornamental needle-work a fashionable occupation.

May not Louisa also win a hero, as well as Josephine of France, once a little Creole girl of America? May we hear often hereafter of other little girls as tasty and lovely as she; and only think what a *comfortable* world we would soon have, if all the girls were like Louisa!

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HOMAGE TO THE ARTS.

POESY.

From the German of Schiller.

No chain can hold, neither can limits bound me,
Freely I soar, and every realm I gird,
My kingdom is wide thought, within and 'round me,
And my swift winged weapon is the word,
What on earth, or e'en in heaven is moving,
What nature deep in mystery may do,
Must be revealed to me, in spirit loving,
For the free poet's power's unbound and true.
Yet nothing can I find fairer than duty—
In Beauty's form—it is the soul of Beauty.

FINE ARTS.

The money spent in behalf of the Fine Arts flows like water from the fountain, refreshing not only those at the source, but also all among whom the proceeds may pass. Let the Artist then be encouraged, cheer his heart and foster his genius, by kind attentions and liberal patronage; we are endeavoring to do our part.—BAUER, who has made neat wood cuts, and who was engaged to make one of the "Ruins of an Old Pueblo" alluded to in the V article of this number of the Journal, has been prevented from completing it by sickness in his family. "The Deer" and "Falcon's Head" here presented are his work. Look at the air of life in these figures, the accuracy of the drawing, the faithful delineation of the details, even to the hairs of the one and the fibers of the feathers of the other. We hope to have still finer specimens from his hand soon hereafter. * * * BINGHAM.—well known in the East as the Missouri Artist, and being "par excellence" the American Artist, has come to spend the winter in St. Louis. BINGHAM'S style is one which is now rapidly forming a School of pure American Art. He has no occasion to copy the old masters, for their genius is original in himself. He himself is a Master—one of the New Masters. "The Election Scene" now in his studio on Market Street, opposite the Court House, is one among many evidences he has produced going to maintain this position. Let every friend of Art pay it a visit. He will be richly repaid in the refined pleasure it affords. * * * POLYHYMNIA has been deservedly popular a long while and has just begun a new series of Concerts * * * PARODI and PATTI are sustaining their distinguished reputation in song, commanding high prices, full houses and enthusiastic applause. And as music is far in the van of her sister Arts in St. Louis we take the liberty of hinting that this Art might be somewhat Americanized. Let American feelings and thoughts—sturdy sentiments linked with honey-flowing syllables be set to original melodies, and let such songs be sung oftener at the Concerts. Let them reach into the heart of the people, and as the French were aroused and led by the Marseillaisein the struggle of death, let our people be aroused and led by a song of spirit to victory in the struggle of life. An old sage has said: "let me make the songs of a nation, and you may make their laws." We would add: let the friends of music feel the responsibility, as well as the honor of their Art, since we have such high authority for considering it a rival of the laws of the Land. We would be glad to hear one of Longfellow's Voices of the Night sung as above suggested, especially the one in which this verse occurs:

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead! * * *

MISS JULIA DEAN.—The dramatic heroine—of American Art, has just realized all we anticipated of her, last month. As the Poet is born for his vocation, so she seems born for hers. She acts from her heart, with all the confidence of genius and nature, guided by the delicate dictate of her own pure refined feeling—her own taste. This fine feeling she imparts to the multitude who witness her delineations of the traits of virtue, and its conflicts with misfortune. As the rough marble rock of the mountain is polished by the Art of the Sculptor and receives the smooth finish and brilliancy of a mirror, so many a rough human nature of 'true grit' is polished by the action of her Art till it shines with all the lustre of gentility, and the warm affections of many fearfully contracted and almost withered hearts are made to throb, bud and bloom with new life, love and beauty. * * * THE CASKET, is filled with literary gems of various size and hue, — original and select specimens—It is an ornament to a center table but what is more, it is admirably enlightening in its mental and moral influence. * * CASPARI'S HOMŒPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN BY HARTMANN, is just laid on our table, we have had time only to glance at its contents, which seem to point out cures for nearly all the ills that 'flesh is heir to.' The friends of this new Healing Art, will find the work at Wesselhoeft's 64. N. 4th St. * *

The Dancing Art is being converted into a means of comfort for the poor, as fines for crime are into the School fund. The Genius of Humanity is at work in St Louis.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Stationery.

F. SCHUSTER & CO.—Stock of German, English, French, &c. Books, Engravings, Blank Books, Music Paper and Stationery, No. 38 Walnut street, corner of Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
August, 1851.

Trunks.

M. PENDZINSKI, Premium Trunk Maker. Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, and made to order at the shortest notice, Hard Leather Trunks, Solid Leather Steel Spring Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Packing Trunks, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c.
Trunks repaired in the best manner. Call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in the trade, at all risks, No. 42 North Second street [Westside,] between Chestnut and Pine streets, May, 1851.

A. B. LATHROP. J. W. MITCHELL.
L. G. JEGFERS.
A. B. LATHROP & Co.

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Ladies' Satchels, Dress and Bonnet Boxes, &c.
☞Constantly on hand at *Eastern Prices* (for CASH,) the largest assortment of Packing Trunks, Canvas or Leather, suitable for packing Prints, Clothing or Fancy Articles, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also—Manufacturers of all kinds of Packing Boxes for the city trade. Depot and Office No. 60 Third street, at the "Trunk Emporium" opposite Old Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Architects.

BEN. SMITH, Surveyor and Engineer. Surveys made with accuracy and despatch in any part of the city or country; also, Maps constructed, and Plans and Estimates made for Rail, Plank and other roads. Orders respectfully solicited. Office: North-west corner Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.
May, 1851.

Flowers.

FLORA GARDEN.—This establishment contains a collection of Plants and Flowers not excelled perhaps by any in the United States. Of ROSES alone there are 230 varieties; and the proprietor has devoted ten years to storing his HOT-HOUSES, 420 feet in length, with specimens of rare and beautiful plants, and flowers from almost every part of the globe. The Garden is pleasantly situated on South Seventh street and affords a delightful retreat from the noise and dust of the city. A commodious SALOON has been fitted up and will be supplied with confectionary, ice creams, and other refreshments suitable to the season and the place. Spirituous liquors are excluded from the premises. Boquets of the richest flowers and most tasteful combination furnished throughout every season of the year.
April, 1851. G. GOEBEL.

Stoves.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE. HARRISON P. BRIDGE.
BRIDGE & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS of Pierce's Patent "American, Air-Tight," "Empire" and "Victory" Premium Cooking Stoves, and every variety of Wood and Coal heating Stoves, dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Tinners' tools, machines, also, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Ploughs.

GILES F. FILLEY, Manufacturer of the celebrated pri e preminm cooking stoves; also, Irving's air tight cooking stoves, fancy box and coal stoves; dealer in tin plate, copper, sheet iron, block tin, rivets, tinner's tools, machines, &c. Warehouse No. 163 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Foundry on Lewis street, near the water works.

Mathematical Instruments.

J. BLATTNER, Mathematical and Surgical Instrument maker, Dealer in Guns, Pistols and Sporting Materials, No. 58 North Second street, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures, and has always on hand: Surveyor's Compasses, Levelling Instruments, Theodolite Pocket Compasses, Spy-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Ivory and Gunter's Scales and Protractors, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, Microscopes and Magnifying Glasses, Hydrometers of silver and glass, hydrometers for acids and salts, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machines, &c., also, Surgical and Dental instruments; Pocket, Dissecting, Cupping and self-injecting cases; Taylor's Shears, all sizes; Syringes, large and small, Scarificators, Lancets; Forceps; Turnkeys; large Scales and Weights for Druggists; Prescription Scales on Stands; Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flaks, Game Bags, &c. ☞All the above Instruments repaired at short notice in the best manner.

Hardware.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

P. WONDERLY, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work—such as Copper Pipes for Steamboats and Distilleries, Soda Fountains, Copper kettles, Well and Cistern Pumps, and every other article in his line of business, No. 233 Main street, South-east corner of Cherry, St. Louis, Mo. He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Premium Steamboat Cooking Stoves. Tinware always on hand, wholesale and retail.

Hats.

C. BENEDICT, Danbury, Conn. D. PEARCE, St. Louis, Mo.

DAVID PEARCE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 110 Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. HENWOOD, Hat manufacturer, No. 72 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Saddlery.

HEWITT & STEINACKER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 67 Fourth street, corner of Pine, opposite the Planters House, St. Louis.

Commissions.

H. W. LEFFINGWELL, Notary Public — R. S. ELLIOTT, Com'r of Deeds.

LEFFINGWELL & ELLIOT, Real Estate Dealers, Auctioneers and Conveyancers, No. 123 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Real Estate sold on commission, at private sale, or auction. Also, deeds of all kinds written, and acknowledgments taken. Maps of the city and additions to be seen at the office, and information given free of charge. Surveying done promptly and correctly.

GENERAL AGENCY at Dubuque, Iowa, for public lands, real estate, military land warrants, payment of taxes, investigation of titles, amicable collection of debts, and all other business within the legitimate sphere of an Agent's duties, by

CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 1851.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 56 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

Refer to Messrs. Thomas & Todd, Smart & Hughes, Coleman & Dallam, Independence, Mo.; Hon. Wm. Scott, Hon. Thos. L. Price, George W. Hough, Jefferson City, Mo.; Tutt & Watson, M. Tarver, Esq., H. Cobb, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

Leather.

JOHN C. MEYER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Oils and Findings, No. 88, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Furniture.

O. W. JEROME, wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, bedsteads, &c., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, Olive street, opposite the Monroe House, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. HARLOW, proprietor of the St. Louis Furniture Store, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every variety of household furniture, matresses, window blinds, willow ware, &c.

Also, manufactures to order every article in his line, with despatch. Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed. All goods warranted as recommended.

New Warehouse, No. 88 Second street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fashionable Goods.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SHELTON.

Dry Goods.

DOAN, KING & CO., wholesale Dry Goods dealers, 131 and 133 Main street, St. Louis. Job P. Doan, St. Louis, Wylley King, do., Richard Bigelow, New York.

CROW, McCRERRY & CO., Wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 71 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Wayman Crow, Phoceon R. McCreery, Wm. H. Barksdale, Wm. A. Hargudine, Charles D. Appleton.

WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 75 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. James Woods, William T. Christy, James C. Christy, Robert K. Woods.

Fruit Trees.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY, for sale by the undersigned, at their fruit farm and nursery. This establishment is located seven miles South of St. Louis, Mo. There are Omnibus Coaches running daily from the City within one half mile of the establishment. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times (Sundays excepted) for the reception of visitors. Horticulturists and amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment and examine for themselves. In directing the attention of the public to their nursery, they would remark that one of the firm, (Mr. James Sigerson,) has been engaged in the above business for the last twenty-five years; during that time he has tested many of the varieties now growing. This, with the assurance on their part of an intention to increase the number of their trees, as well as to add to their assortment from year to year, furnishes a strong guarantee to persons wishing to make choice selections of fruit, that they can always be supplied. Their prices for trees will be as reasonable as at any similar establishment East or West, and when desired, trees will be delivered free of charge in the city or on steamboats; packed in good order for their destination.

☞ All letters addressed to John Sigerson, St. Louis, or to James Sigerson, Carondelet, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Paper Warehouse.

SLIGO BOOK STORE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

AMOS H. SCHULTZ, No. 136, North Main street, St. Louis, opposite the Bank. Wholesale dealer in books, paper and stationery.

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Manufacturers.

THOMAS GREY, Blacksmith and Iron Worker, No. 90 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Ox Chains, Sledges, Wedges, and every description of Mining Tools, also Iron Hobbles and Picket Pins. ☞Blacksmith work for Housebuilders, at the lowest prices. ☜He has always on hand the highly recommended Iron Frame Bedstead, and Camp Stool.

Foundry.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, Mo. We are prepared to fill with dispatch, and to fit up in superior style, all orders in the Foundry and Machine business, such as steam engines, mill work, mill castings, railroad cars, wheels for coal trucks, lard and soap kettles of all sizes, press screws, &c., made to order at short notice. Wool carding machines, and a large and superior stock of machine cards, we will warrant equal to any in the Union.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

J. T. DOWDALL & CO.

S. J. SMITH. T. FAIRBRIDGE.
W. D. WOOD. H. D. HAWKINS.

Missouri Foundry.

FAIRBRIDGE, WOOD & CO., manufacturers of Castings, Iron Railings, Iron Window Shutters, Vaults and Doors; Plumbago Concrete Fire Proof Safes; also, Garrison's Portable Saw Mills.

Office and Warehouse No. 118 North Third street. Foundry, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth street. June, 1851.

Saws and Scales.

ST. LOUIS SAW AND SCALE FACTORY. LEE, GAGE & CO., manufacturers of every description of Saws and Scales. Factory on Broadway, North St. Louis. Office and Ware-room No. 86 Main street, up stairs. June, 1851.

ROLIN CLARK, PHILANDER BRALEY.
JOHN RENFREW, ALEXANDER CROSIER.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOP, North-west corner of Main and Biddle streets. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, boilers and sheet iron work, portable circular saw mills always on hand, all orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Lithographic Establishment.

SCHAERFF & BRO., No. 71 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., are prepared to execute anything in the line of lithography; and especially, as they are in possession of the largest sized lithographic presses and stones, they are able to fill orders of the largest dimensions. They take and lithograph portraits and likenesses from daguerrotypes, engrave or lithograph show bill cards, business and visiting cards, diplomas, music, manifests, labels, facsimiles, bank notes, bank bills, bank checks, bill heads, drafts, bills of lading, maps, town plats, &c.

☞They particularly beg leave to request the special notice of the public to their crayon drawings and colored lithographs, in as much as this is the only establishment in the West, where this improved style of lithographing is practiced.

Insurance.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of St. Louis, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by this company in May last, the stock notes now on hand amount to $300,00. The stock notes of the company are secured by lien upon real estate and approved endorsers. Office, No. 100 North Third street.

Directors: I. L. Garrison, A. P. Ladew, P. Salisbury, John Whitehill, Jos. A. Eddy, Henry Kayser, D. D. Page, Theron Barnum, John Kern.

ISAAC L. GARRISON, President.
D. D. PAGE, Treasurer.
PHILANDER SALISBURY, Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Directors: John O'Fallon, C. M. Valleau, Reuben Knox, Daniel D. Page, Oliver Bennett, John Sigerson, John S. Mc Cune, Joseph A. Eddy, True W. Hoit.

This company is established upon the mutual principles of insurance, and is emphatically a home institution. The fire risks of this company are extended into all parts of this State. Its earnings are never employed or invested in stocks or real estate, but kept for the prompt liquidation of losses, and under the immediate control of the Directors. Every person insuring with this company becomes interested in its profits instead its success, and of being divided among a few stockholders, belong to those who insure in this company.

The Directors aware of the importance of a well secured fund, reliable in case of loss, and ample under all ordinary calamity, assure the public that they have already a pledged fund, ample and reliable for any contingency, with a monthly increase of premiums of over ten thousand dollars. For the length of time this company has been in operation (six months) its business has been extended into all parts of the State and the city, and has received from the public a liberal patronage, which has placed it upon a permanent basis.

By an act incorporating this company, the parties insuring property therein, are entitled to the entire profits of the institution, the premium notes are also pledged by the charter for the payment of losses.

The portfolio of the company is at all times open to the inspection of its members and those wishing to make insurance with it. Policies are issued from thirty days to six years, thereby effecting a permanent insurance, with a return premium of from fifteen to fifty per cent, according to the term of insurance.

Agents for this company may be found in all the principal towns in the State to whom application may be made.

Office of the company over E. W. Clark & Brother, corner of Main and Olive streets, Exchange building, where insurance will be effected at the tariff rates of premium.

C. M. VALLEAU, President.
H. D. BACON, Treasurer.
S. F. LEDYARD, Secretary.

Carriages.

FALLON & WRIGHT, carriage manufacturers and dealers, No. 90 Fifth street, between St. Charles and Locust, are constantly manufacturing, and have on hand, all styles of carriages, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves from the experience they have had in the business, to be able to furnish as good an article as can be bought in any market. Citizens and strangers are requested to call and examine for themselves. All carriages made by us are warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

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Banking Houses.

PAGE & BACON, Banking House No. 130 Main street, St. Louis, next door to the Bank of Missouri.

N. B. Deposits received, Drafts and Notes from all parts of the Union collected and Exchange on the East and South for sale at all times.

Also Branches of Exchange and Banking Houses at San Francisco and Sacramento Cities, California.

LOKER, RENICK & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 132 Main street, west side, third door north of Vine street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates in sums to suit purchasers.

JOHN J. ANDERSON & CO., bankers and exchange dealers on the north-west corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Interests paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates.

L. A. BENOIST & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 83 Main street, east side third door north of Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased, and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale, at the lowest rates, in sums to suit purchasers.

S. HASKELL. JAS. E. FRANCISCUS. J. H. BILLING.

HASKELL & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, corner of Main and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo., buy and sell exchange on all the eastern, western and southern cities; all kinds of bank notes, and foreign gold and silver.

☞Land warrants bought and sold, and fully guaranteed.

☞Collections made in all cities, and promptly remitted for, at current rates of exchange, free of charge.

☞Interest allowed on deposits on time, or to be checked for at sight.

☞The highest price paid for Gold Dust.

Slate Yard.

JOHN M. CANNON, Slater, No. 15 and 17 South Sixth street, St. Louis, would respectfully inform the public that, having now completed his arrangements, he is prepared to make contracts for any work in his line. He has in his employ practical slaters, and is well prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch, all orders entrusted to his care. He keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, Welch slate, rich tiles, sheet lead, slate flagging, slate hearths, copper, brass and iron slating nails, Rosendale cement, and all other articles pertaining to his business. He will strip from roofs zinc, sheet iron, tin, or other covering, and substitute therefor slate. Slate removed from one roof, can be used to advantage on another, which is not the case with any other roofing material. His terms are such as cannot but prove satisfactory. Apply as above.

Brushes.

FIDINGS & CO., Importers of German, French and English FancyGoods, and manufacturers of all kinds of brushes, No. 47 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

College.

JONATHAN JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., incorporated by the General Assembly, January 24, 1851. With full authority to "grant diplomas, award degrees, confer honors, and exercise all and singular, the privileges common to Commercial Colleges, authorized by law in other States."—Charter, Sec. 2.

JONATHAN JONES, Master of Accounts—President and acting Professor of theory and practice of book-keeping, commercial calculations, commercial correspondence, &c.

JAMES W. RICHARDSON, Practical Accountant—Permanent Associate in book-keeping Department.

CHARLES STEWART, Professor of Mathematics—In special charge of commercial calculations.

FLETCHER M. HAIGHT, Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.

JOSEPH P. HORTIZ, Professor of Penmanship.

N. B.—For information in regard to the terms, the course of instruction and all business connected with the above, call at the "Book-keeping Department," corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, or address Jonathan Jones. St. Louis, Mo.

Paper Hangings.

JOHN S. WATSON, (late of Wilgus & Watson) No. 64° 40' Pine street, between Second and Third, next door above the old stand of Wilgus & Watson, house, steamboat, sign and ornamental painter, grainer, glazier, whitener and paper hanger; also, dealer in all the latest styles of French and American paper hangings. He keeps constantly on hand and ready for sale mixed paints of all colors, oils, varnishes, Japan, turpentine, white lead, putty, and a large and superior assortment of French and American window glass, which will be cut to any size to suit customers.

Particular attention paid to estimating on houses or steamboats. November.

WOLF & ENGERT, importers and dealers in Paper Hangings, Colors and Fancy Papers, No. 49 South Second street, between Elm and Myrtle, St. Louis, Mo. Constantly on hand, all kinds of oil and water colors, paper-hangings, chimney screens, tester pieces, window shades, marble, marroquin, Gold and Silver paper, painters' and Dutch gold bronze, lead pencils, paint boxes, paint brushes, drawing paper, &c. April, 1850.

Records.

PERSONS wishing to obtain transcripts of records in New Madrid county, can procure them without delay by addressing the undersigned. And to avoid the inconvenience of remitting small sums, the records will be directed to George Pegrim & Co., St. Louis, who will deliver the same upon the payment of the fees. WM. MOSELEY,

Recorder of New Madrid Co., Mo.

March, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

JOHN MULLERY, Premium Horse Shoer in the alley, opposite the Post Office, will as usual pay particular attention to the various diseases affecting the feet of horses, and will guarantee to give general satisfaction in either of the above departments.

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Safes.

M'MURRAY & DORMAN, Iron Railing Manufactory, corner of Third and Pine streets, continue to manufacture at the above establishment, all kinds of plain and ornamental iron railing, balconies, bank and jail doors, book safes, fire-vaults, iron window shutters, iron awnings, lightning rods, bedsteads, gratings, and in fact, any thing which can be ormed of iron.

Boots & Shoes.

JOHN HOW. WM. CLAFLIN.
ROBT. COOK. JNO. A. ALLEN.

HOW, CLAFLIN & COOK, dealers in boots and shoes, hides, leather, shoemakers' findings, Tanners' oil, Curriers' tools, &c., 412 Main street, (opposite the Bank,) St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Roofs.

C. M. & H. M. WARREN, manufacturers of Warren's Improved Fire and Water-Proof Composition Roofs and Roofing Materials, which are kept constantly on hand and for sale (with directions for use) to those in the country who may desire to adopt this mode of roofing.

Office and Manufactory, east side Second street, between Almond and Poplar, St. Louis, Mo. Office hours from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

Book printing.

THE ST. LOUIS UNION Book and Job Printing Establishment, No. 35 Locust street between Main and Second, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES & HAMMOND, Book and Job Printers, Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Clothing.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG & CO., 99 Main st., St. Louis, Mo., Wanzer Minor & Co., 126 Pearl street, New York, Moses Wanzen and Henry J. Minor, New York, Archibald Young, St. Louis.

N. B.—We manufacture all of our own goods, and sell by wholesale at the lowest possible prices.

W. L. & J. BIGELOW & CO., Great Western Clothing Emporium, wholesale and retail, No. 124 Second street, corner of Vine. Baker, Nelson & Co., Cedar st., New York.

Manufacturers.

WOOLEN MILL, Canton, Illinois.

PIPER & EVERETT, Manufacturers of Cloths, Satinetts, Flanels and Blankets.
Nov. 15th, 1851.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

AND

Civilian.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors and Proprietors.

VOL. VII. NOVEMBER, 1851. NO. 2.

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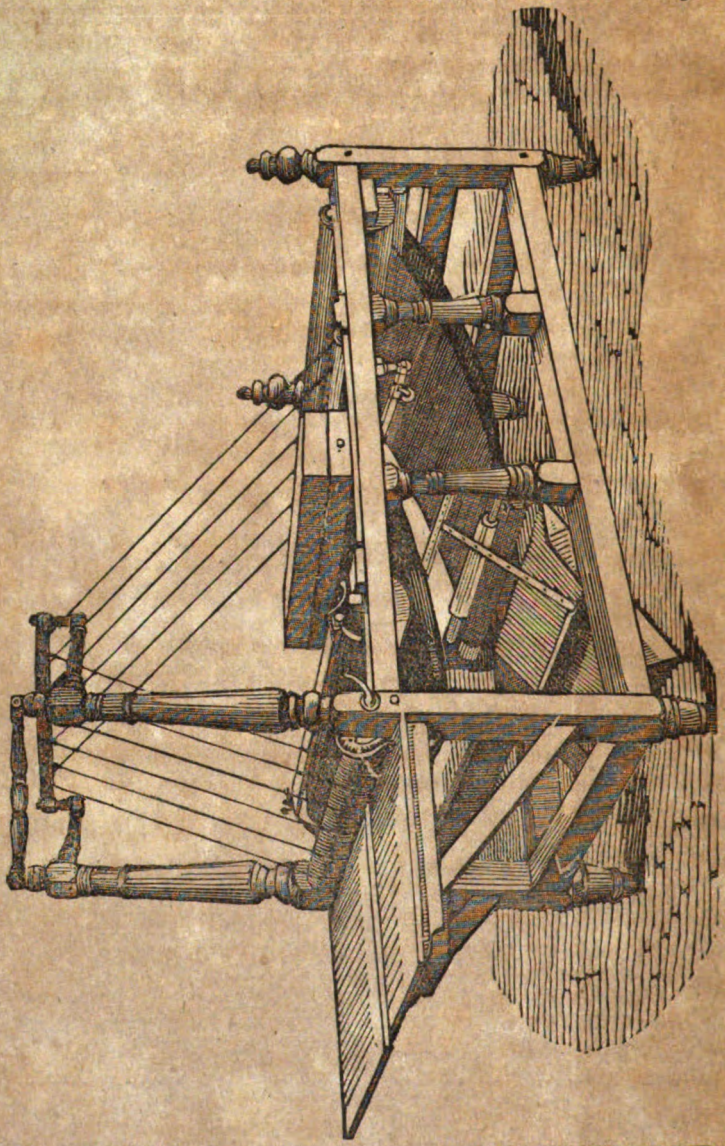

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

AND BOX MAKER,

NO. 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Gift:
Samuel Rowland, M. D.
(M. C. 1840.)

THE

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AND

Civilian.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors and Proprietors.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

and Civilian.

VOL. VII. December, 1851. No. III.

ARTICLE I.

Periodical Literature.

There is a certain department of social economy which cannot be embraced by legislative enactments; and this, under every form of government, must always be left to the control of reason and religion, operating upon the understanding and conscience of the people. This, therefore, is the peculiar province for the labors of all those who, prompted by the spirit of philanthropy, would devote their time and talents to the cause of individual and social improvement.

It is here that the foundations of the social fabric must be laid; and here the materials for the superstructure must be fashioned and fitted to their respective places. Here public opinion, whether enlightened by the profound truths of philosophy or guided by ignorance and prejudice, rules supreme: giving tone to the morals of the community, form to religion, and direction to the policy of civil government.

It is natural that a social engine, capable of demolishing and reconstructing all civil and social institutions, should be regarded with reverence and awe by weak and timid minds; and that its direction should be assumed by ambitious and daring spirits who look to the accomplishment of their individual ends rather than to the common welfare. And it is a humiliating truth, established by the history of civilized man in all ages, that those who labor to enlighten public opinion, and direct it to the great ends of human happiness, are regarded with less favor than the mere pretenders to philanthropy who beguile mankind of their sympathy and confidence, with a view to the attainment of their own selfish designs.

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One who appeals to the passions, prejudices, and immediate wants of men, is sure to arrest their attention, and obtains an audience in every community. While he who proposes to enlighten the understanding, and correct the errors and vices of a people, finds them too much engaged to listen to instruction, and like those who were bidden to the marriage feast, with one consent they make excuse, and turn away: one to his farm, another to his merchandise.

The common mind is accustomed to a certain depth of thought, and within that range it may act with intelligence and vigor; but it recoils from the investigation of the profound truths of philosophy, and even questions the existence of all truth which is not comprehended within the narrow bounds of its own observation. This apparent disinclination to enlarge the circle of knowledge by the investigation of philosophic truths should not be attributed, however, to a defective organization of the mind: it proceeds from a defective education, and the circumstances within which the individual acts his part in the social drama.

In our own country, every year is productive of new pursuits, of change in the habits and social relations of the people — and the present period is marked by peculiarities which distinguish it from all preceding times. We are in the midst of a great revolution. Mankind have ceased in some measure to wage war against each other, and are uniting in one mighty effort to conquer nature, and subjugate its laws and physical properties to their dominion. This is praiseworthy. It is in obedience to the divine injunction, delivered to man in the day of his creation; and again reiterated after his expulsion. Already much has been achieved. Steam and machinery have done much to relieve the wants of man, and encrease his comforts; but we verily believe that we have as yet only reached the threshold of discovery and conquest. But these new acquisitions have not relieved man from labor, nor were they designed for that end. Thus far, they have served chiefly as incitements to a greater degree of industry, and seem, indeed, to demand more vigilance in the affairs of business, than was formerly required. The world is on its march: onward is the cry; and woe to him that falls in the rear, for none can stop to help him, without losing their own places in the advancing columns. We would not check this mighty movement: but, with a view to sustaining its strength, and securing all the benefits which it promises to bestow, we would

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guard the weak points which are occasioned, and exposed by reason of its rapid progress.

Intelligence and morality, quickened by the principles of Christianity, are elements essential to the advancement and support of civilization; and if these be deficient, no acquisition of wealth, or of knowledge in physical science, can supply their defects.

It is generally admitted, we believe, that intellectual and moral improvements do not keep pace with the physical improvements of the day; and it is even believed, by many, that in this respect, there is a retrograde movement. Now, whether these opinions be correct or not, they relate to a subject which claims the highest consideration of all who feel an interest in the social condition of man.

Owing to the rapid progress of the times much of the learning, which the man of forty years acquired in his youth, is obsolete; and if he should possess a desire for knowledge, books are multiplied so rapidly that he finds it impossible to keep up with the press, though he may confine his reading to but one branch of knowledge. But should his time be employed in active business, he finds no opportunity for study, and is compelled to abandon every source of information except the newspapers of the day; and although it must be admitted that this, in our country, is an essential department of literature, yet its natural and obvious tendency is to limit the mind to superficial and narrow views. But this is not the only objection to newspaper literature: the facts in which it deals are not always collected with sufficient regard to truth, and are sometimes false through design; the arguments and deductions of newspaper writers are generally designed to place their subjects in either the most favorable or odious light; and, indeed, all, except a few, and those generally of little merit, profess to espouse and advocate but one side of a cause. Thus pledged to their patrons, they are continually tempted to suppress or deny all facts and arguments, that are calculated to expose their weak points; and all must admit that few individuals are capable of resisting temptation when placed in a position so perilous.

It cannot be doubted that the crude and disingenuous character of newspaper literature is calculated to contract the mind, and deteriorate the moral sense of individuals, who look mainly to that source for information. But, in making this declaration, we are not to be understood as desiring to depreciate the value of the

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newspaper press, as a social agent. It is an essential element of all free governments; and not less essential to the progressive improvement of the age. But we are persuaded that as an intellectual and social agent, it is totally incompetent to supply the wants which arise from the peculiar condition of the times. These wants can only be met by *Periodical Literature*, as distinguished from the newspaper department.

The office and economy of that department of literature denominated "periodical" have not received that consideration which the subject would seem to deserve. We need a department of literature which shall occupy a place between the voluminous works whose doctrines often become obsolete before they reach the light, and, the newspaper that is compiled, published, read, and destroyed in the same day. Such a department properly organized, and conducted with talent and fidelity, would combine all the substantial advantages of an extensive library with the most solid, and, in some respect, the most useful information derived from newspapers. A skilful and well judging reviewer, by reducing the substance of a volume to the compass of a few pages, enables the common reader to comprehend the objects and design of the author without incurring the expense of purchasing the book, or loss of time in its perusal. Besides, if reviews were liberally encouraged they would exert a healthful influence over the literary taste and pursuits of the community, by banishing from the shops much of the worthless trash that now occupies so large a space in the literature of the day.

The journalist who publishes monthly has time to collect and arrange his matter with care; he keeps himself thoroughly advised, through the medium of the newspapers, of all the important incidents of the times, and by comparing the statements and arguments of all parties, is enabled to form a just opinion of the policy, commerce, and economy of the country; and also to correct the errors, in fact and argument, which are urged upon public notice through the newspaper press.

This department of literature bears a relation to the general subject similar to that which labor saving machinery sustains to the producers of raw material, and the consumers at large of manufactured commodities. And it is worthy of remark that its introduction, every where, has been met by a similar exhibition of coldness and neglect on the part of the community. This how-

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ever, is but natural, and must be set down as an item in the catalogue of difficulties to be encountered and overcome by all who undertake to benefit mankind by introducing new doctrines or new pursuits which conflict with the established order of society.

Our readers will perceive that these observations are not applicable to that class of periodicals which conform to the popular taste: these are regarded as gems and flowers of polite literature and are hailed with wellcome whithersoever they appear. The social wants to which we have alluded, demand a different order of literature, and a different class of men to conduct it. A literature germinating in American soil, and growing up with American institutions, developing its flowers to delight, and its fruit to strengthen and sustain us in our onward march to that glorious destiny which awaits the nation. A literature, which, like the atmosphere, shall pervade every part of the land—vitalizing the minds, and refining the morals of all its inhabitants, of every degree. A socializing literature that shall make intelligence and virtue the test of respectability—harmonizing philosophy with religion, and subjecting the minds and hearts of the people to their combined influence.

But such a literature can never be established so long as writers and publishers study to gratify the uncultivated and perverted taste of the million. It requires the learning of a Johnson, the genius of a Macaulay, and the enthusiasm of a Luther, to correct the popular taste, and build up an American literature upon its true foundation. This great work demands the labor of minds which comprehend the subject of social economy in all its departments and bearings. It calls for men of heroic minds, who, fearless of popular prejudice, and scorning the popularizing policy of the times, dare to act up to their own great conceptions of individual and social destiny. It claims the encouragement and support of the patriot, who cheerfully devotes his life to the glory of his country. And, withal, it invokes the co-operation of the philanthropist, who toils for the benefit of humanity and looks for his own reward in the happiness which mankind derive from his labors.

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ARTICLE II.

Our Country's Good.

With a deep concern for the welfare of our country, and a thorough conviction that its interests require a change in the policy of our government, the writer has penned the following pages:

There are few men whose actual experience ought to have enabled them to form a more correct judgment. How far those opportunities have been profitably used, he is of course not a proper judge.—With the same, no doubt, any ordinarily intelligent mind, would have made out a better case. But the evidences presented to the writer by his transactions, his travels and observations, have been such as to cause him most anxiously to wish, that by a sort of Daguerreotype operation, he could transfer to other minds the very views which have been imprinted on his own. To attempt now to interest the public in a subject, which has become so stale and threadbare, that the very sight of a caption to an essay on the subject of protection is sufficient to prevent its being read, requires some boldness. Disheartening indeed then, is the feeling, with which the writer makes this effort—as he is aware, that nothing short of a treatise of fatiguing length for the ordinary reader can cover the necessary ground to a proper comprehension of the subject. And while every reader will believe, that the subject has been long exhausted—that no new view can be presented, how can it be hoped that he will take hold of such a piece as this. Or rather, the reader thus far will say—how unreasonable is it in any writer now, to suppose that he can hope any further to interest the public mind on the subject. It is almost unreasonable to hope it I admit, and yet, sensible that infinite injury is resulting from the policy now being pursued, the mind so convinced is unhappy, if not permitted to unload itself of the reasons for that conviction, and to give the reasons for believing, that a change would be beneficial; reasons possibly not stronger than have been given ten times over before. But there is one novelty in those reasons—they are founded upon incidents and events in a great measure, of actual occurrence to the personal knowledge of the writer, and having some interest in themselves, independent of the subject, to which they relate.

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The writer knows, that all partizan arguments avail nothing His object is to convince the understanding by a calm, candid and dispassionate view of the subject. Also, he desires so to do it, as to be as little fatiguing as possible to the mind. With this object he has chosen the style of dialogue, the better to have all phases of the subject in its progress thoroughly examined and investigated. He has exerted himself to collect all the strongest arguments which he has ever heard used against protection, and endeavored to answer them calmly, candidly, and dispassionately; and to show the effects of the two systems in contrast. If he has not done justice to the Free Trade side of the question, it has been because he has not heard of stronger arguments to sustain it than he has brought forward. His aim has been just.

OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD.

Dialogue between Free Trader and Protectionist.

F. Well, friend P., I see from the last quarter's return of imports collected, that our treasury is in an overflowing condition—never was it more flourishing. Commerce, and agriculture too, seem to be equally thriving. Labor is bearing a fine price, property rising in value—never have I known our country in a more prosperous condition, and this too under our free trade policy, which you protectionists so much condemn.

P. I am glad, friend F., that you seem in a humor for talking on this subject, and as, to you, all signs seem to sustain the policy of free trade, you will no doubt be willing to enter calmly and dispassionately into a consideration of that policy.—I profess to desire that policy which is for our country's good—I believe you do. Suppose now we agree to take up this subject with a view to ascertain the truth, and not with a view to mere controversy; let us endeavor as far as our natures will admit of it, to be candid, magnanimously on each side admit our errors if satisfied of them—and give full credit to each others arguments.

F. Agreed! I know the power of party feeling, and how prone we are, in listening to the arguments of opponents, to seek merely to controvert, and not for the truth. But your tone and manner indicate a sincere desire for learning the truth, and I assure you I am in search of it, and although sincerely of opinion, that free trade is the policy of wisdom, and of justice, and that any trammeling of the intercourse between nations by what you call protection, is not only a narrow and unjust policy—but it is in part, taxing one portion of our people, for the benefit of another, an offensive policy which I do not think the enlightened people of the

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United States ever will sudmit to—a policy which in our age of progress, will soon be looked back upon as monstrous, and the wonder will be that enlightened men ever could have been found to favor it. Nevertheless I am disposed to give full credit to your patriotism and sincerity, and I will most willingly hear all you have to say in its favor, and promise to give full credit to any argument you may bring forward. So let us hear what you have to say.

P. To begin, and follow you backwards, I would say—If you are disposed to settle the question by the names of enlightened men who have favored the two policies, I think I can outweigh you.—From Washington down to Andrew Jackson, every President has warmly recommended the protection of home industry—the fostering of domestic manufactures—and if any one of our Presidents has been preeminently marked for emphatically recommending it more than any other, it has been General Jackson.

But of the men now on the political theatre, Clay, Webster, Fillmore, Corwin, Clayton, &c., where do you find their equals on your side who sustain free trade against protection. And sir, take any state in the Union, except South Carolina, and I think if you will be candid, you will allow, the weight of talent is against you. But this is not argument—I only say so much, in reply to your remark about the opinions of enlightened men. I will now return and follow you from the beginning through. The present condition of our country furnishes, I admit, an argument apparently in your favor, because it is by the fruit that we should judge the tree, and there certainly is at this time a great appearance of prosperity, and I am willing to give the credit to free trade, unless I can show that it belongs to other causes. In 1847–8 the famine in Ireland and short crop in England—there being no redundancy in Europe, gave an immense demand for our bread stuffs, and caused a great influx of capital upon us. This raised the price of all agricultural products, and so completely drained us, that the succeeding crops have not yet brought down the prices again to their usual mark. This is too, in some degree owing to the settlement of California, which has aided in giving a market for our bread stuffs.—Another reason is, that the temporary prosperity caused by the events named, has given a renewed impulse to rail road improvements, drawing off hands from being producers of bread stuffs—and by their consumption furnishing a market. Another cause, the high price of breadstuffs, drew off labor from the culture of tobacco, and by causing a short crop, produced a high price in that article, which in turn causd a withdrawal of labor from breadstuffs, and tended to keep them up. These are the causes, which give us an apparent temporary prosperity, indeed a real prosperity, except so far as it is being marred by the effects of free trade.

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But that the free trade system has no agency in producing it, I can plainly show. If the free trade system has had any agency in producing it, it must be, because that system has so far extended our foreign demand for the products of our country, as to have given increased demand for home labor, and have returned a corresponding reward in money. Now is such the fact? So far from it, that although England during the last year has imported of grain of all kinds about seventy two millions of bushels, only about six and a half millions went from the United States, being not half a bushel each for every farmer in our country. Is a market for half a bushel each, to our farmers a sufficient boon for destroying our own manufactories? Let us see what is the actual gain. Suppose the grain brought 20 cents per bushel more which was exported, than that which was not; after deducting all charges—this would be a gain of ten cents to every farmer, as compensation to him for breaking down his manufactories at home. Would you call this an equivalent for throwing hundreds of thousands of men and women out of employment, and for giving up our market for manufactures to England, to which our own manufacturers ought to be entitled?

F. But you take our export of breadstuffs only—there is our cotton, tobacco, and other products, altogether reaching perhaps to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

P. I take bread stuffs only, because that class of exports and provision are alone affected by the free trade system—all other demands were the same heretofore as now, and are taxed in the same way, I mean essentially—Tobacco is taxed about seventy two cents per pound now, and was taxed no more heretofore. Cotton is not taxed, and has not been for a long time—not since the competition of our own manufacturers, produced by home protection, became so close, that the English government saw that every weight carried by their manufacturing interest must be thrown off to give their manufacturers an advantage over ours—To this protection, is the cotton planter indebted, for the repeal of the tax on cotton in England—and to the same protection continued to 1846 are our agriculturists indebted for the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws—because every year our manufacturers were trenching upon the custom of theirs.

F. Do I understand you then to say, that the heavier we tax England, the more we incline her to take the tax from us?

P. Not the more we incline her—but the more we force her. As to any inclination of England to favor us, or to do any thing except for her own interest, in her intercourse with us, he must be green indeed who can believe it. The United States furnish a better market for England than any other country on earth—almost equal to all her other markets. And she would make us believe that of late she has imbibed a great love for us—but it is the

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love which the wolf has for the lamb. It is mathematically demonstrable, that the repeal of the tax on cotton, as well as of the corn and navigation laws, has been forced on England, by the protection which we gave to our own manufacturers. Let her, England, sufficiently prostrate them, and she can then reinstate her corn laws and cotton tax.

F. You tell me, we only exported last year to England six and a half millions of bushels of grain. Why, are you not mistaken, when you say she imported seventy two millions.

P. I have not seen an official report on the subject, and I venture the statement upon the authority of the newspapers, but I presume it to be correct, as I know France, the countries on the Baltic, the Mediterranian and the Black Sea, can undersell us, and unless in case of short crops in Europe, we can have no reliance on supplying England with bread stuffs. And in fact of averge years, England can nearly supply herself, and wants very little from abroad.

F. According to your view then, the repeal of the corn laws of England was of no advantage to us.

P. About the same advantage which a man's corn crib is to his hogs, where he can afford but a nubbin a day to each, barely enough to keep life in them, but enough to keep them always squealing about the pen; whereas if they had not this nubbin to hope for, they would go into the woods, rely on themselves, and get fat upon roots and the mast. In a word, the repeal of the English corn laws has held out a false hope to us, which never has, and never can be realized, because, if there is any demand to supply, the inhabitants of the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Sea countries are nearer than we are, can sooner meet the demand, and can do it cheaper. The repeal of the corn laws is of no value to us whatever. If I could have my way, I would prefer that they should be reenacted to-morrow, as then we would not be deceived by a shadow as now—where there is no good really resulting.

F. But are you not mistaken about those people being able to undersell us in England, we having so boundless an extent of fertile country, and land so cheap—Whereas their country is represented to be very poor, and the land very high. Labor is cheap to be sure, but does that balance our greater fertility of soil, and cheapness of land?

P. There is no arguing against facts.—You may find reasons why it ought not to be so, but they fail against facts—it is so beyond all doubt. In 1849 I crossed the German Ocean, from Edinburgh to Hamburg with a Scotch merchant, going there to buy wheat. On the day after his arrival he informed me he had purchased a cargo, of first quality, to be shipped from Bremen to Glasgow at a cost of twenty nine shillings sterling per quarter of

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eight bushels—being about eighty cents per bushel. At the same time wheat was worth more than this price in New York. Labor and living are very cheap in those grain furnishing countries, and over-balance our cheaper, and richer land. Of this you may form some idea from the following fact: I met in Prussia with a very intelligent American officer who had been sent to Sweden to examine the various specimens of iron there, with a view to obtain the best for making artillery. He told me that he had obtained very good board in the interior of Sweden, I think, for one dollar and a half per week. If board can be had which an American officer would call good, for one dollar and a half per week, what ought to be the cost of a common laborer's fare? And what then the wages when those laborers hardly ever use meat at all—but live on potatoes and other vegetables? It is true, the country taking the whole continent, is naturally very poor—it is two thirds of it based on a bed of gravel; but it is so highly manured, and so minutely cultivated, that poor as it is naturally, it produces more than our rich land on an average.

F. Then you would give up the foreign market for our bread stuffs, and destroy our commerce. What would become of our commerce, if we were to have this trade cut off?

P. Whatever commerce we have now, we had before the repeal of the corn laws, and the same we would have, very nearly, if they were reenacted—But what does it amount to? All the ships necessary to transport six and a half millions of bushels of grain, if our ships did it all, and made six trips a year, it would not give employment to one hundred ships. But it is not to be presumed, if the corn laws were reinstated, that it would destroy all this commerce. England requires a certain amount of food, whether her corn laws exist or not. It is true, that the cheaper food is the more of it will be consumed; but the facts as at present existing show that any such increase inures very little to our benefit, and if half were left, it would only throw fifty ships out of employment, and these would find more than an equivalent business in transporting bread stuffs and provisions from New Orleans to the manufacturing states, provided our manufactures were to receive the protection necessary to put them all in full operation again. Give such protection, and I would not exchange then the market, which would be created for the agriculturist by the little state of Rhode Island, for all the demand of Great Britain which we can supply.

F. I confess, I cannot see how you can make that out.

P. Thus: there are probably fifty thousand manufacturers in Rhode Island, when their factories are all in operation. These will consume in bread ten bushels of grain each per annum; they will consume half a pound of meat per day (1 lb is the estimate in the West) say 200 lb in Rhode Island per annum. The esti-

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mate is that it takes 10 bushels of grain to make 100 lb of meat—so that in meat each hand would consume 20 bushels grain, and in bread 10 bushels, making 30, or, one million five hundred thousand bushels which they would require. Now, stop one half of the factories, as I presume is now very nearly the case. You turn 25,000 manufacturers in Rhode Island into agriculturists—these will on an average each produce 200 bushels of grain (in the West 800 is common) here would be five millions of bushels produced, which if the manufacturers had other employment would not be, and is a market to that extent lost to the agriculturist elsewhere, besides what the producers consume, which added to said 5,000,000 make 6,500,000 equal to the wholeEnglish demand. But Rhode Island has not one tenth of all the manufacturers of the United States. And then bear in mind, if you stop the factories, you stop the miners who supply them with fuel, and in the iron region the ore diggers, and various dependents of all kinds, ramified beyond the conception of almost any man. It would be very safe to say that by a proper protection we should create a market ten times as great as that estimated for Rhode Island—and ten times that we have now with England, for bread stuffs. And we would not lose the market which we have with England, for it is dire necessity which has made her repeal her corn laws—it was necessary to sustain her manufacturers. And while by protecting our own manufacturers we should make a home market equal to ten times that which we find in England, we should be no worse off in regard to that market.

F. I think you largely over-estimate the market to be created by our manufacturers, even if protected to the utmost extent of their wishes. But does not this word protection carry injustice on its very face. What does it mean but the balance of the community shall submit to be taxed by the manufacturers, in order to enable those manufacturers to sustain a competition with foreigners, which they cannot do without this tax. Now is there not something unreasonable in the very nature of the demand? I think when we have already submitted to this tax beyond the necessity of the revenue for twenty or thirty years, to help those manufacturers along, if they cannot now stand alone, they ought to fall. I think Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina in his speech, known as the forty bale speech most triumphantly exposed the operation of the tariff, and I do not think any man has ever to my satisfaction answered that speech.

P. I forgot the grounds he took in that speech.

F. Why they were—that if we levied a tax on the consumer to sustain the manufacturer, it is no better than to put your hands into the pocket of the consumer, and rob him of this tax to pay it to the manufacturer. And he illustrated it thus: Suppose A ships 40 bales of cotton to England, and lays out the proceeds in

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goods, which he brings back, and the government charges one-fourth of those goods or 25 per. cent. tariff—is the government not taking one-fourth of his cotton from him—or ten bales, to put in the pockets of the manufacturer in order to enable him to compete with the English manufacturers?

P. The advantage your party have of ours in the argument on this question, is that all your positions are superficially plausible, and admit of being so imposingly presented, that the delusion is very strong, and taken in without an effort of the mind—whereas the refutation requires a power of thought, which every man is not capable of.—

F. A generous admission. Be assured the stronger the truth, the more easily it is seen, and where an effort of the mind is necessary to controvert apparent facts, it is strong evidence that the apparent facts are true facts.

P. Yes, I recollect an old gentleman, whose son after returning from college, undertook to refute the old man's previously fixed notions, that the sun revolved around the earth, and to prove to him that the earth revolved around the sun once a year, and turned around upon its own axis every twenty four hours. The old man jumped up out of his chair, seized his cane, and would have laid it well upon his son's back, if he had not escaped—the old man crying out to him—"And this is the college nonsense you have been learning, is it? Dont I see the sun rise every morning, pass over my head, and set at night, and dont I see every thing standing as straight up on the earth at night, as in the day, and would not every thing tumble off if the earth were to turn round? This is the nonsense I have been paying my money for you to learn, is it?" Now, the old man's notions were certainly more palpably comprehensible than his son's—and took much less thought—but you will not contend therefore that they were the most correct, and yet I think I can show that the old man was as near right as Mr. McDuffie.

There is a certain revenue required by our government for its support. This must be raised by a tariff on goods imported, or by a direct tax. As every man voluntarily pays his part of the tax who buys the goods, as the tariff has to be added to the price paid in England for the goods, this is found more agreeable and simple, than to send the tax gatherer into every man's house. Now, when Mr. McDuffie sold his forty bales, and bought goods with the proceeds, say $2000 worth, on his arrival in the United States, he had to pay $500 duty. This he added to the price of the goods, making the amount $2500, for which with charges and profits he sold them, and he did not lose a dollar—all that he could complain of was the tariff which he had to pay on so much of the goods as he used himself—and he had no right to complain of this, unless in this way he paid more than he would have had

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to pay, by direct taxation for the support of government. If more revenue was raised by the tariff than was necessary for the support of government, then of the excess he had a right to complain, and of no more. Now let us suppose that 20 per cent. would suffice for the support of government—but that thirty would be required to give sufficient protection to our manufacturers. In this case, Mr. McDuffie would be aggrieved ten per cent. unless he was otherwise benefitted to a greater amount. To determine this, I will endeavor to make out an account current. We will suppose Mr. McDuffie a planter raising 500 bales of 500 lb each—and working one hundred hands, and that in his family he consumes annually $3000 worth of foreign goods. By his view he pays an unjust tax of ten per cent. or $300 per annum. But by paying this tax, he keeps all our factories going, and keeps in employment at least two hundred thousand manufacturers, say one third of all who would otherwise be thrown out, and have to engage in agriculture. These 200,000 men would on an average in the West, where they probably would go, raise 500 bushels of grain each, besides what they would consume. This would be one hundred millions of bushels. Besides which, they are now supporting themselves, and are not customers as before to the farmer—giving a demand for 30 bushels each, or six millions of bushels, equal to the market, within a fraction, which we now find with England—besides the one hundred millions to spare which must find a market somewhere. Where will you find it? It comes in at any rate to compete with the general surplus, causes a glut, and brings down the whole produce of the country in price. The consequence will be that the labor employed in raising breadstuffs will seek other employment, and much of it go to raising cotton. When down comes the price of cotton. Now, to be exceedingly reasonable, I will presume a very small effect, say that the bringing of this labor from manufacturing into agriculture will cause only a decline of half a cent per pound. I really believe it would be two cents per pound—but say half a cent. This is two dollars and a half per bale, or $1250 which he loses by failing to protect the manufacturers, while to protect them it only cost $300—leaving a clear balance against him of $950. And this is on the supposition, that the tariff is all added to the price of the goods, and is so much lost to the consumer. But experience proves such not to be the fact. When a tariff is laid, the increased price in the goods is perhaps half the amount of increased tariff for the first year. But every year this price diminishes, and in a few years the goods so tariffed become cheaper than before the tariff was laid. This is the result of the competition created by protection. I do not venture this as a mere opinion—it is history—the archives of our country will prove it to be the fact. And I venture to say, that but for the home competition, created by the

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fostering of our own manufacturers, we would at this time be paying to England for every thing we get of her a price much greater than we are paying, which would equal double the tariff our manufacturers ask for.

F. What do they ask for—what tariff will satisfy them.

P. They ask an increase which would not be felt—the nation in twelve months could find every thing as cheap as it is now. They ask only fair play in their own market. They want a small addition, but they more need guarding against fraud than they do an increase of the tariff. The *ad valorem* system of levying duty, seems to be equitable—but it is not so. It is a system which generates corruption to an enormous extent, because the invoice of the importer is in general the guide as to value. It is so invariably unless the appraisers are able to detect fraud, and it is not once in twenty times that the appraiser is so accurate a judge as to know the value, and the invoice has to be taken as the guide. This invoice is made out at from 33⅓ per cent. to fifty per cent. under the actual cost of the goods to enter them by—and a different invoice is sent to sell by. That the importer has to swear to the invoice amounts to nothing. If our own citizens are too scrupulous to perjure themselves, there are foreign tools enough who will do it. Our own citizens generally will not—hence most of the foreign goods are now sent by the foreign manufacturers to resident agents here, whose scruples are not in their way. These agents have now almost monopolized the importing business—driving our own honest merchants out of it. I went in April 1849 to England, in the Canada with 163 passengers, of which number about 100 were resident agents in New York of foreign manufacturers, and I recollect of but one single native American importing merchant among the passengers.

These agents who make fraudulent entries of their goods, can afford to sell them to our own merchants cheaper than they can import them. 'We are thus not only cheated out of our revenue, but have a set of foreign factors to displace our own honest merchants—not only taking the bread from our manufacturers, but from our honest merchants too. This is abominable.'

F. Well, what remedy would you propose?

P. I would agree upon an *ad valorem* duty, as a basis for a specific duty. Fix any duty deemed reasonable by existing values then by those values, fix a specific duty on every species of goods. So many cents per square yard upon cottons, woolens, silks &c. of certain weights, and fineness &c.—so much on pig iron, bar iron, rail road iron &c. Then there will be but little room for fraud, and then the home manufacturer will have a fair chance—but not under the present system. Take the last specific duties before the tariff was changed as the guide. That tariff worked well. You cannot make a specific tariff without objection. You

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must range every thing into classes, and in doing so the *ad valorem* principle will necessarily in some degree be varied from, but the variance will be occasional only, whereas by the *ad valorem* plan there is fraud throughout. The bribery offered for perjury by the *ad valorem* system, is enough to banish every thing like morality or honesty from the importing merchant. It is bad policy—it is introducing the dry-rot of corruption into all the transactions of the country.

F. You seem to have made this subject a study—I confess I am not prepared to meet all your arguments, but I will hunt up Mr. Walker's report, and it perhaps will furnish me with answers. There is no subject where more can be said on both sides, than this one on the tariff.

P. As to Mr Walker—if we are to estimate him by the truth of his prognostics, in regard to the effect of his policy on our exports, I should suppose his authority would be of little weight. Such was his sanguine view of the effects of reducing the tariff in 1846, that he estimated our exports in consequence thereof as follows—viz: for 1848, $222,289,352—1849, $329,959,993—1850, $488,445,046. Whereas our actual exports were for those several years $132,934,121—$132,666,955—134,900,565. In 1847, they were more on account of the famine in Ireland—but for the last three years, notwithstanding the high price of cotton, there has been no material increase, but on the contrary, as compared with our population, a falling off. Of what value then are the estimates of a man who shows himself so utterly ignorant of the effects of his own policy upon the trade of our country.

I admit there is much to be said on both sides—but there are some self-evident propositions, which I think you will admit, that are conclusive in favor of such a tariff as will maintain our home manufacturers in fair competition with the foreign.

1st. As the object of free trade is to find a market for our produce, where we obtain our supplies—if we can make that market at home, there is no reason why we should not obtain our supplies at home, if to be had on as advantageous terms as abroad. I think I have heretofore shown that a reasonable specific tariff will enable us to do this.

2nd. By making a market at home, which we do by withdrawing a portion of our redundant farming population from that pursuit, and putting them to manufacturing, we create a market which is all our own, the supplying of which belongs to ourselves, and where foreigners cannot interfere with us. But while our consumption of near two hundred millions of foreign goods, gives England the means of buying seventy odd millions of dollars worth of bread stuffs—we only get the supplying of six millions five hundred thousand dollars worth of this. Encourage our own manufacturers, and they will furnish an equal market to you for

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bread stuffs, and this markot of $72,000,000 will be all our own, and not $6,500,000 of it.

3dly. Accidental circumstances will occasionally give us a high price abroad for our bread stuffs—this stimulates us to extravagance that year, and the habit then acquired is continued, so that we consume a vast amount of foreign goods over what our exports will pay for, as this year this excess is, I see, estimated to amount to about sixty millions of dollars; and thus periodically about every twelve or fifteen years we have a crash, which spreads ruin over our whole country. If we dealt at home, this could not happen, for however extravagant an individual might be, his money being spent at home remains in the country, and no such crash could occur. He may fail, but his failure does not effect the country.

4thly. Home manufactures give employment to a vast amount of labor which otherwise would be idle as to women and children, and their earnings add vastly to the national wealth.*)

These four classes of facts you cannot deny. But you are tired of the subject no doubt, and we will drop it—I go to morrow to ———county, if you are not engaged, I have a spare seat in my buggy—the journey will be a pleasant one, and I think you will be gratified by the trip—will you go?

F. Yes, with pleasure.

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*) In illustration of this fact, I will relate an incident of travel. Many years since, travelling in the county of Henderson in the state of Kentucky, I stayed all night near a place called "Harpshead," from the sticking of a robber's head upon a pole at the forks of a road there, after the robber had been shot. My host was a Mr. M———. Here I saw all his children at night picking cotton from the seed, except one, who was spinning on the spinning wheel. This wa a primitive condition of things, which I had not seen since I was a child. Upon inquiry I found that each had picked about two ounces of cotton each night—this made about three fourths of a pound per week—cotton being 8 cents per pound, this would have been one cent per night, had the raising of the cotton cost nothing. The spinning met with about an equal reward. To me it seemed an utter waste of labor, and I so stated to Mr. M———, telling him that he could for one cent buy all the cotton which any of his family could pick of an evening. Perhaps you may,he replied—that however,said he, is not my way of calculating. I need so many yards of cotton for my family—my boys can raise this cotton—my daughters can spin and weave it, and I do not feel the cost. I raise my own cows, continued Mr. M.; and tan their hides for leather—and my boys make our shoes—my sheep furnish wool, which my family card, spin, and weave into cloth, and make into clothes, and they knit our socks, and stockings—and our hats and bonnets too we could make, but as yet do not. "Now stranger," continued the old man—"when a man can make all he wants at home, and has something to spare to sell, I guess he is doing pretty well—I have money lent out to many of my neighbors, who think I am a fool for my way of getting along—and may be I am, but I want all my children to be fools like me, and make all at home they can—then they will be always independent, and can hold up their heads against the world." Now, thought I, here is a case, an extreme one to be sure, as strongly illustrative of the real policy of a government to arrive at national wealth as can be given.

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NEXT DAY. — *Scene in the Wilderness in —— county, a few miles from the Ohio.*

F. What have you here—iron ore?

P. Yes, we will alight, and examine it. About a month ago I got a neighbour to come with me here and bring a boy of fifteen years of age, who from Eleven o'clock until an hour by sun dug up this ore, estimated to be at least two tons. It is very rich and pure; has been analysed and reported to yield 65 per Cent of iron. The regular vein is two feet thick, and over it, is ball ore, about six inches thick. I am satisfied from the work of this boy that an able, grown man could dig five tons in a day.

F. Why, it ought to be exceedingly valuable. Why do you not have it worked?

P. I will answer you that query on our return home. Let us now continue our ride (entering the buggy and driving on). Observe now, as we go along, you will see this ore on all the hills over which we pass.

F. Yes, I see—from the signs I would judge there was a great quantity here. But what is this in the hill side here? A coal bank? (Driving up to it.)

P. Now get down, and let us go in and examine it (alighting).

F. Gods! What a sight—what splendid coal! You seem just to have opened it. Why do you not work it? And is it through all those surrounding hills?

P. Yes, sir. And here in this valley, of about fifty acres, you might set fifty founderies, factories, or establishments of any kind, for working which coal is required, and they would have a never ending supply of coal.

F. Well, is this coal and the iron ore you showed me also, not each very valuable? How far are they apart?

P. About two miles; but they may possibly be found together in some of those hills. As to their value, I cannot speak, except by reference to such property which I have seen in Scotland. Near Glasgow a nobleman owns an iron ore bank, from which he allows three large iron furnaces to supply themselves at two shillings and six pence per ton. I estimate that the vein of iron which I shewed you, will yield one ton and a half to the square yard—which at the price aforesaid, would be about 80 cents per square yard, or four thousand dollars per acre. I was at the Monkwearmouth Coal-mines in England, from which they raised coal eighteen hundred feet, from a vein only six inches thicker than this. That land could not be purchased for a thousand pounds an acre ($5000). I was at coal mines in Saxony, at Zwacow, where the vein was very thick, where a sale had been made but a short time before, at fifty four thousand dollars per acre.

F. Well; but this ought to be valuable here; is it not?

P. On the Ohio, a few miles from us, some small sales have been made, equaling about sixteen hundred dollars per acre, for

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supplying steam boats. But, I have seen one single iron establishment in New-Castle upon Tyne which consumed more coal, than all the steam boats use from this yard just named, which is about one thousand bushels daily. And the Monkwearmouth coal pits deliver about twenty five thousand bushels per day from a depth of 1800 feet. Here our rail roads run into the pit, and the cars are loaded by the men who dig the coal. Let iron establishments, to a sufficient extent, or cotton factories, be erected, and in comparison with the demand for them, the steam boat demand would hardly be worth noticing.

F. Well, why are they not established?

P. I will explain as we return. Now besides iron and coal—there is here potter's clay for making earthen ware — fire clay — the best building rock, and every material which manufacturers can ask—all standing idle. — But it is getting late. Let us return to our lodging house, on our way home, and we will talk about this matter.

F. Well, you told me you had seen rail-road iron on its way to Pittsburg, to be laid an the rail-roads there, which was imported from England. How is it possible that they can bring rail-road iron 3000 miles across the ocean, thence 2000 miles up the Mississippi and Ohio, paying freights, charges, duties, and insurance, and undersell such advantages as you have here.

P. That is a very natural question, and it was to make you ask that question, that I was induced to ask you to take this ride with me. And I will endeavor to answer it.

The requisites for manufacturing to advantage are:

1st. A market. 2d. Material. 3rd. Capital. 4th. Labor. 5th. Cheap Living. 6th. Experience.—The 1st. we have at our doors; the 2nd and 5th also. The 3rd we have not. The 4th will always follow the balance, because if we had it not at home, it would take but twenty days to get it from abroad; but we have it in abundance at home. The 6th is the result of time, and naturally follows upon a continuance of the other five, in uninterrupted combination for a long period. Now capital, of all the ingredients, is the most essential for success—to be sure— capital is of no use without the balance. But the balance are of no use without capital. Capital is the substratum. Now where does Capital come from? It is in the hands of men noted generally for their caution, and who only let it go for investment, where experience shews, it is sure to return a certain per centage annually. It will not do to tell such men, when a depression occurs in the market, which cuts off dividends—"Oh, this is but temporary; have patience, and in a year or two there will be a reaction, when you will more than regain all that you are now losing." This is all nonsense to them. They want their dividends, and if they do not get them regularly, they will sell out their stock, and thus they add to the very evil they com-

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plain of. In England the judicious manage thus. A joint stock company is created. By the best calculations its dividends will be 7½ per cent, but capitalists are satisfied with 5. If 7½ are made, 2½ are laid by as a safety fund, and invested in government stocks, and 5 are divided. While things move smoothly, the 7½ continue to be made, and the safety fund rapidly increases. But in time markets become depressed, and the business is unprofitable, yields nothing. But the dividends continue regularly the same to the share holders who are paid their five per cent out of the safety fund, and unless the low prices continue an unusual time, this safety fund suffices to bridge over them, and the capitalist rests content to continue his funds in the investment.

There seldom happens in England one of those explosions, so common with us, every twelve or fifteen years, when our imports have for a period of years so far overbalanced our exports, that the difference has to be sent off in specie, finally producing such a collapse, as to ruin almost the whole country. No such can occur in England, being the chief manufacturer for the balance of the world; the balance of the world, who do not protect sufficiently their own manufacturers, are tributary to her, and her capital is always on the increase. But her rail road manias do some times bring her into difficulties. In 1849 an explosion of this kind occurred. A man by the name of Hudson, who obtained the name of railroad king, from the influence which he had obtained, had years before gotten the control of some important railroad, which was profitable, and paid ten per cent. He urged that its extension would add to its profit, and he would guarantee ten per cent, as far as he was allowed to extend it. He was accordingly empowered to do so, and invited capital on those terms. It came in to any required extent, and the roads were extended accordingly, and an extravagance of expenditure indulged in until finally they would not pay ten per cent. To declare this fact, would have blown up Hudson. So he determined to continue declaring the ten per cent, and paid it out of the capital stock, hoping for an improvement. But this improvement did not come, and finally the whole affair necessarily became exposed, but not before Hudson by his apparent extraordinary talent for making rail roads yield good dividends, had obtained the control of almost every rail road in England. And consequently, when the crash came, it shewed the bankruptcy of almost every road under his control. Great, of course, was the confusion and temporary distress created. But the indebtedness was from one resident to another; not to foreigners; there was none the less money in the country. It had only changed hands, and the same was there to give a new impulse to business in a new form. The sufferers sunk under the waters; a bubble or two shewed where they had gone down; but the general prosperity floated on, there was no less depth of water. But with us, when

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such an event happens, the water has been evaporated, the channel has become dry, and we are left upon sand bars to await the coming wet season. This is a condition to which we are now fast verging, and to which no prudent government would ever subject the country, for nothing is easier than to avoid it.

F. But if the substratum of manufacturing is capital, and we have it not, would we not be legislating in vain to force a system upon our country which it had no foundation for, and consequently was not prepared for?

P. I would make a foundation, sir. If the nature of the ground is too sandy or boggy to be built on without aid, I would drive down piles, until I made a solid foundation. If you have a city lot, favorably situated for commerce, and of great value for warehouses, but which is marshy, and not suitable for building on, will you therefore abandon it, when an outlay of ten thousand dollars will make a foundation, and build a warehouse which would be worth fifty thousand dollars? The capital can be created, sir, very easily. Give a wise protection to our manufactures, such as we have heretofore had, but make the duties specific, so as to avoid fraud. Give some assurance that this protection will be permanent, and you will find that capital will go rapidly into manufacturing, and the millions which we annually send abroad will stay at home. Only think. In England the very ore which you have just seen, would bring $4000 per acre, at the rates I have named, to be manufactured into iron to send across the ocean, and two thousand miles up stream to sell to us, when we too ship them bread and meat to feed the manufacturers on. While this ore, and the coal close by it, lies measurably valueless, when all that is needed to make it worth as much as it is in Scotland, is to pass such laws as to induce the same capitalists who manufacture it there, to send that capital and the hands who make it there across the ocean, and make it here. 'T would take them but twenty days to come, and the workmen would not lose their knowledge by crossing the ocean. The mere passage of a wise law will accomplish all this. Yes, sir! The American people, if they could obtain such a law on no other terms, would find it a cheap purchase to give one thousand millions of dollars for it, that would be but sixty millions per annum, and we are now annually going in debt over this amount, which in that event would be saved. There is no fiction in this. 'Tis all plain palpable matter of fact.

F. Provided, we are willing to tax ourselves sufficiently to do it.

P. Well. Let us see what this tax would amount to. I will take yourself for instance. What would be your part of this tax? Of the suit you wear, what is the cost of what is imported?

F. Why, my coat about $30, pants $10, vest $5. The balance I presume, was made at home. Oh! my cloak $40, which I have not on.

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P. Very well, $45, and you do not wear out on an average over one suit a year. The cloak on an average will last four years. So add $10, making $55. Say the required duty, to support government, which you now pay, is 20 per cent; ten more is all we ask; this would be $5.50. Now, sir, would you grudge $5.50 per annum to see such a change created, as would be by a wiser tarif which should start up factories in all our coal fields, and bring all our iron ore into value? With the same capital invested here, there is no reason, why our coal and iron ore should not be worth as much as it is in England. And it is the coal and iron ore of England, which is the basis of her wealth and power. We have ten times as much as she has, and by a policy similar to that which has given her this power and wealth, we could in time overtop her ten-fold in both. But as it is, we are mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for her. All the wealth of California, which rightfully ought to be ours, and ought to be spent at home, among our own manufacturers, who can as well supply their wants as England, only comes among us for a day, then to be shipped off to that country, for which our commercial cities are mere agencies, collecting and sending to that country all our wealth, as fast as we accumulate it. Oh, it is too bad, too bad! And all because our citizens, taking you as a sample, are unwilling to pay $5,50 per annum, to prevent it. Yes, if a missionary to the Hindoos, to the Sandwich Islands, to any foreign land, asks you for $5.50, to aid in his mission, your purse is open to him. If some straggling foreigner, pretending to have been shipwrecked, asks you for $5.50, you are ready to give it to him. But if you are pointed to magnificent founderies, furnaces, cotton factories, all standing still, and going to ruin, and thousands and ten thousands of your own fellow citizens thrown out of employment thereby; if it is made apparent to you that the yielding of this $5.50 per annum will aggrandize your country, make her independent, prosperous, and powerful; all this is nothing in the scale against the $5.50. For all sorts of outlandish purposes, your pocket is open, but you have no bowels of compassion for your own country.

This $5.50 too, is allowing the heaviest tax you claim. I say even for the first year it would be but the half, and in a year or two after, nothing. And then what benefits arise? Let one of those manufacturing establishments arise where they may, they make a market for all the neighborhood. Your corn, your hay, pork, butter, eggs, chickens, hire for your hands, wagons and teams, all at good prices, making the whole country cheerful and happy. Are those considerations—is your interest in them, not worth $5.50 per year, even if it were to be all lost, and no other advantage to arise?

F. Why, I think you're losing that calm mood with which you sat out, and which you promised to preserve in order to a dispassionate discussion of this subject, with a view to elicit truth. De-

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clamation, you know, is not argument. It is the judgment, and not the feelings, which we are now appealing to.

P. Perhaps I am more excited by the subject than I ought to be, but really it is hard, when I see as I believe, such a magnificent promise for our country by very reasonable protection to home industry on the one hand, and ruin so inevitable on the other, and the first to be obtained at so small a *temporary* sacrifice, indeed, no sacrifice at all, it is hard, I say, not to be excited. But I will try to avoid it, because I wish you to have all the advantage of your coldest judgment in the discussion of this subject. For I see you are so fixed in your opinions, that proof, strong as Holy Writ, will be required to shake them, nor do I wish to shake them except by evidence, too powerful to be withstood. I desire you to bring forward every possible objection to protection, and every argument in favor of free trade. I am myself convinced, that protection is for our advantage. If you can show me that it is not, I wish you to do so, promising you most faithfully that no prejudice, or pride of opinion, shall interpose, to prevent my seeing and acknowledging the truth of any fact which you give me evidence of. All I ask, is similar magnanimity on your part.

F. If I could be satisfied, that this inequality in trade between England and ourselves, was really as you say, and that it was to continue, I am ready to admit, I would not be satisfied with it. But you admit, you do not speak from official information, but from Newspaper report. Now, Mr. Webster makes the imports of 1850 about $178,000,000, and exports about $152,000,000. — There is but a difference of $26,000,000, not a matter to be scared about.

P. Mr. Webster, I presume, includes in our exports, specie, which has gone out to the amount of about $20,000,000, for the last half year. If as much the previous half year, which I do not recollect, there would be a total of excess of imports over exports of about $66,000,000, leaving out specie. It is more probable, Mr. Webster speaks, as I am sure he does, of the trade of last year. My remarks apply to the estimate for this year.

F. But you are taking the wrong road. We came in the other fork.

P. It is but a little out of the way, to go by a Mr. K —— 's. whose family I wish you to see. This man is rather delicate for out-door work; his wife quite a neat, tidy woman, and he has four very pretty daughters and a son. Until three years ago, he was exceedingly poor, could hardly feed and cloth his family decently, until the erection of the cotton factory, which I will show you to-morrow. He there got employment for himself and all his family. He got $4 per week, his son and daughters each $2 at the start. Soon he was found so handy as a folder, that his wages were raised to $6 per week. His son's were increased as pressman to $4, and his daughters became expert weavers, and made $3 per week.

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Here was $22 per week for the family, and a cottage found them. The old lady did the cooking, house work, etc., the girls at night did their washing, and the son then cut up the wood. But here is the house. We will call for a drink of water. Good morning, Mr. K., all well?—Yes, tolerably. Will you not get down?—No, I thank you; we want a drink of your fine water. (The son goes for it) Well, how do you get on nowadays? — Oh, poor enough. 'Tis mighty hard making a living out of the ground for a large family, and four of 'em grown daughters, who cant help any. When will the factory start again? — I cannot tell. English goods are now selling so low in our market, that they have stopped about one third of all our factories, and I cannot tell when we can start again.— Well, I'm mighty sorry, for there have been hard times with us, since the factory stopped. But, why cant we make goods as cheap as the English? It seems to me we ought to do it.

P. We could with a little protection. But it requires a little, and this gentleman's part of the tax would be $5½ which he says, he is not willing to pay, to keep up this establishment. — Why, said one of the pretty girls, my good sir, do agree to it, and I will pay your part of the tax; 'twill only take two weeks of my wages.

F. My dear Miss, if it depended on me, you should have the protection to-morrow. But I am only one out of a million. — Oh, exclaimed the old lady, well sir, we will all give a month's wages. — Yes, said another pretty daughter, two months, three months, and if all will do so, as I reckon they will, we can make up the tax ourselves.

F. Come, P., it's time we were getting home; let's drive on,

P. Good bye, Mr. K. I am sorry we cannot stay longer.

F. Confound you, P. This is taking foul hold.

P. I wanted to show you, by the change in fortunes of this amiable family, by the stopping of the —— factory, the amount of distress caused thereby to all the operatives thrown out of employment. And I ask you now in candor, does this offer no argument in favor of protecting our home industry?

F. Yes, sir. All your arguments put together, were not half so strong, as that of those pretty girls. Curse their little hearts, to talk to me about paying my part of the tax.

P. Now, sir, reflect! By a protection, which to you, at the highest figures you claim yourself, would only be $5.50 to you, you would give prosperity and happiness to hundreds of thousands of your own countrymen and women, such as you have just seen. By refusing it, you leave them in poverty, and transfer that help to English operatives. But, while for the sake of argument I admit that you will pay $5½ tax, which is not the fact, I show conclusively, as in the McDuffie case, that by paying $5½ out of one pocket, you cause over $20 to be put into the other; yes sir, and most sincerely do I believe $100, if you are engaged in any sort of

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enterprise, or have any interest in the general prosperity of the country.

F. There is a fine flock of sheep. Does your country suit sheep?

P. Yes, very well. But the uncertainty of demand for wool has caused farmers to devote themselves otherwise. I see in Michigan they estimate their flocks at a million and a half, and in Ohio at six millions, and gradually the business will become a large one. Why should it not? In England they raise great flocks upon land which costs £100 or $500 per acre. Why can we not raise them here on land which can be had for one fiftieth part of that sum? And why should not this wool be manufactured at home? Take all the expense of sending it to a foreign market, and bringing back the goods which it makes, the charges will amount on an average to a quarter of a dollar per sheep, over what they would be if manufactured at home, saving freights, commissions, profits, insurance, drayages, storages &c., saying nothing of the import duty. This ought to go into the pocket of the farmer. And if one acre of land will sustain ten sheep, here is a loss of $2.50 per acre, so appropriated, equivalent to the interest on $40, which sum per acre is thus lost, so far as the land is appropriated to sheep raising.

F. Oh, nonsense! $40, indeed!

P. All the measure of value, which we have for any thing, is the income which it will bring, that which will bring $6, is worth $100, and that which will bring $2.50, is worth $40. If any man will cause an acre of my land to yield me $2.50 more than it did before, he has therefore increased its value $40. Give us a tariff, sir, and this wool will find a market at home, and this $2.50 per acre per annum be saved, besides the increased wealth resulting from the increased value given to the wool, by being manufactured. My knowledge in regard to this increased value of wool is limited, but of cotton, I know, that taking the article of sheetings and shirtings, and the increased value is about two and a half for one, take finer fabrics, and the increase is in proportion. One hundred hands will, of the former, manufacture five bales a day, or fifteen hundred per annum. It will take three hundred hands to grow the same cotton. Now, our cotton exports are estimated at $70,000,000 per annum. Manufacture it, and the same would be worth in coarse goods $175,000,000. And less than half the additional number of hands required to grow it, will give one hundred and fifty per cent of additional value to it by manufacturing it.

F. And why is not this sufficient inducement without a tariff, or any increase, to cause our manufactories to flourish?

P. Because capital and skill are requisite to aid in manufacturing, which cannot be obtained without permanent and ample protection. Give this protection, and you bring the capital and

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skill; with sufficient inducement it remains, and when fixed and disciplined, it then becomes profitable, and then competition brings down the price of goods; but with an unstable policy, no matter what may seem to be the inducement, capital will not be attracted: for five per cent. certain, is better than ten per cent uncertain. A specific duty is certain, but an ad valorem is uncertain, the latter being as variant as the conscience of importers. The time will come, at some future day, when the political philosopher, looking back, and seeing that America produced three fourths of all the cotton of all the world, and nearly all that is good, that she had food at her doors, which she shipped abroad to feed the manufacturers of this cotton, when the same mouths could have been brought to the cotton and the food, to consume both, by a wise policy, saving two freights across the ocean, and commission and profits indefinite, this philosopher will ask, how was this, what kind of men could have governed America, to have suffered such a state of things? But the men who did it, will not be there to answer; or else perhaps unable to bear the shame of so apparent a folly, they might feel inclined to adopt Lord Castlereagh's plan, when the simple view by Bonapart, of the folly of his administration, made it so manifest, that from remorse and mortification he cut his throat.

We have the materials, and the labor, to make every thing we want. Making all we want, we must be always in a prosperous condition, cheerful and happy. Our gold would remain among us. Our cotton crop and tobacco, to the amount of seventy millions, would be adding to our wealth, instead of to the wealth of England. We would have a coasting trade and home commerce, greater in extent infinitely, than all our foreign commerce. Rail roads and improvements of all kinds, would go rapidly forward; our lands would rise in value, and our produce would all find a ready and rich market at home. But this would not cut off our foreign commerce. Other countries must, and will have our cotton and tobacco; but, if we favor home industry, and give it the preference over the foreign, instead of our picking the crumbs from foreign tables, they must be satisfied with the crumbs from ours. We ask of our government only reasonable protection, but let that be specific, specific, specific. And then no country on earth can vie with us. If we want evidence of the beneficial effects of protection, look to the result of the tariffs of 1832 and 1842. A prosperity immediately followed, as manifest and palpable as that change which is produced by a rich coat of manure upon a worn out farm.

To the farmer, we would say:

In what manner have your interests been advanced by the Free Trade policy? By it Mr. Walker told you, and he is the great Free trade apostle, that your exports would be rapidly increased annually, until in 1850, they would reach $488,000,000. Has

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such been the fact? Most certainly it has not. On the contrary, in proportion to population, from 1848 inclusive, to the present time, our exports have been diminishing. Last year, instead of $488,000,000, they amounted to only a little over $134,000,000. You have then gained nothing by reducing the tariff in 1846.

The cotton planter we would ask: what have you gained?

You have, by shutting up numerous manufactories, turned at least 200,000 manufacturers and their dependents, into agriculturists, and thereby thrown more competition against yourselves, lowering thereby the price of your cotton in consequence of over-production.

To the common laborer, we would say: What have you gained? By stopping the factories, iron furnaces and other establishments, you are thrown out of employment, and the bread taken from your families.

Of our country, we would ask: What has been gained by repealing the tariff of '42, and establishing that of '46? We would answer: You have "gained a loss" of sixty millions of dollars per annum. You have been feeding foreigners with the bread, which of right ought to belong to our own countrymen.

As before said, and it cannot be too often repeated, we have given up a certain home market, created by our manufacturers, with the calculation that we would thereby create a greater foreign market for our agricultural products. But in the latter we have been deceived. Our foreign demand has not increased. We have taken foreign manufactures to an immense amount, calculating that to a corresponding amount would be the demand for our products. But in this we have been deceived; for foreigners have supplied the manufacturers with food, who have taken our home market for manufactures. While this home market has been forfeited, we have thrown more producers into competition with the farmer and planter, and by a double process been guilty of a suicidal policy.

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The Public Lands and Western Improvements.

We desire to make some remarks on the relation of the Public Lands to our leading enterprises of internal improvements, and the dependence to a certain extent of the one upon the other, but it is with discouragement and reluctance, that we approach a subject whose popularity is so hacknied and barren, and whose interest is so conceded and general, as to have become all but destitute of any salient points, from which to command the public sympathy.

The subject interests us in Missouri, first as a local question.

The state of Missouri (and the same may be said of the states of Arkansas and Iowa,) has been made, we trust, temporarily, a sufferer by the late action of Congress in the application of public lands to state improvements.

The liberal appropriation of lands in aid of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, has made certain the completion of a leading railroad through the centre of Illinois, from her extreme Southern boundary at Cairo, to Galena on her northern boundary, with an important branch to Chicago, connecting the entire state by railroad with the commerce of Lake Michigan, and of the Upper and Lower Mississippi respectively; and this great leading road will be the parent of numerous branches, comprehending as well all the available riches of the country away from its immediate vicinity.

The effect of this gift will enhance immensely the advantages of the state of Illinois to emigrants as a place of settlement, will increase proportionally her resources, and will extend proportionally her influence. The advantageous position which Illinois is destined to occupy so much sooner in consequence of this assistance, and which is already so distinctly felt in the West, may convert those who have doubted the propriety of such an application of the public lands. Until Missouri is placed in a similar position, her citizens may complain justly of the effect of such one-sided legislation on the progress of individual states, and the city of St. Louis may complain, and will have reason until then to complain, of the construction through Government assistance, of roads, whose completion will interfere most materially with her present commerce with the Upper Mississippi, will change to a great extent its direction and character, and will force her to apply immediately her resources in

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an undue proportion, to the construction of roads Westerly, whose traffic shall compensate for the trade which the Central Illinois railroad, and its connections with the Mississippi must withdraw from her.

The natural changes of trade consequent on the opening of new channels of communication by private or by state efforts, must be met, when they act disadvantageously, by compensating efforts to connect with, and attract previously unavailable sources of business. When the Government accelerates those changes by its aid in one state, and leaves them to private effort in another, it interferes with the relative wealth and position of the two states so situated. The one is enabled now, and by extraneous assistance, to connect her vast resources easily and speedily with the markets of the world, and with the more important produce markets of the West and South: the other is left straining to procure means, and expending an excess of money, (which would under the same measure of assistance, have been applied to the developement of her native wealth,) in the prosecution of communications, which will place her in an equally commanding station, and maintain intact her relative political and social position.

The discouraging effect of such favouritism on the neglected state is about equal to its happy effect on the other. We do not argue against the land assistance to Illinois, but should always have warmly advocated it. We but contend for similar aid to the state of Missouri, and the other Western states, which shall place them on a footing in that respect with their fortunate neighbour, and enable them also to render practically valuable the enormous resources which now lie useless upon the surface of the prairies, or in the veins and strata of the geological formations of this region.

Setting aside, for the present, considerations that may be deemed local merely, in regard to the application of the public lands to purposes of internal improvement, we propose to take a brief view of the question in its most general aspect.

The right of Congress to apply any portion of the public lands, in aid of leading canals or railroads, is questioned by some, and the principle involved in any such right has neither been definitely admitted nor denied, but to this moment remains so far undetermined as to make every new grant an act of special favor of Congress, obtained through a concurrence of accidental and favorable cir-

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cumstances, and under a kind of protest from a certain fraction of the national legislature.

Now it is admitted by all, that it is the interest of the Government to have the lands occupied as speedily as possible; and yet it is denied in the same breath, that the steps necessary to be taken to secure the occupation of these lands within a reasonable time, are competent to be taken by the government. It is admitted and contended on all hands, that the land should, if possible, be disposed of only to actual occupiers, men who would settle upon it, and improve it; and yet it is denied by some, that the only steps which would render that occupation (in the case of all lands away from the rivers,) desirable to that class of men, viz., ease of access to a market, should be facilitated and endorsed by Congress.

What are those steps but the opening up of the interior lands by means of great leading lines of communication, enabling those resident on them, to send their produce with profit to the local markets. As the lands are situated now, they fall by the very inaction of Congress into the hands of the speculators. The farmer or the miner, who seeks a field for constitutional activity of disposition, or for the application of a healthy industry, has no inducement to settle on these back lands, however rich they may be. He cannot find a market on the spot, and there are no mechanical facilities of transportation within his reach to neutralise the distance of his position from the market cities of his section of country. This is the case with all the lands of the Western states away from the rivers, except on the few belts where canals or railroads are being established. If by accident, such a man settles in such a position, he lives along in the hope of something being done for his section of country, until his early activity of disposition is unsettled by the absence of compensation for his labors. He fills up his leisure time by hunting, loses his regular habits, and discouraged and dissapointed, ends by doing the little that he has to do to sustain his family, in a slovenly and imperfect manner. The result is, that these back lands are entered very slowly; that the speculator with some capital to back him, acquires and holds large parts of them, in the faith that the gradual progress of population, which time will assure, or some lucky chance, will ultimately enable him to dispose of them to advantage. A large extent of public land is held in this way, which but for the absence of competition consequent on its inaccessible position, would never have fallen into

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such hands. The men who would have made those lands valuable are not there; the railroads which would have made them accessible are not building for want of that encouragement which in every sense it would be the interest of the government to give; and the men with idle capital called speculators, with a foresight for which they should receive credit, are enabled, by the timidity, the indifference or the inaction of Congress, to obtain for a trifle, large portions of the very rich lands, which while we are framing laws, ostensibly and on paper to secure them to the hard working man, we are taking especial pains to render by their position not worth his purchase.

But it will be said of one instance, in which a grant of land has been made to aid in the construction of a prominent railroad, that that grant has got into the hands of speculators, who will extort a large price for the lands, and secure an unreasonable profit from the operation.

The case referred to is well known to be a peculiar one, and if it should take a shape, which is by no means admitted now, open to censure, it will be more in consequence of the machinery brought into play at Washington to obtain the grant, in consequence of Congressional difficulties having nothing to do with its principle, than by any necessary evils growing out of the application of land in aid of that enterprise.

Were it proper to wave all considerations affecting the general prosperity and wellbeing of the country, what does the government risk or lose as a mere landholder, by making a grant of land in aid of any leading line of communication through the interior of the Western states?

The principle acted upon in the railroad land bills for Alabama, Mississippi and Illinois has been to donate every alternate section for six miles in width on either side, and to double the price of the land on the remaining alternate sections. The cost of the land donated is thus provided for and recovered,* for the remaining land will easily command the increased price. The condition ad-

* A recent examination of the land bills shews us, that the compensation to the Government by doubling the price of the remaining sections, is only strictly true, where there have been no entries made upon the alternate sections reserved by the United States within the six mile belt.—Where there are occupied lands or preemption rights within that belt. and every alternate section does not remain with the Government on which to double the price, the compensation to the land office would be proportionally reduced; but this consideration is conceived to be of very secondary importance under any circumstances.

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mits of the government conferring a vast benefit upon a state without pecuniary loss, and with certain benefit in other respects to itself.

And does the Government gain any thing by this timely benefit so easily conferred?

Take the case of the Illinois Central railroad, the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the Missouri railroads, the proposed Arkansas railroad, or the proposed railroad through Iowa. In the case of all these railroads, public lands, which are at present entirely inaccessible for any practical purpose, are made available and profitable, without charge or risk to the Government. A large extent of territory will, as these railroads are made, be industriously settled. Its produce will swell the commerce of the country East, West and South, and its trade and wants add to the revenues of the Government. An active population will settle along these railroads, as a matter of course, for they are not less prolific than rivers of ample water power, in the creation and support of industrial pursuits. — The wealth and power of the country is increased, and what was formerly an idle range for the hunter, becomes noisy with the activities of civilized life. Surely, the difference is worth some sacrifice and might excuse some effort, and yet such advantages, following the progress of railroad communications through such territories, as surely as the plant grows from the seed, are begrudged or delayed in subservience to party or sectional jealousies, as if the consequences involved were of the most secondary importance.

It is said by some that the question of such improvements is merely one of time, and that the lands will under any circumstances gradually be filled up, and the improvements be eventually undertaken, and carried through sooner or later by private enterprise. It is freely admitted; that such would eventually be the result. — Time, however, is an element, which in a matter of this nature, may either so much encourage or so much discourage the progress of a State, as to make a residence in it in the course of this generation, either very desirable or very much the reverse. The object of the Government is to encourage and foster the settlement of the public lands now, not to let the matter alone in the face of so many new opportunities for colonisation yearly appearing, when a little effort on its part would render them desirable and available to settlers.

In the new States capital is very much in demand, and does not

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exist in sufficient amount to meet the growing wants of the community. To make railroads there under the adverse circumstances of deficient capital, thin population, and a country unoccupied, except along the borders of the navigable streams, is to enter upon undertakings, compared with which the expensive railroads of the Eastern or Middle States, are in reality difficulties very inferior in degree. If in the Eastern States the routes of communication are very costly, the country is densily populated, and capital is obtainable with but little difficulty. If in the Western States such routes can be opened at about half the expense of Eastern roads, the difficulty of reaching the capital is ten-fold, and the resulting advantages are not all to the community, that undertakes the work, but in large part to the Government, as proprietor of the public lands, which yet declines or delays to assist undertakings, calculated to promote the sale of those lands, and in every other way to add to the convenience and economy of its executive action. To promote the present prosperity of the Western states at some sacrifice might not have been inconsistent with a liberal and enlightened policy: to be able to do so at no sacrifice must encourage in all the hope, that a boon, which can so fairly be granted, will not long be withheld.

The abuses to which the liberal and just policy contended for, may be open, and to which every just measure is open, will not, we trust, be heard of as any reason against the acknowledgement of its clear equity and propriety. What course of policy can be pursued, if its liability to be abused is to become a bar to its adoption?

The Western states of Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas particularly, have work to do during the next ten years, in the shape of railroads, which they cannot complete without embarassment, unless Congress pursues towards them a liberal policy in regard to the public lands. We will particularize the state of Missouri, only as being more familiar with her position. The amount of land at present available for profitable settlement in this State, is by no means as great as is imagined. The mass of the land within reach of water communication is taken up: Before the large balance which remains, can be profitably applied, a large amount of capital in the shape of railroads and plank or macadamised roads, must be expended. The mass of the interior lands does not exist as a source of wealth or profit, until these things are effected. The railroad

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for long distances has taken the place of all other modes of communication. On short distances, as in the Eastern states, its peculiar advantage is its speed and its economy of business time; but in long distances, as in the Western states, its more marked advantage will be its economy in the cost of transportation in connection with its availability at all seasons; its power in other words to render the market cities available to lands three hundred to five hundred miles from the rivers, as well as to the lands on the rivers. The interior of the far West would, without its assistance, remain entirely inaccessible to the agriculturist, and continue for a long period as barren of results as now. The railroad has become a necessity of the times, and no Western state will be able to maintain her position and influence without such a connection with the leading railroads now in progress from the seabord cities, as will unite her with the Eastern and Southern markets, and afford the citizens of Missouri for instance, the same advantages for the sale or purchase of commodities, as will then be possessed by the intervening states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Many citizens may consider it to be a matter of choice, whether they construct or not the two railroads now commenced in Missouri. We view the case very differently and look upon their construction, and that of some others, as undertakings which cannot be avoided, and which as the progress of the neighbouring states becomes more prominent, no one will desire to avoid. It is in view of this state of affairs, that a liberal and early settlement of the policy to be pursued by the Government in regard to the public lands, becomes important. If the Government performs its part as fairly towards the state of Missouri, as it has done towards the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Illinois, the difficulty attending the execution of the necessary lines of communication will be much reduced. Without such aid these undertakings must strain the resources of the State, and embarrass her progress. The position of the other Western states is essentially the same.

During the next five years the two railroads now commenced in Missouri will be completed, and in operation at an outlay of not less than ten millions, and within ten years from this date it will be a moderate estimate to assume, that, including other similar enterprises to be undertaken, the railroad capital then in existence will represent twenty millions. With the assistance of the public lands the citizens of the State may be relieved of one half of this

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amount, without loss but with profit to the Government, and the State will to that extent be free to develope her extensive mineral resources, and will have received a vast increase of population and of wealth, not without effort and sacrifice, but without distress or discredit.

If the citizens of Missouri will weigh their position, and looking at the state of Ohio for instance, endeavour to understand what they have to do during the next ten years, they will be prepared to acknowledge the moderate view taken here of the expenditures to be met in some shape during that time. A little determined and united exertion now throughout this state, and all the Western states similarly situated, will not merely lessen their difficulties one half, but will secure the completion of many subsidiary works which would otherwise be neglected.

Too much dependance in relation to the public lands is placed upon the exertions of the officials of the railroads under construction. It is not remembered, that their exertions may be profitless unless endorsed by the expressed and earnest opinion of the people. There is no county in the state, which cannot be of service in this respect, and every county, however situated, must ultimately reap the benefit directly or indirectly. The other railroads yet to be made with their branches, will be reached and completed so much the more promptly according to the measure and time of assistance afforded by the Government. If the leading counties have held meetings before, and have presented petitions before, these petitions to this time have been without effect, and their repetition to a new Congress, cannot be entered upon too earnestly. It is necessary to show that there exists no indifference on the part of the citizens of any portion of the state to the measure for which others are contending in their name. Such petitions would have more influence, if they could be presented in a body, instead of being allowed to drop upon the House of Representatives, one by one to be silently laid aside. We would suggest, that the Mayor of St. Louis should receive all such petitions, and that he or some equally prominent citizen should be requested, to go on to Washington, and present them in a body, and see to their existence being acknowledged. And to that end all the counties, which understand their own interests sufficiently, to be willing to take any trouble in this matter, should take steps immediately to have such petitions,

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expressing strongly their views, prepared immediately, and signed by all friends to internal improvement without respect to party.

The subject is one which cannot be too freely canvassed. The better it is understood, the better it will be supported. The more it is talked about, the more distinctly will the consequences of inaction now be foreseen.

We propose in a future number to make some remarks on the disposition of the middle and the Eastern states towards Western improvements. *K.*

ARTICLE IV.

Ignorance of the Agricultural Interest.

We commend the following article, from the *Horticulturist*, to the perusal of all who feel an interest in the permanent prosperity of the country.

The preservation and improvement of the soil is a high moral duty. It follows, therefore, that a people who exhaust the natural fertility of their land, by an improvident system of agriculture, are guilty of a great *national sin*. This we regard as a religious and philosophical truth. And, we hold it to be the solemn duty of those who assume the office of instructing mankind in the highest of all knowledge, to enforce it upon the minds and hearts of their fellow men. For without the observance of this important truth, civilization and the great principles upon which it is based, can never obtain throughout the earth.

The National Ignorance of the Agricultural Interest.

To general observers, the prosperity of the United States in the great interests of trade, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, is a matter of every-day remark, and general assent. The country extends itself from one zone to another, and from one ocean to another. New states are settled, our own population increases, emigration pours its vast tide upon our shores, new soils give abundant harvests, new settlements create a demand for the necessaries and luxuries of life provided by the older cities, and the nation exhibits at every census, so unparalleled a growth, and such magnificent resources, that common sense is startled, and only the imagination can keep pace with the probable destinies of the one hundred millions of Americans that will speak one language, and, we trust, be governed by one constitution, half a century hence.

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As a wise man, who finds his family increasing after the manner of the ancient patriarchs, looks about him somewhat anxiously. to find out if there is likely to be bread enough for their subsistence, so a wise statesman, looking at this extraordinary growth of population, and this prospective wealth of the country, will inquire, narrowly, into its productive powers. He will desire to know whether the national domain is so managed that it will be likely to support the great people that will be ready to live upon it in the next century. He will seek to look into the present and the future sufficiently to ascertain, whether our rapid growth and material abundance, do not arise almost as much from the migratory habits of our people, and the constant taking-up of rich prairies, yielding their virgin harvest of breadstuffs, as from the institutions peculiar to our favored country.

We regret to say, that it does not require much scrutiny on the part of a serious inquirer, to discover that we are in some respects like a large and increasing family, running over and devouring a great estate to which they have fallen heirs, with little or no care to preserve or maintain it, rather than a wise and prudent one, seeking to maintain that estate in its best and most productive condition.

To be sure, our trade and commerce are pursued with a thrift and sagacity likely to add largely to our substantial wealth, and to develope the collateral resources of the country. But, after all, trade and commerce are not the great interests of the country. That interest is, as every one admits, agriculture. By the latter, the great bulk of the people live, and by it all are fed. It is clear, therefore, if that interest is neglected or misunderstood, the population of the country may steadily increase, the means of supporting that population, (which can never be largely a manufacturing population,) must lessen, proportionately, every year.

Now, there are two undeniable facts at present staring us Americans in the face — amid all this prosperity: the first is, that the productive power of nearly all the land in the United States which has been ten years in cultivation, is fearfully lessening every season, from the desolating effects of a ruinous system of husbandry; and the second is, that in consequence of this, the rural population of the older states is either at a stand still, or it is falling off, or it increases very slowly in proportion to the population of those cities and towns largely engaged in commercial pursuits.

Our census returns show, for instance, that in some of the states (such as Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland,) the only increase of population is in the *towns* — for in the rural population there is no increase at all. In the great agricultural state of New York, the gain in the fourteen largest towns is sixty-four per cent, while in the rest of the state it is but nineteen per cent. In Pennsylvania, thirty-nine and a quarter per cent in the

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large towns, and but twenty-one per cent in the rural districts. The politicians in this state, finding themselves losing a representative in the new ratio, while Pennsylvania gains two, have, in alarm, actually deigned to inquire into the growth of the agricultural class with some little attention. They have not generally arrived at the truth, however, which is, that Pennsylvania is, as a state, much better farmed than New York, and hence the agricultural population increases much faster.

It is a painful truth, that both the press and the more active minds of the country at large, are strikingly ignorant of the condition of agriculture in all the older states; and one no less painful, that the farmers, who are not ignorant of it, are as a body, not intelligent enough to know how to remedy the evil.

"And what is that evil?" many of our readers will doubtless inquire. We answer, the miserable system of farming steadily pursued by eight tenths of all the farmers of this country, since its first settlement: a system which proceeds upon the principle of taking as many crops from the land with as little manure as possible—until its productive powers are exhausted, and then — emigrating to some part of the country where they can apply the same practice to a new soil. It requires far less knowledge and capital to wear out one good soil and abandon it for another, than to cultivate a good soil so as to maintain its productive powers from year to year, unimpaired.—Accordingly, the emigration is always "to the west." There is ever the Arcadia of the American farmer; there are the acres which need but to be broken up by the plough, to yield their thirty or forty bushels of wheat to the acre. Hence the ever full tide of farmers or farmer's-sons, always sets westward, and the lands at home are left in a comparatively exhausted and barren state, and hence, too, the slow progress of farming as honest art, where every body practices it like a highway robber.

There are doubtless many superficial thinkers, who consider these western soils *exhaustless*—"prairies where crop after crop can be taken, by generation after generation." There was never a greater fallacy. There are acres and acres of land in the counties bordering the Hudson — such counties as Duchess and Albany — from which the early settlers reaped their thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, as easily as their great grand-children do now in the most fertile fields of the valley of the Mississippi. Yet these very acres now yield only twelve or fourteen bushels each, and the average yield of the county of Duchess — one of the most fertile and best managed on the Hudson, is at the present moment only six bushels of wheat to the acre! One of our cleverest agricultural writers has made the estimate, that of the twelve millions of acres of cultivated land in the state of New York, eight millions are in the hands of the "skinners," who take away everything from the

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soil, and put nothing back; three millions in the hands of farmers who manage them so as to make the lands barely hold their own, while only one million of acres are well farmed, so as to maintain a high and productive state of fertility. And as New York is confessedly one of the most substantial of the older states, in point of agriculture, this estimate is too flattering to be applied to the older states. Even Ohio—newly settled as she is, begins to fall off per acre, in her annual wheat crop, and before fifty years will, if the present system continues, be considered a worn-out soil.

The evil at the bottom of this false system of husbandry, is no mystery. A rich soil contains only a given quantity of vegetable and mineral food for plants. Every crop grown upon a fertile soil, takes from it a certain amount of these substances, so essential to the growth of another crop. If these crops, like most of our grain crops, are sent away and consumed in other countries, or in other parts of countries—as in the great cities, and *none of their essential elements* in the way of vegetable matter, lime, potash, &c., *restored to the soil*, it follows as a matter of course, that eventually the soil *must* become barren, or miserably unprofitable. And such is, unfortunately, the fact. Instead of maintaining as many animals as possible upon the farm, and carefully restoring to the soil in the shape of animal and mineral manure, all those elements needful to the growth of future vegetables, our farmers send nearly all their crops for sale in cities—and allow all the valuable animal and mineral products of these to go to waste in those cities.

"Oh! but," the farmer upon worn out land will say, "we can't *afford* to pay for all the labor necessary for the high farming you advocate."—Are you quite sure of that assertion? We suspect if you were to enter carefully into the calculation, as your neighbor, the merchant, enters into the calculation of his profit and loss in his system of trade, you will find that the difference in value between one crop of twelve bushels and another of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, would leave a handsome profit to that farmer who would pursue with method and energy, the practice of never taking an atom of food for plants from the soil in the shape of a crop, without, in some natural way, replacing it again. For, it must be remembered, that needful as the soil is, every plant gathers a large part of its food from the air, and the excrement of animals fed upon crops, will restore to the soil all the needful elements taken from it by those crops.

The principle has been demonstrated over and over again, but the difficulty is to get farmers to *believe* it. Because they can get crops, such as they are, from a given soil, year after year, without manure, they think it is only necessary for them to *plant* — Providence will take care of the harvest. But it is in the pursuit of this very system, that vast plains of the old world, once as fertile as Michigan or Ohio, have become desert wastes, and it is perfect-

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ly certain, that when we reach the goal of an hundred millions of people, we shall reach a famine soon afterward, if some new and more enlightened system of agriculture than our national "skinning" system, does not beforehand spring up and extend itself over the country.

And such a system can only be extensively disseminated and put into practice by raising the intelligence of farmers generally. We have, in common with the Agricultural Journal, again and again pointed out that this is mainly to be hoped for through a *practical* agricultural education.— And yet the legislatures of our great agricultural states voted down, year after year, every bill reported by the friends of agriculture to establish such schools. Not one such school, efficient and useful as it might be, if started with sufficient aid from the state, exists in a nation of more than twenty millions of farmers. "What matters it," say the wise men of our state legislatures, "if the lands of the Atlantic states are worn out by bad farming? Is not the Great West the granary of the world?" And so they build canals and railroads, and bring from the west millions of bushels of grain, and send not one fertilizing atom back to restore the lands. And in this way we shall bye-and-bye make the fertile prairies as barren as some of the worn out farms of Virginia. And thus "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, even to the fourth generation."

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pacific Railroad.

We are gratified to learn that this work is now placed upon a footing which will enable the company to progress towards its accomplishment with all the dispatch consistent with the principle of an enlightened economy. We extract from the "St. Louis Intelligencer" the following notice of the stockholders' meeting, held in this city on the 2d inst.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the stockholders of this company at the Merchants' Exchange. A majority in interest and in number, having ratified the amendments to the charter, a formal resolution to that effect was adopted by the meeting. So that the amendments are now in force. It was ascertained also,

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that the total amount of the private subscriptions to the stock, is the very handsome sum of *one million five hundred and fifty-two* thousand dollars. This includes, of course, the subscription of the city of St. Louis and of the several counties. The late act of the Legislature required that the sum of one and a half million of dollars should be subscribed by individuals and corporations, before the company could avail itself to any extent of the credit of the State. This condition having now been complied with, the Company is entitled to fifty thousand dollars of State bonds for every fifty thousand dollars, actually paid in by the private stockholders, provided that the whole amount of bonds to be issued by the State shall not exceed two millions of dollars. We learn that over $100,000 have already been paid in by the private stockholders, so that the Company is now entitled to an equal amount of State bonds. The president of the Company has corresponded with the Governor on the subject, and the arrangements are all completed for the issue of the bonds, as the Company may from time to time be entitled to them.

We congratulate the public upon the very auspicious condition of this enterprise. It now has an actual available capital of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, which will ensure its completion beyond the possibility of a doubt, provided the counties along the line do but one half their duty. There is nothing needed but a vigorous, concerted effort along the line, to place the speedy completion of the entire road beyond all contingencies.

NEW ALBANY RAILROAD.

No public work, we believe, in the United States, of equal importance, has attracted so little attention, out of the immediate neighborhood of its location, as the line from New Albany on the Ohio to Lake Michigan.

If a reasonable degree of enterprise should be exerted by the cities at the falls of the Ohio, this line will be the means of securing to that point the trade of Lake Michigan; and would seem to constitute a barrier to the commerce of Cincinnati in its further progress towards the West and North. This, with other improvements contemplated by the citizens of Louisville will, when carried out, place that city on grounds that will enable it to contend successfully with Cincinnati for the cognomen in which her citizens so much rejoice, "the Queen city of the West."

We copy the following article respecting the progress of this work from the "Indiana State Journal."

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NEW ALBANY RAILROAD.

This important road, designed to connect the Ohio River with Lake Michigan, is steadily progressing.

At our request, Mr. BROOKS, the President of the Road, furnished us with the following facts:

The cars are regularly running to Orleans, fifty-seven miles, and doing a good business—— About eight miles more of the road will be finished as soon as the river rises to let the iron up. The road from New Albany to Michigan City will be 285 miles long, and with the branch from Gosport to Indianapolis, 45 miles, will make in all 330 miles. Of the main stem of the road from New Albany to Michigan City, means are now provided to finish and equip that part of the road between New Albany and Gosport 113 miles, and between Crawfordsville and Lafayette 26 miles, making in all 139 miles, or nearly one-half of this whole distance, and enough to grade and prepare for the iron the balance of the road with one hundred thousand dollars over towards its equipments.

That part of the road between Lafayette and Michigan City will be graded ready for the iron next year, thirty-one miles, from Michigan City to the Kankakee river having been let last month. The balance of that part of the line will be let as soon as the Engineers complete the location—say next month.

That part of the line between Gosport and Crawfordsville, fifty-five miles, will be located this winter, ready for letting in the spring; so that by next April the entire line between the Ohio river and the Lakes will be under contract, and we only wait for the balance of the stock on the line between Gosport and Indianapolis to be taken, to justify us in putting that part under contract in the spring.

With the stock already subscribed along the line we can get that done, if we can get $50,000, taken at Indianapolis. Of the importance of this work, or probable value of the stock, it is unnecessary for me to tell you.

Mr. Nathan Edwards, of your city, will have the stock subscription.

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Public Improvement and the Press in Arkansas.

We have observed, for some months past, with much pleasure, the spirited movements which have taken place towards the adoption and prosecution of a system of public improvement in Arkansas. The names which we see connected with these movements warrant the conclusion, that our neighbors in that direction are about to enter with earnestness and vigor upon a career, which, if succesfully carried out, will place Arkansas in the front rank of Southern States.

Although the settlement and development of the resources of Arkansas have been greatly retarded for the want of commercial facilities, yet it may be regarded as fortunate, that she has not wasted her means in the prosecution of works of doubtful utility. Having waited until her neighbors have planned their respective systems of improvement, she will be the better able to plan her own with judgment. This is the most important point connected with the public works of a State; and we trust, that it will be wisely considered by our neighbors. Our own system must touch on the nothern boundary of Arkansas, at more than one point, and it is much to be desired, that her system should be planned with reference to a connection with ours. Already some of our far-seeing citizens are looking to a connection with the Lower Mississippi at Helena, and others to a connection with Arkansas river in the direction of Fort Smith, while it is apparent, that sooner or later a railroad connection will be established between St. Louis and Little Rock. We mention these facts for the purpose of suggesting to our southern friends the views entertained in Missouri in regard to the extension of our own system.

At a meeting of citizens, held at the capitol in the city of Little Rock, on the 5th ultimo, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved* by this Convention, That it is of vital importance to the prosperity of the whole people of Arkansas, that a *rail road* be established from the seat of government to some eligible point on the Mississippi river, as soon as practicable, connecting us with our sister States, and with the great southern emporium, to be extended thereafter from the heart to different extremes of the State, and by lateral roads as the interests of the community may require.

2. That a permanent central committee be raised by this Convention, to consist of ——— members, whose duty it shall be to take the preparatory steps for the location and construction of such road from Little Rock to White river, and, if deemed expedient hereafter, to

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be extended to the Mississippi river, and to act in harmony, as far as practicable, with the Internal Improvement Commissioners, and any Boards of Internal Improvement, which may be formed in the State.

3. That such permanent committee shall immediately cause books of subscription for stock to be opened, under the direction of such persons as they may designate, and at such places as they may deem advisable, both within and without the State, if they deem it expedient; and, whenever the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, including such sums as may or already will be pledged to the work by members of this Convention, they shall call a meeting of the subscribers for stock, a majority of whom, with such committee, shall immediately organize an incorporated company, under and in conformity with the general corporation law of this State, for the purpose of building said road at least as far as White river, with such capital as may then have been subscribed, and to be increased to a sufficient amount, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall elect a President and Directors, under their organization, who shall cause the proper surveys to be made, and commence the work.

4. That said committee shall, as soon as practicable, prepare an address to the people of the State, and cause it to be published and distributed, upon the subject of a general system of Internal Improvement in our State, and cause to be presented throughout proper agencies, memorials to Congress and our General Assembly, invoking their aid, by grants of the public lands to this and other roads, in extension.

5. That we pledge ourselves, not only to this specific work, but to encourage and sustain other works of like kind connected with it, or in extension of it, until the great agricultural and mineral resources of our State, now comparatively dormant or in embryo, become developed, and our State assumes the proud attitude to which her position and her boundless sources of hidden wealth so justly entitle her.

6. That each and every Internal Improvement Commissioner in the State be, and is hereby, specially requested to retain in his possession such portion of the Internal Improvement fund as he now has or may hereafter come into his hands, without applying the same to any local or temporary work, until unity of action may be obtained, and such fund applied to some general and permanent work, in which the whole State may be interested, and in conformity with the intent of the original grant by Congress.

7. That this Convention does cordially approve of the objects of the Convention to be held in New Orleans, on the first Monday of January next, and will send her delegates to mingle in their deliberations.

8. That, when this Convention adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again on the second Monday of February next; and specially requests that every Internal Improvement Commissioner in the State come and commune with them, and that every county, neigborhood, and town, throughout the State, attend either in mass or by delegates, with us, on that day, and at this place, to consult with us, and with each other, as to the proper ways and means for the general improvement of our State.

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The following resolutions and report contain a strong rebuke to the political press of Arkansas, and we are pleased to discover that they go far to sustain the views expressed in the leading article of the present number of our Journal. We shall rejoice to see the views of the meeting, in respect to this subject, successfully carried out.

Col. Newton introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is highly important to the present welfare and future prosperity of this State, that an *Independent Journal*, devoted to Internal Improvements, Education, and kindred subjects, should at once be established at the Seat of Government, to bring before the minds of the people such information as will lead to correct views, and practical results— to aid in developing the great mineral wealth now lying hid within our borders, and to furnish such statistical information as may be useful and necessary as the basis of future action, and generally to diffuse such wholesome truths as will be calculated to elevate us abroad, to bring into action the energies of our now depressed people, and to push on to completion, this work of Internal Improvement, by which alone our State may hope to attain her proper position in the Union; which Journal, to be effective, shall be separate from, and *independent of, all political* parties. Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the members of this Convention will not only subscribe for the establishment of such a Journal, but will give to it, when established, their most cordial and zealous support.

Which was read and adopted.

Mr. Beebe offered a preamble and resolution to the following effect:

WHEREAS, The press, throughout this State, in its character, is well known to be exclusively political, and consequently neglectful of all industrial pursuits, and the leading interests of the people: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That we deem it expedient, right, and proper, that a paper be immediately established, at some central point in Arkansas, to be conducted by men of acknowledged ability, and devoted to the development of the mineral, commercial and agricultural pursuits of the country, manufactures, arts, sciences, literature, and the advancement and establishment of a permanent system of internal improvements, to awaken the people to a just sense of their most vital interests, and imbue them with a spirit of emulation and public enterprise.

And it is further resolved, That we will aid, by every fair and honorable means, the establishment of a press for the promotion of the above specified purposes. Read.

On motion of Mr. Beebe, the resolutions offered by Col. Newton and himself, were referred to the standing committee on resolutions.

Mr. Beebe, from the committee to whom was referred various resolutions relating to the establishment of an Independant Journal, made the following report:

The select committee to whom were committed the preamble and resolutions, offered by Messrs. Beebe and Newton, concerning the establishment of a Journal devoted exclusively to Internal Improvements

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and other kindred subjects, beg leave to offer the following as a substitute, and recommend their adoption by this meeting:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is a matter of vital importance to the interests of the people of Arkansas, that a Journal should be immediately established, at some central point in the State, to be exclusively devoted to the encouragement of all industrial pursuits, in fostering and developing the commercial, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of our conntry, in advancing the great cause of education, literature, the arts and sciences, amongst us; and to advocate the consolidation of the Internal Improvement and Seminary Funds, under the control of Boards of Internal Improvement and Education executed, in such form, and with such authority, as will give full life and vigor to those purposes, and tend to the permanent social and moral advancement of the condition of our people. And, also, that it shall be one of the primary objects of the Journal, to cultivate the spirit of peace, and to seek, with earnestness, to eradicate from the minds of our people all ancient animosities, and to dissipate all political, social, commercial and sectional jealousies, and, in a word, to pursue such a course as shall prove the initial point from which to mark a new era in the history of our State, and from which her people may march proudly onward and upward to the fulfillment of her glorious destiny.

Resolved, That we call upon our people, everywhere, to come up, and, as we now do, to pledge themselves to aid in finally establishing and liberally sustaining a journal, conducted by men of acknowledged ability, for the objects above set forth.

Mr. Newton introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive subscriptions to a Journal of the character indicated by the resolutions adopted by this meeting; and, whenever a sufficient number of copies shall be subscribed, to warrant the establishment of such a press, to make such arrangements as will speedily carry into effect the objects sought to be obtained.

Which was read and adopted; and Messrs. Caleb Langtree, John M. Ross, Col. A. Fowler, Gen. Wm. E. Ashley, and Geo. C. Watkins, appointed such committee.

Mr. Newton introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint, at his leisure, some suitable person in each county in this State, to receive subscriptions to the Journal to be established under resolutions of this body.—

(From the Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat.)

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

VALUE OF BREADSTUFFS, ETC., EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Statement, exhibiting the aggregate value of Breadstuffs and Provisions, exported annually, from 1821 *to* 1850, *inclusive.*

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1821...	$12,341,901	1831...	$17,538,227	1841.....	$17,196,102
1822...	13,886,856	1832....	12,424,703	1842.....	16,902,876
1823...	13,767,847	1833....	14,209,128	1843*.....	11,204,123
1824...	15,059,484	1834....	11,524,024	1844.....	17,970,135
1825...	11,634,449	1835....	12,009,399	1845.....	16,743,421
1826...	11,303,196	1836....	10,614,130	1846.....	27,701,121
1827...	11,685,556	1837....	9,588,359	1847.....	68,701,921
1828...	11,461,144	1838....	9,636,659	1848.....	37,472,751
1829...	13,181,858	1839....	14,147,779	1849.....	39,155,507
1830...	12,075,030	1840....	19,067,535	1850.....	26,051,373
				1851.....	21,948,653
	Total.....				$557,155,938

We have been induced to publish the following statistics of British and American Shipping, for the purpose of correcting an erroneous opinion, which prevails to a considerable extent in this country, that our Mercantile marine is now greater than that of Great Britain. We have not examined the official documents from which the following tables have been made up; but the source whence we obtain them:—the "MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE"—is good authority for their correctness.

Tonnage of the United Kingdom and the United States compared.

In compliance with the request of a correspondent, we have compiled with great care, from official documents, British and American, for the pages of the *Merchants' Magazine*, the subjoined comparative statement of the tonnage of Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States. The tonnage of the United

*) For nine months ending June 30th, 1843.

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Kingdom, for want of the official data, we have only brought down to 1846, while that of the United States embraces the year 1850:

A TABLE, SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES, FROM 1821 TO 1846, AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1821 TO 1851, INCLUSIVE.

	United States.			*United Kingdom and Colonies.*		
Years.	Registered. Tons.	Enrolled & licensed. Tons.	Total. Tons.	United K'gd'm. Tons.	Colonies. Tons.	Total Tons.
1821	619396 40	679062 30	1298958 70	2355853	204350	2560203
1822	628150 41	696548 71	1324699 17	2315408	203641	2519044
1823	639920 76	696644 87	1336565 68	2302867	203893	2506760
1824	669972 60	719190 37	1389163 02	2348314	211273	2559587
1825	700787 08	722323 69	1423110 77	2328807	214875	2543682
1826	737978 15	796210 68	1534189 83	2411461	224183	2635644
1827	747170 44	873437 34	1620607 78	2181138	279362	2460500
1828	812619 34	928772 52	1741391 87	2193300	324891	2518191
1829	650142 88	610654 88	1260797 81	2199959	317041	2517000
1830	576675 33	615311 10	1191776 43	2201592	330227	2531819
1831	620451 92	647394 32	1267846 29	2224356	357608	2581964
1832	686989 77	752460 39	1439450 21	2261860	356008	2618088
1833	750126 72	856123 22	1606149 94	2271301	363276	2634577
1834	857438 42	901468 67	1758907 14	2312355	403745	2716100
1835	885821 60	939118 49	1824940 14	2360303	423458	2783761
1836	897774 51	984328 14	1882102 65	2349749	442897	2792646
1837	810447 29	1086238 40	1896685 69	2333521	457497	2791018
1838	822591 86	1173047 89	1995639 80	2420759	469842	2890601
1839	834244 54	1262234 27	2096478 81	2401346	497798	2899144
1840	899764 74	1280999 35	2180764 16	2584408	543276	3127684
1841	845803 42	1184940 90	2130744 37	2935399	577081	3512480
1842	975358 74	1117031 90	2090390 69	3041420	578430	3619850
1843	1009305 01	1149297 92	2158601 93	3007581	580806	3588387
1844	1068764 91	1211330 11	2280095 07	3044392	592839	3637231
1845	1095172 44	1321829 57	2417002 06	3123180	590881	3714061
1846	1131286 49	1431798 32	2562084 81	3199785	617327	3817112
1847	1241312 92	1597732 80	2839045 77	.....	.....	.....
1848	1360886 85	1793155 00	3154041 85	.....	.....	.....
1849	1438941 53	1895073 71	3334015 29	.....	.....	.....
1850	1585711 22	1949743 01	3535454 23	.....	.....	.....

From the above table it will be seen that the increase of the tonnage of the United Kingdom and colonies in 1846 over 1821 was 1,259,900; while the increase of tonnage in the United States during the same time—that is, from 1821 to 1846—amounted to 1,263,126, and from 1821 to 1850, the increase of our tonnage appears to be 2,236,496 tons.

The Mercantile Marine of England and the United States.

From the annual report of the "Trade and Navigation" of the United Kingdom presented to both Houses of Parliament for the year ending January 5th, 1851, and from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on "Commerce and Navigation," for the year ending June 30th, 1850, we are enabled to lay before

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the readers of the *Merchants' Magazine* the subjoined comparison of the mercantile marine of England and the United States:—

UNITED KINGDOM—ENTERED INWARD AND CLEARED OUTWARD.

	Entered inward. Tons.	Cleared outw'd. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Unit. K'gd'm and its dependencies	4078544	3960764	8039308
Foreign	2035151	1946214	3981866
Total	6113696	5906978	12020674

UNITED STATES—ENTERED INWARD AND CLEARED OUTWARD.

	Entered inward. Tons.	Cleared outw'd. Tons.	Total. Tons.
American ships	2573016	2631788	5205804
Foreign ships	1775623	1728214	3483837
Total	4348639	4361002	8689641

It will be seen, by the preceding statement, that the entrances and clearances of the United Kingdom exceeded those of the United States by 3,331,033 tons. Should the United States continue to gain on the United Kingdom in the same ratio they have for the last ten years, before 1855 the commercial supremacy will be transferred to the United States. It is clear that the repeal of the British Navigation Laws has not diminished the freights of the United Kingdom.

LOUISIANA BANKS.

Condition of the Banks of New Orleans on 30th of August 1851, as published by the Louisiana Board of Currency. Extracted from the 'Merchants' Magazine.'

	CASH LIABILITIES. Circulation.	Total.	CASH ASSETS. Specie.	Total.
Specie paying—				
Louisiana Bank	$1,065,089	$4,219,259	$1,992,766	$5,913,836
Canal Bank	931,755	2,122,712	837,618	3,270,483
Louisiana State Bank	1,109,400	3,604,799	1,167,326	3,734,711
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	818,845	2,238,868	986,964	2,903,613
Union Bank	25,565	27,452	9,733	361,200
Non-Specie paying—				
Citizens' Bank	10,781	11,786	4,159	11,059
Consolidated	7,234	9,314	2,318	2,318
Total	$3,968,670	$12,234,193	$5,000,386	$16,197,221

TOTAL MOVEMENT AND DEAD WEIGHT.

	Liabilities exclusive of capital.	Assets.
Specie paying—		
Louisiana Bank	$4,219,259 38	$8,993,551 26
Canal and Banking Co.	2,122,712 64	6,356,298 15
Louisiana State Bank	3,604,799 88	5,917,682 99
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	2,238,968 85	4,289,565 92
Union Bank	27,452 64	4,358,432 65
Non-Specie paying—		
Citizens' Bank	6,595,941 31	5,942,697 35
Consolidated Association	1,566,747 15	1,217,049 78
Total	$27,375,781 85	$37,072,257 50

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

SPIRIT GLORY,

(*Conclusion.*)

Grandeur of spirit is derived from patience. Boldness is as requisite in bearing as in daring trials. Unpopular patience is one of the sublimest virtues. Pollok says that Lord Byron

'Soared untrodden hights and seemed at home,
Where Angels bashful looked!'

And Byron said in his conversation with Capt. Medwin: 'I had an idea of writing a '*Job*,' but I found it too sublime. There is no poetry to be compared with it!' Byron had too much of the 'earth earthy' in his nature. He would not devote himself to spirit culture. His brilliant life swaled away, like a burning candle in a draft. With melancholy sincerity he himself acknowledges his weakness on this point. 'Alas,' he says:

'Alas! our young affections run to waste,
Or water but the desert, whence arise
But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes,
Flowers whose wild odors breathe but agonies,
And trees whose gums are poison, such the plants
That spring beneath her steps, as passion flies
O'er the world's wilderness, and vainly pants
For some celestial food, forbidden to its wants!'

Byron had not spirit-power enough—he could not *bear* — to be patient. He had no patience with his mother. He had no patience with his wife. He had no patience with his neighbor. He had no patience with his God.

Though gifted with the most radiant mental brilliancy — with a flood of intellectual light — he groped in moral darkness. 'The light within him was darkness.' His idea of morality, like that of many respectable intellects of the present day, was only a 'dream of darkness.' Men of bright intellects are sometimes called stars, but, too often, like the stars he saw, as he himself confesses:

'I had a dream which was not all a dream!'

they 'wander *darkling* in the eternal space.' Byron won a mental —but lost a spirit-glory, and they who follow in his track, chasing the *ignes fatui* of worldly glory, will likely find them being extinguished in a slough.

The man of Uz was the greatest of all the men of the East. His wordly estate was prince-like. His mental resource star-like. His

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moral treasury sun-like. His integrity to Heaven was tempted and tried, first by a sudden destruction which swept away all his property and all his children.

Without a single complaint, but with profound patience at his loss, his integrity remained unshaken, while his mind reposed calmly on the persuasion that the Supreme Being had a right to take away what He had given, and then blessing the name of his only Master, his spirit arose from the depth of his humility into that sphere of the pure moral world, where it was — untouched by the feeling of misery—transported by the wing of rapture.

The second temptation and trial of his integrity, though only saving his life, — made it far worse than death — smote him with the 'devouring pestilence.' 'Then, said his wife unto him, dost thou still retain thine integrity? Curse God and die!' Yet he broke not his allegiance to the kingdom on high, and his gentle spirit again rose from his excruciating torment to a divine preeminence, as he asked in reply: 'What? Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?' But, as was natural, in addition to his temporal degradation in poverty and disease, his friends deserted him, all, save some three or four, who came to him with the pretence of comfort on their tongues; but few words fell from their lips before they made a charge of an unknown guilt, as they asked: 'who *ever* perished being innocent? or where were the righteous cut off?' and affirmed: 'they that plough iniquity, and sow wickedness, reap the same.' Yet mark the mild reply to the charge here insinuated, *a friend should show pity to a friend in affliction*; and observe the reasonable request that was added, 'cause me to understand wherein I have erred.' But he was human, and his poverty, his plague, his tormenting comforters, almost unmanned him. He felt keen pangs of anguish, his soul was weary of his body. He spoke in the bitterness of his soul, yet left his complaint upon himself; he questioned within himself the 'uses of adversity,' and in the agony of his pains and his doubts, he longed to avoid them by death, yet was resigned to wait till his change would come. In this crucified frame of body and mind, he reasoned with his *comforters*! and as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, his accusers shrank into insignificance, like Felix trembling before Paul. 'And then he was inspired.' His reason was the reason of real inspiration, that order of reason, towards which Germany has a long time been bending

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her intensest energies. In this sphere of reason, the man of Uz discovered, by his spirit vision, not only, that his 'Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth,' which was confirmed by the appearance of our Lord in Palestine in the beginning of our era; he discovered not only the immortality of the soul, of which the highest pagan thinkers, Socrates, Plato, Cicero, and Cato have had merely dim dreams; he discovered not only the resurrection of the body, a theme, to the revelation of which, Paul devoted the strongest reasoning powers of his spirit, and establishing its truth, wrote it in flaming characters in the latter part of his first letter to the people of Corinth, the argument of which comes home with irresistible power upon the human heart, and with superhuman consolation upon the spirit of the faithful, while they are daily repeating: 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' over a bosom friend in the grave; but he cast his glances on in the progress of humanity, and seemed to commune with the spirit of Newton, wandering among and questioning 'the sweet influences of the Pleiades,' the sphere of 'Arcturus with his sons,' 'the ordinances of heaven;' and 'the dominion thereof in the earth;' and are not these views significant of the now scientifically demonstrated laws of astronomy, of the tides of the ocean and of gravity; and did not the glance of this seer reach even our own age, when Franklin subdued the lightning from the clouds, and we can now daily 'send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee: Here we are?'

Whence had this man this knowledge, having never learned? Through suffering patience to the will of the Maker of heaven and earth, he approached from 'hearing of him by the hearing of the ear, till his eye saw him.'

The weight of the argument, in the train of inspired reasoning here alluded to, leans to the conviction, that adversity in life is evidence neither of the guilt, nor of the innocence of the afflicted party, but that the use of adversity is to try the character, to purify and refine it, as gold in the crucible, to disclose the elements, of which it is composed, to expel the dross of error, with which it is alloyed, to teach us to refrain from violation of duty, and to prove that unswerving integrity to heaven,—patience and good-faith lead the soul, in the way of salvation, to the King of Glory. 'For 'our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a 'far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.'

Though this argument was declared by him, 'whose bosom is the

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seat of all law,' to be in the main 'the thing that was right,' yet the arguer was wrong in one point,—the position he took in view of himself — the self-righteous position. But, as his error was disclosed to him from the throne of truth, a morally brilliant feeling, within him, flashed in its transition from self-righteousness to repentance, and he cried: 'wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes!' In all the beauty of gentle devotion, he prayed for his accusers, and was accepted as a faithful servant of the Highest. He lived again like a prince, 'twice blest' in worldly fortune. His wife gave him pledges of her love with sons and daughters, 'and in all the land were no women found so fair as the daughters of Job;' and he 'saw his sons and his sons' sons even four generations.'

This element of patience,—the main ingredient in the character of Job,— renders him a just instance of spirit grandeur; and it is this, that awakens in our heart the feeling of awe, while we contemplate his character; and as this quality of grandeur of patience, is here blended with brilliancy of repentance and 'beauty of holiness' —gentle devotion, so the feeling of awe which it causes, is mingled in our heart with the feeling of alarm and of love, which feelings together arising to reverence, produce pleasingly dreadful emotions, filling us with the conviction, that 'there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamed of' in common philosophy, and prove the book of Job the sublimest in the world.

Cui bono? In this utilitarian age, it is reasonable to suppose, that the question will be asked: *What is the use of spirit glory*? The world not only will, but has a right to ask the question. Hear the answer.

Though 'agriculture and the mechanic arts are the basis of civilization;' though 'manufactures, internal improvements and commerce' are bulwarks of the wealth of nations; though naval, military and municipal forces are the guardians of political liberty; though natural and mental philosophy, and secular education in general, are engines of social prosperity; yet Tyre and Sidon, Thebes and Athens, Carthage and Rome, while they tell the eloquent story— of the temporal beauty, brilliancy, and grandeur—of the worldly glory acquired by these means, are melancholy witnesses of their inutility to maintain even the glory they acquired; therefore it becomes necessary to regard other means, to obtain an understanding superior to the common, by which the tendency to ruin may be

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prevented, the progress of humanity promoted, and mankind individually and collectively exalted to a glory, which, harmonious with the worldly, is inextinguishable as the divine. And whence can these means be more reasonably and surely derived, than from the culture and the power of the spirit in man? For 'there is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding!'

Let then gentleness and devotion, repentance and patience, faith, hope and love, be industriously sown in the heart of every age, sex and condition. Let the plants, that arise from these seeds of virtue, cover the earth; let the spirit that emanates from these virtues, be the *master spirit of the times*. Let this spirit be diffused among the people of the country, and concentrated in the halls of legislation. And, as the sun-glass converges the rays of the god of day, and brings them to bear burningly on the object against which they are directed, so let us converge the rays of the sun of righteousness in our souls; let a flame be kindled to warm and illuminate the whole sphere of humanity. Let the glory with which the spirit is hallowed, irradiate not only from the body of our Union, and thus only be felt, but also from the face of each and every citizen within its limits, that it may also be seen, as it was seen on the face of Moses, for 'the skin of his face shone,' when he descended from Sinai, with our moral laws for his people, and as it was seen on the face of Stephen, when falsely charged with a violation of those laws, 'and all that sat in the council, 'looking steadfastly on him saw his face, as it had been the face of 'an Angel;' for a real man is something more than a sensualist,—our life belongs to an order above the animal kingdom,—and we are capable of being 'filled with all the fullness of God,' in the 'Kingdom, the Power and the Glory' of His Spirit.

VOICE OF LIFE.

1.

Awake, awake! the lark's glad song
Is ringing through the air.
Arise, arise! lie not so long,
For life demands your care.

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2.

Life in the circle of your home,
Life in the busy mart,
Life in the world, where'er you roam,
Life in the sacred heart.

3.

Life in the rosy cheek of health,
Life in the spirit's fire,
Life in the throngéd way of wealth,
Life in the way yet high'r.

4.

Life in the everlasting soul,
Life in the fields of earth,
Life in the trade, from pole to pole,
Life in the Christian's birth.

5.

Let every one, who has a spark
Of life within his frame,
Kindle that spark, until it bursts
Into a living flame.

6.

And let it shine along the way,
Benighted bodies prize,
And lead the crawling earth-worm man
Towards home, beyond the skies!

THE PEOPLE'S SONG.

1.

John Jones was a cold hearted
Man of the world;
Like the rock he was
Touched by a tear;
His lips, to the plea
Of the Poor, were curl'd,
Of their wants, not one
Word would he hear.

2.

And what was the end
Of the selfish John Jones?
Of the flint-hearted
Man of the world?
He wasted away
To a mass of dry bones,
And to earth he was
Heartlessly hurl'd.

3.

And this is the lot
Of the man of no heart,
When death comes and
Rings at the door;
No one cares a straw,
And not a tear will start,
For the man who scorned
The tears of the Poor.

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A HINT.

The feeling of the *love of glory* is more sensitive in the heart, than the feeling of the *fear of shame*, for men have been known to boast of what they should be ashamed.

"Folly the Laureat's vice was Chartres' boast."

Is it not therefore as *wise*, to reward truth, as to punish error? to point towards honor, as to warn from infamy? to seek virtue, as to find fault?

Yes, rather, is not the former policy *wiser* than the latter?

Is not the *invention of an improvement* in the Mechanic Arts more beneficial than the *discovery of a defect?*.

Does not a *chef d' oeuvre* in the Fine Arts promote civilization more than it is prevented by a *faux pas?*

Cannot the principle here alluded to, be rendered more serviceable in the *Cause of Education?*

A DECLARATION.

BY B.

There's a stirring word in a lover's heart,
And its tone with joy is rife —
He longs to speak it forth, and call
His fondly loved one — wife.

There's a fervent clasp of the faithful arms,
When bosoms are met together,
And the oath is made, thus we'll go through life,
'Mid fair or stormy weather.

There's a happy spot, and they call it home,
And hallowed it is proved,
If its charméd circle but embrace
The loving and the loved.

There, with thee, dear one, would I dwell,
As in yon glorious skies,
Thou, happy — I entranced by light
Shed from thy beauteous eyes.

And shall not we then kneel and plight
Our vows at Hymen's shrine?
Thou all secure in my true love,
I blest to call thee mine?

Love ne'er hath warmed two melting hearts,
Framed for more rapturous bliss,
The Fates auspicious smile—yes, yes—
Seal—seal love with a kiss.

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A FLOW OF SOUL.

1.

There is a quiet, gently breathing spirit,
That floats around my form, when you are nigh,
Its tender touch I feel, and seem to hear it
Whisper of bliss scarce known beneath the sky.

2.

This spirit breaks the spell of the ideal,
And without binding, charms me to the earth,
It bids me clasp, not phantom forms, but real,
And quit delusion, for true genuine worth.

3.

But yet this spirit seems somewhat capricious,
Smiling and frowning, 'tis both cold and warm,
Its eye-light's fiery, liquid and delicious,
And magic-like can rouse or quell a storm.

4.

It stimulates and then subdues emotion,
Enraptures and torments the trusting heart,
Which harmonizing in a pure devotion,
Flows in a union death alone can part.

ANECDOTE OF CHATEAUBRIAND.

I remember that I had the good fortune at Geneva to meet M. de Chateaubriand, who had come from Lausanne to pass two days there, and he was pleased, as we returned from our ride, to take me back to my inn. When I got out of the carriage, I was surprised to see my hostess, generally so full of business, standing still before the door; she soon followed me, and asked if the gentleman in the carriage was not M. de Chateaubriand, I said that it was, and I showed some astonishment at her knowing M. de Chateaubriand; she sharply replied—'Ah! Sir, who does not know M. de Chateaubriand?' I mentioned this incident to a Genevese, who, from his profession, is a perfectly competent judge of the Genevese manners, and he was not the least surprised at it. He even assured me that if the passage of M. de Chateaubriand had been suspected at the time, all the street *Derrière le Rhone* would have been crowded.

M. VALERY,
ROYAL LIBRARIAN OF VERSAILLES, &c. &c.

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ATALA.

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand.

IN CONTINUATION.

RECITAL.

'As the waves of the sea rage during a storm; as the dry leaves in autumn are carried away by a whirlwind; as the reeds of the Meschacabé bend and arise again during a sudden inundation; as a great herd of deer bellow in the depth of a forest, so the Council was a scene of noise and confusion. The Sachems, the warriors, the matrons speak by turns, or all together. Interests clash, opinions are divided, the Council is on the point of dissolving; but at last the ancient custom prevails, and I am condemned to the funeral pile.

'One circumstance happened to hinder my death; the *Festival of the dead* or the *Banquet of souls* approached. It is the custom, that no captive shall be put to death during this ceremony. They placed me under a strict guard; and doubtless the Sachems withheld the daughter of Simaghan, for I saw her again no more.

'In the mean while the nations for more than three hundred leagues round about arrived in crowds to celebrate the *Banquet of souls*. They had built a long hut on an isolated spot. At the day appointed, the inhabitants of every wigwam exhumed the bones of their fathers from their own tombs, and they hung the skeletons according to rank and tribes, along the walls of the *Hall dedicated to the Ancestors*. A tempest arose, the winds, the forests, the cataracts roared abroad, while the old men of the various nations concluded treaties of peace and alliance between themselves in the presence of the bones of their fathers.

'They celebrated the funeral sports, the race, the dance, the *osselets*. Two maidens strive to wrest a willow wand. The buds of their bosom just touch one another; their hands flutter about the wand, which they raise above their heads. Their naked beautiful feet are intertwined, their lips meet each other, their sweet breathings commingle; they lean on one another, their locks float together; they observe their mothers, and blush[22]) amid shouts of applause. The juggler invokes Michabou, genius of the water.

22) The blush of the young Savages is delicate.

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He relates the wars of the great Lièvre against Machimanitou, god of evil. He speaks of the first man, and Athaensic, the first woman cast from heaven, on account of having lost innocence; of the land red with fraternal blood; of Jouskeka the impious slaying the just Tahouistsaron; of the flood descending at the voice of the Great Spirit; of Massou saved alone in his canoe of bark, and of the raven sent out to discover dry land: he speaks moreover of the beautiful Endaé, charmed from the region of souls by the sweet songs of her husband.

'After these sports and these canticles, they prepare a lasting burial of their ancestors.

'On the banks of the Chata-Uche one may see a wild figtree, which the homage of the people had consecrated. The maidens used to wash their robes of bark at this place, and to expose them to the air of the desert, on the branches of the old tree. There they had dug an immense tomb. While chanting the requiem, they leave the funeral hall; each family carries some sacred relic. They arrive at the tomb; there they put down the remains; there they lay them out in beds; they separate them by skins of bears and of beavers; they raise the mound of the tomb, and they plant upon it the *tree of tears and of sleep.*

'Let us pity men, my dear son! These same Indians whose usages are so touching, these very women who had testified an interest so tender, demanded now my punishment with loud cries; and entire nations awaited their departure, to enjoy the pleasure of seeing a young man suffer horrible torments.

'In a valley towards the north, at some distance from the great village, there stood the wood of cypress and of fir-trees, called the *Bloody Wood.* There they arrived at the ruins of one of those monuments of whose origin they are ignorant, and which are the work of a people now unknown. At the centre of this wood an arena was spread out, where they sacrificed the prisoners of war. They led me in triumph. They all made preparations for my death: they planted the stake of Areskoui; the pines, the wild ash-trees, the cypress, fall under the hatchet; the funeral pile is raised, the spectators build amphitheatres, with the branches and trunks of trees. Each one invents a torture: one proposes to scalp the skin from my skull, another to burn my eyes out with red hot rods. I begin my chant of death:

'I fear not the tortures: I am brave, O Muscogulges! I defy you;

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'I scorn you more than the women. My father Outalissi, son of 'Miscou, drank out of the skull of your most famous warriors; 'you shall not draw a sigh from my heart.'

'Provoked by my chant, a warrior pierced my arm with an arrow; I said: 'Brother, I thank thee.'

'In spite of the activity of the executioners, the preparations for torment were not finished before the setting of the sun. They consulted the juggler, who avowed that the Genii of the shades were disturbed; and my death was then postponed till the next day. But in the impatience to enjoy the sight, and in order to be ready sooner at the dawn of the aurora, the Indians did not leave the *Bloody Wood*; they kindled large fires, and began to dance and carouse.

'In the mean time they had stretched me out on my back. Thongs passing around my neck, my feet, my arms, were bound to stakes, sunk in the earth. The warriors reposed on the thongs, and not a single stir could I make, without imparting it to them. Night advanced: by degrees the chants and the dances ceased; the fires were now casting only lurid glares, before which one could see the shadows of some Savages passing; all fall asleep: just as the noise of the men faints away, that of the desert grows strong, and the howlings of the winds in the forest, succeed to the tumult of human voices.

'It was the hour, when a young Indian mother waked up in sudden surprise at midnight; for she thought she heard the cries of her first-born, who wanted sweet nourishment. With eyes fixed on the canopy above, where the crescent of the moon was wandering among the clouds, I pondered over my destiny. Atala seemed to me a monster of ingratitude, by abandoning me at the moment of torment, while I had devoted myself to the flames, rather than leave her! And moreover I felt that I would love her forever, and would gladly die for her.

'In extreme pleasures there is a sting which arouses us, apparently suggesting our duty to use the rapid moment for some profitable purpose; but in extraordinary miseries, on the contrary, we are benumbed by a mysterious oppression: the eyes weary with tears, are naturally inclined to close, and the kindness of Providence thus becomes conspicuous even in our misfortunes. I yielded in spite of myself to that hard sleep which the wretched sometimes relish. I dreamed that some one was loosening my chains; I be-

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gan to feel that consolation which one experiences, when, after having been firmly bound, a helping hand unfetters our irons.

'This sensation became so lively, that it made me lift my eyelids. By the light of the moon, a ray of which beamed between two clouds, I caught a glimpse of a tall white form, leaning over me, and silently engaged in untying my bonds. As I was just bursting out with an exclamation, a hand, which I recognized in an instant, shut my mouth. A single cord remained; but it seemed impossible to cut it off, without touching a warrior, who covered it completely with his body. Atala puts her hand upon it, the warrior awakes half up, and arises in a sitting position. Atala stands still, and watches him. The Indian thinks, he sees the ghost of the ruins; closing his eyes and invoking his Manitou, he lays down again. My bond is broken. I arise; I follow my liberatrix, who extends the end of a bow to me, while she holds the other extremity. But with what dangers are we environed! Sometimes we almost stumble over the sleepy Savages; sometimes a guard challenges us, and Atala answers, changing her voice. The children cry, the dogs bark. We are hardly out of the enclosure of death, when howlings shake the forest. The camp is panic-struck, a thousand fires are flaming, the Savages with torches run hither and thither: we hurry on our way.

'When Aurora arose over the Apalaches, we were afar off. What was my joy, when I found myself once again in the solitude with Atala, with Atala my liberatrix, with Atala who gave herself to me forever! My tongue wanted words; I fell to my knees, and I said to the daughter of Simaghan: 'Men are trifling at best; but when 'Genii visit them, then they are nothing at all. You are a Genius, 'you have visited me, and I am speechless in your presence.' With a smile Atala tendered me her hand: 'I must follow you,' said she, 'since you will not fly without me. That night I seduced the jug-'gler with presents, I intoxicated your executioners with the essence 'of fire.[23]) I felt that I ought to risk my life for you, as you had 'given yours for me. Yes, young idolator,' added she with an accent which alarmed me, 'the sacrifice shall be mutual.'

'Atala restored me the arms, which she had taken care to bring along; then she dressed my wound. While wiping it with a leaf of the *papaya*, she wet it with her tears. 'It is a balm', said I,

23) Brandy.

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'which thou art shedding on my wound.'—'I almost fear it may 'prove a poison', she replied. She tore off one of the folds from her bosom, with which she made a first bandage and fastened it with a lock of her hair.

'The intoxication, which lasts a long time on the savages, and which among them is a kind of malady, doubtless hindered them from pursuing us for a few days. If they searched for us then, most likely they went towards the west, persuaded that we had made the attempt to throw ourselves in the Meschacabé; but we had taken our route towards the motionless star[24]), directing our steps by the moss on the trunk of the trees.

'It was not long before we found that we had not gained much by my deliverance. The desert now unrolled before us its unlimited solitudes. Without any experience of the life in the woods, diverted from our true path, and marching at hazzard, what might not happen to us? Often, while looking on Atala, I called to mind, that ancient story of Hagar, which Lopez had made me read, how she roamed through the desert of Beersheba, a long, long time ago, when men outlived three ages of the oak.

'Atala made me a blanket out of the second bark of the ash tree, for I was almost naked. She embroidered mocassins[25]) for me, out of the skin of the musk rat, with the quills of the porcupine. In my turn I took care of her dress. Sometimes I placed on her head a crown of those blue mallows, which we found along our route, in the abandoned grave yards of the Indians; sometimes I made a necklace for her of the red berries of the *azalea*; and then I would smile as I looked upon her wonderful beauty.

'When we came to a river, we crossed it on a raft, or by swimming. Atala pressed one of her hands on my shoulder; and, like two swans we went, crossing the waste of waters.

'Often, in the excessive heat of the day, we reposed in the shade under the mosses of the cedars. Nearly all the trees of Florida, particularly the cedar and the holm-oak are covered with a white moss, which hanging from their branches, reaches to the ground. When, at night, by the light of the moon, you see, on a naked Savannah, an isolated live oak enrobed with this drapery, you would think, you saw a phantom with its long veils trailing after you. The scene is not less picturesque in broad day-light;

24) The North.
25) Indian Shoes.

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for a swarm of butterflies, of brilliant winged insects, of humming birds, of green parrots, of blue jays alight on these mosses, which then produce the effect of a white woolen tapestry work, on which an European artist had embroidered insect and brilliant birds.

'It was under the roof of these cheerful inns, prepared by the Great Spirit, that we reposed in the shade. While the winds of heaven descended and bent down the tops of the large cedar, while the aerial castles built on its branches were floating with the birds, and the voyageurs were sleeping under its shelter, while thousands of strains were passing in the arches and along the corridors of this moving edifice; the wonders of the ancient world could not be compared with this monument of the desert.

'Every evening we kindled a large fire, and we built the hut of the traveller, with bark placed on four pickets. If I had killed a wild turkey, a ringdove, a pheasant of the woods, we would hang it, before the burning oak, on the end of a pole fixed in the ground, and we would let the wind take the care of turning the prey of the hunter. We ate the mosses, called *tripes of the rocks*, the delicious bark of the birch tree, and the apples of May, which have the taste of the peach and the raspberry. The black walnut tree, the maple, the sumac supplied wine for our table. Sometimes I went to seek among the reeds, a plant of which the long flower contained in its corolla a glass of the purest dew. We thanked Providence, who on the weak stem of a flower, had placed that limpid fountain, amid corrupt marshes, as He has placed hope at the bottom of hearts sore with grief, as He has made virtue gush from the bosom of those, who were afflicted to death!

'Alas! I soon discovered that I was deceived by the apparent tranquillity of Atala. The farther we advanced, the sadder she became. Often she started suddenly for no cause, and turned her head hastily. I surprised her in fixing a passionate gaze on me, which she carried back towards the sky with a profound melancholy. That which alarmed me above all was a secret, a thought concealed at the bottom of her soul, of which I caught a glimpse in her eyes. Always attracting and repelling me, reanimating and destroying my hopes, when I thought I had made some little progress in her heart, I found myself again at the same point. How many a time has she said to me: 'O my young lover! I love thee 'as the shade of the wood at midday! Thou art beautiful as the 'desert with all its flowers and all its free airs. If I lean towards

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'thee, I tremble; if my hand rest on thine, I feel that I would die. 'The other day the wind cast thy locks over my face, while thou 'wert pillowed on my bosom; I thought I felt the light touch of the 'invisible spirits. Yes, I have seen the does of the mountain of 'Occone; I have heard the discourses of men weary of life: but the 'mildness of the roe-bucks and the wisdom of the old men are less 'pleasing and less invigorating, than thy speeches. Alas! Poor 'Chactas, I will never be thy wife!'

'The perpetual contradictions of the love, and of the religion of Atala, the abandon of her tenderness, and the chastity of her manners, the pride of her character, and her profound sensibility, the elevation of her soul in great things, her susceptibility in trifles, every thing about her, rendered her to me an incomprehensible being. Attala could not acquire a weak control over a man: full of passions, she was full of power; it was necessary either to adore her, or to hate.

'After fifteen nights of a hurried march, we arrived at the ridge of the Alleghany mountains, and we reached one of the branches of the Tenase, a river which throws itself in the Ohio. Aided by the advice of Atala, I built a canoe, which I limed with the gum of the plum-tree, after having sewed the barks together with the roots of the fir. Then I embarked with Atala, and we abandoned ourselves to the channel of the river.

'The Indian village of Sticoe, with its pyramidical tombs and its huts in ruin, presented themselves to our view on the left, at the point of a promontory; on the right the valley of Keow was lying, bounded by a line of the wigwams of Jore, hanging along the edge of a mountain of the same name. The river which hurried us away, flowed between steep high shores, on the verge of which we saw the sun set. These deep solitudes were undisturbed by the presence of man. We saw only an Indian hunter who, leaning on his bow and motionless on the point of a rock, resembled a statue in the mountains, erected to the genius of these deserts.

'Atala and I united our silence to the silence of that scene. Suddenly the daughter of exile filled the air with a voice full of emotion and of melancholy; she chanted a song of her absent home:

'Happy are they, who have not seen the fume of the stranger's 'board, and who have seated themselves only around the table of 'their fathers!'

'If the Blue-jay of the Meschacabé should say to the Nonpareille

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'of the Floridas: Why do you complain so mournfully? have you 'not here the fine waters, lovely shades and all kinds of food as in 'your own forests? — Yes, would the wandering Nonpareille an- 'swer; but my nest is in the jasmin: who will bring it to me? And 'the sun of my savanna, have you that here?'

'Happy are they, who have not seen the fume of the stranger's 'board, and who have seated themselves only around the table of 'their Fathers!

'After some hours of a toilsome march, the voyageur sorrowfully 'takes his rest. He views around him the roofs of men; the voy- 'ageur has no place, where he may lay his head. The voyageur 'knocks at the wigwam, he puts his bow behind the door; he asks 'for hospitality; the master makes a gesture with the hand; the 'voyageur takes his bow again, and returns to the desert.'

'Happy are they, who have not seen the fume of the stranger's 'board, and who have seated themselves only around the table of 'their Fathers!'

'Wonderful stories, told around the fire-side, tender disclosures 'of one's heart, long continued habits of loving so necessary to life, 'you have filled up the live-long days of those who have never left 'their natal land! Their tombs are in their own country, with the 'setting sun, the tears of their friends and the charms of religion.'

'Happy are they, who have not seen the fume of the stranger's 'board, and who have seated themselves only around the table of 'their Fathers!'

'Thus chanted Atala. Her moans were uninterrupted, save by the scarcely sensible sound of our canoe on the waves. In two or three places only they were caught up by a feeble echo, which repeated them to a second fainter, and this to a third yet fainter still: one would have thought that the souls of two lovers of olden times unfortunate, as we, attracted by this touching melody, passed their time in sighing forth the last strains in the mountain.

'In the meanwhile, the solitude, the continual presence of the beloved object, our woes even, redoubled our love every moment. The energies of Atala began to abandon her, and the passions, while exhausting her body, were on the point of triumphing over her virtue. She prayed constantly to her mother, whose wounded spirit she appeared earnestly anxious to soothe. Sometimes she asked me, if I heard not a plaintive voice, if I saw not flames arising from the ground. As for myself overcome by fatigue, but

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always burning with desire, thinking that I was perhaps lost amid the forests with no hope of returning, hundreds of times I was ready to seize my betrothed in my arms, hundreds of times I proposed to her to build a hut on those banks, and to bury ourselves alive there together. But she always resisted me: 'Think,' said she to me, 'my young friend, what a warrior owes to his countrv. What 'is a woman in comparison with the duties thou art bound to ful- 'fill? Take courage, son of Outalissi, never murmur at thy destiny. 'The heart of man is like the sponge of the river, which at one 'time drinks a pure wave in seasons of serenity, at another is 'swollen with a turbid fluid, when heaven has troubled the waters. 'Has the sponge a right to say: I think that storms should never 'rage, that the sun never should be burning?'

'O René, if you fear the anxieties of the heart, beware of solitude: extraordinary passions are solitary, and by transporting them to the desert, you yield them their empire. Overwhelmed with cares and fears; exposed to fall in the hands of hostile Indians, to be devoured in the waters, stung by serpents, to be torn asunder by wild beasts; finding scarcely poor food, and knowing no longer towards which side to turn our step; our miseries seemed no longer capable of increase, when an accident occurred, which capped the climax.

'It was the twenty-seventh sun after our departure from the cabins: the *moon of fire*[26]) had commenced her course, and everything announced a storm. About the hour, when the Indian matrons hang the pestle of labor on the branches of the sabin-tree, and when perroquets retire in the holes of the cypress, the heavens began to be overcast, the voices of the solitude died away, the desert was still, and the forests remained in universal repose. Soon peals of distant thunder prolonged themselves in those woods, old as the world, while they were sending forth reports awfully sublime. Fearing to be drowned, we hastened to gain the bank of the river, and retire in the forest.

'This spot was a piece of marshy ground. We advanced with difficulty under an arch way of *smilax* amid the tangles of the grape, the indigos, the wild beans, the creeping tie-vines, which fettered our feet like nets. The spongy soil trembled around us, and at each instant we were on the point of being engulfed in

26) Month of July.

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the quagmires. Innumerable insects, enormous bats, blinded us; serpents rattled like little bells on every side; and the wolves, the bears, the carcajous, the panthers, just hiding in these retreats, filled them with their roarings.

'In the meanwhile the darkness redoubles: the lowering clouds enter the shadow of the woods. The sky is rent asunder, and rapid rays of fire mark the track of the lightning. A violent wind, rushing suddenly, heaps clouds on clouds; the forests bend; thunder bolt upon bolt is thrown from the heavens, and, across the gaps, new skies and burning plains are seen. Awful spectacle of grandeur! The lightning sets the woods on fire; the fire spreads like a sheet of flames; columns of sparks and of smoke besiege the clouds, which pour forth their thunderbolts in the vast conflagration. Then the Great Spirit covers the mountains with thick darkness; from amid this wide chaos arises a confused tumult, caused by the fury of the winds, the groaning of the trees, the howling of the wild beasts, the crackling of the conflagration, and the repeated bursts of thunder, which hiss as they die in the descending torrents. The Great Spirit knows! In that moment I saw only Atala, I thought only of her. Under the body of a leaning birch-tree I gained some protection from the torrents of rain. Seated under the tree, holding my fondly-loved one on my knees, and warming her naked feet in my hands, I was happier, than the young wife, who, for the first time, feels her babe leaping in her womb.

(Continuation forthcoming.)

SONNET TO SCHILLER.

Place the grean oak-leaf chaplet on thy brow,
SCHILLER! Thou noblest of the sons of song!
To thee in truth, more fitly doth belong,
Than to yon eloquent maniac Rousseau,
The name of 'Nature's Priest';—for smiling, thou,
In never-changing love of man,—the throng
Of all thy sympathies divinely strong,
Didst to his mental weal in kindness vow.
In the bright social circle thou didst move
Presiding soul of friendship and of love;
The chastened beauty of thy spirit shed
Its influence o'er a thousand hearts, and twined
A never-fading wreath round woman's mind,
To whom thy mem'ry should ever wed.

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PREFATORY.

When naturally pure thinkers, endowed with a spirit of profound meditation, and enriched with varied learning, tender their approbation of our labors, and pour over our literary field the limpid and fertilizing streams of refined feeling from the fountain of their welling hearts, we realize a refreshment like what the oasis affords the traveller in the desert of Sahara. With grateful hearts we make our acknowledgements to Judge Beatty of Kentucky for the generous regard he has manifested in our behalf, and more especially as we have no claim on him not even of a personal acquaintance. Hear him: 'During an interval of relief from my complaint I have been engaged in arranging my papers, preparatory to a passage from this busy scene of life, (I am now 74,) and I have come across some productions of my pen, which may possibly be thought worthy of a place in the 'Western Journal.' I send you one of them as it was penned in 1843. If it comes within the scope of your work, and deserves to see the light, you may give it that direction.' We are no polemic, we are no partisan, we are a lover of the good and the true without bias and without prejudice, and we believe that sound wholesome thoughts and feelings refresh and strengthen the soul of man, as sound wholesome food and pure water refresh and strengthen his body. We are pleased with lucid expositions of Gordian knotty thoughts which impede the flow of pure feeling, as we are glad when snags and sand-bars are removed from our rivers; we want the internal improvements of the feelings of the heart to equal, if possible, the internal improvements of the thorough-fares of the country. And we would suggest in conclusion to all our readers, who are troubled with a mental dyspepsia on account of their inability, to digest the crudities they have partaken of fate and free-will, that they may find great benefit from the following solution.

PREDESTINATION.

BY HON. A. BEATTY.

Melanchton's celebrated work, entitled *Loci communes theologici*, was published in the year 1521, and between that year and 1595, is said to have passed through sixty-seven editions. Nothing can more clearly show the high estimation, in which the author as well as his work was held. He was, unquestionably, one of the most distinguished and talented men of the age in which he lived, and greatly contributed, under God, to give success to the great reformation, of which Luther was the chief instrument.

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D'Aubigné,*) in quoting from this celebrated work, attributes to Melanchton the following sentiment: "Since whatever happens," said he, "happens by necessity, agreeably to the divine fore-knowledge, it is plain that our will hath no liberty whatever."

The reasoning, contained in the above proposition, presupposes, that whatever God *foresees*, must happen of *necessity*, and consequently that the *will* of the agent is *not free*.

Now, as it must be admitted, that God foresees every thing, which time shall bring to pass, it must necessarily follow, according to the above reasoning, that man is not a free agent; has no freedom of will: and that all his acts are *the result of an absolute necessity*, and consequently wholly beyond his control. If such be the fact, upon what principle can he be made accountable for his actions? He has no more power to change that which *must happen of necessity*, than he would have to control the decrees of Almighty God.

But is it true, that whatever God foresees will happen, must be the result of *absolute necessity*, and not of the *freedom of will*? Has not God the ability to create a free agent? To deny this would be to deny his omnipotence. If he has the power to create men, with ability to exercise *freedom of will*; and, in his infinite wisdom, should choose to do so, would he not foresee all the acts of such free agents, as perfectly as if those acts were the result of *absolute necessity*? If man were created a free agent, with perfect *liberty of will*, would the circumstance of God's being able to foresee, how he would exercise his freedom of will, have any influence upon his exercise of that freedom of choice, which results from freedom of will? But it may be said, that when God created man, he endowed him with certain capacities and powers; and that foreseeing, how those capacities and powers would be exercised, and that they would lead to certain results, therefore the freedom of choice left to him, would only be apparent, and not real; that his acts would be the result of *necessity*, and not of *freedom of will*. If man were so organized and constituted, as to be capable of acting only in one particular way, it is true, he would be compelled of *necessity* to act in that way, and hence he would have no freedom of will. But if he were created with powers and capacities, to exercise a choice of actions, and were left free to choose between different actions, the circumstance of God's foreseeing, which he would choose, could have no influence upon his choice. The objection above stated, amounts only, then, to a denial of God's ability to create a free agent.

Again it is said, that man acts from *motives*, and that these irresistibly govern his determinations and choice; and that as God presents the motives to his agents, their choice is of *necessity*, and, therefore, that they have no *freedom of will*. But could not

*) D'Aubigné's history of the Reformation 3d vol. p. 94.

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God present motives of action in such manner as not to interfere with freedom of will? To deny this would be to deny his power. But whilst man's will is left free to choose, yet, blessed be God, motives or inducements are held out to choose virtue rather than vice, provided the passions are always held under the restraints imposed by the laws of God.

That man is an accountable being presupposes, that he is a free agent, that his will is free, that he is endowed with a capacity to choose between virtue and vice. If he were not, and all his actions were the result of *necessity*, and not of *freedom of will*, how could punishment be inflicted upon him for his vicious acts consistently with the justice of God? How could punishment be inflicted by the laws of civil society, for his violation of its penal enactments? If an insane person were to violate the penal laws, no punishment can be inflicted, because he has no *freedom of will*. And if a person of sane mind should commit acts in violation of the penal laws, if these acts are the result of *necessity*, and not of *freedom of will*, will he not stand excused, upon the same principle, upon which an insane person is exempt from punishment?

In confirmation of the above views, we may refer to our own consciousness, which clearly attests our freedom of will. Does not every man feel a perfect consciousness of his freedom of will? His passions may tempt him to prefer vice to virtue. But still he is conscious, that he has the power of exercising a choice; that by a right exercise of reason, he may subdue and control his passions, and choose to act virtuously rather than indulge and yield to his passions. If he is not always able to control his passions, it is because he does not make sufficient efforts to restrain and subdue them; and whenever he suffers his passions to lead him into the commission of vice, he is conscious, when his reason shall again bear sway, that he has acted wrong, and his conscience will smite him for having done so.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GŒTHE.

TO THE FARMER.

The golden seed is covered,
By the light and even furrow,
By the light and even furrow,
In the valley smooth and soddy;
But a deeper covers up
In the end the resting body
Of the good man buried in the earth.
Cheerfully the ground was ploughed,
And the seed was planted,
And the seed was planted,
Yet it changed its former nature
And arose, and so may we
In a new and glorious stature
From the tomb and a spiritual birth.

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FINE ARTS.

The Genius of Humanity is at work in St. Louis: were the last words we uttered in our last number; and we now repeat: The Genius of Humanity is at work in St. Louis, and working too, with the aristocratic instruments of Fine Arts. Concerts of Music have been given for the benefit of the Poor. The Drama has bowed to the same benevolent spirit, which seems to have taken the lead in the Dance.

But why do Sculpture and Painture place themselves so far off in the background of Humanity? Why do not they also come out in bold relief for the Poor? They are not inhuman, they are as humanizing as their sister arts, and the hearts of their devotees are proverbially sensitive. Then why will they allow their fine feelings to stagnate, like a morbid pool? Why will they not stir themselves like our rivers in their might, purify themselves like the air and the ocean in their action, and besides benefitting themselves by their activity, spread blessings around the fireside of misery? Even apart from the feelings of benevolence that should actuate them, can it be possible, that the friends and professors of the most distinguished and undying of the Fine Arts can be so ignorant of, so utterly blind to their own interests, as well as honor, that they will not embrace the popular spirit of humanity, that they will not make a fortune and a fame by embalming their Arts and themselves in the hearts of their countrymen? Will it be said, that Sculpture and Painture are less popular in their nature than Music, Drama, or Dance? We answer, that as nature is popular, and is also the end and test of every art, every art has a common relation to popularity; and we will add: that if popularity naturally favors any, it is the Pictorial Art. Youth and old age, the gentleman of leisure and the man of business, even the devotee of religion, and the devotee of dissipation waive their antipathies, and join hands in their admiration of pictorial art, yielding it an homage, which they refuse to pay either to the drama or the dance. Then why will the pictorial art allow herself to be eclipsed by sisters naturally less favored? Has a fear of shame for her neglect of natural charms triumphed over her love of glory? Or may we not hope that conscious of her beauty and her power, she will soon come out in St. Louis triumphant with unrivalled popularity? Entertaining this last hope, we would say to the daguerrean, drafts-man, moulder, cutter, lithographer, engraver and painter, to amateurs, connoisseurs and dilettanti, join hand in hand, meet together, appoint managers, find rooms, display works, establish an ART GALLERY, receive fees, pour the surplus in the POOR FUND; and then

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you will not only bless the poor, but you will bless the rich, and you will bless yourselves, generations unborn will rise up and call you blessed, and blessings will drop upon you like the 'gentle dew from heaven.' Many men of wealth in St. Louis have pictures of rare beauty hanging on their walls, which they would freely offer for a while as a nucleus to form a durable Art Gallery. And more than this, they would defray its primary expense, until its income would overflow and refresh thirsty and faint hearts perishing in want. Who shall have the honor of taking the first step before the people in the progress of the cause of the ART GALLERY FOR HUMANITY? Will not the proposition be carried by unanimous consent?

The rich want to encourage the Fine Arts as they love refinement. The poor want the Fine Arts encouraged as a means to supply their necessities. The body of the people want to see the Fine Arts flourish, to enjoy their civilizing influence. Ladies and Gentlemen want the amusement which the Fine Arts afford as a source of entertaining conversation.

We will not speak of the wants of the Artists; they can speak for themselves. This subject belongs to their profession; with it they can now win great glory. And St. Louis *expects every one to do his duty*.

NOTES ON ARTS.

[Bauer, sc., from apicture by Kern.]

RUINS OF AN OLD PUEBLO IN THE CANON OF CHELLY.

(See page 105 & fol.—Nov. No.)

BAUER has made the cut of the 'Ruins of an old Pueblo' alluded to last month. It is far superior to the lithograph from which it was taken, in every particular, from the ground to the sky. The grass, the huts, the men, the cave, the rocks, the air, are each and every one marked with a distinctness which characterises a hand guided by a genius above the ordinary. Bauer is now on a field of finer art. We have engaged him to cut a scene from a painting by Bingham, representing the Ohio river five miles above Cincinnati, with which we hope to adorn our January Number. We are glad to find that he now has more orders than he can meet, while the prices of his cuts are rising with the orders he receives. * * * * SIMPSON has painted a portrait of Senator Geyer which Schmidt & Bro. are engaged to lithograph. The dignity which distinguishes the statesman characterizes the portrait, and we are pleased to see that the artist, without impairing the dignity, has blended it with the traits of his 'good humor.' Simpson took to his art with a natural love. He studied its secrets guided by the eye of the celebrated Huntington. Natural genius and artistic culture fit him for works of an original and historic order. We hope to see him soon distinguishing himself in his proper sphere. * * * * * The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION are entertaining, instructing and refining the public by a course of lectures. Judge Treat, Col. Baker and Mr. Kasson have displayed treasures of information, wit and imagination, to delighted and crowded audiences in Wyman's Hall. The increasing taste for high literary enjoyment is a good omen. We hope soon to give an illustration of the piece of Architecture with which this Association intends to beautify St. Louis. * * * * Mr. MURDOCK & Mrs. MOWATT have successively produced fine effects on the spectators at the Theatre. He has the nerve of a tragedian. She is more at home in drama of a gentler order. He 'imitates humanity in the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of passion, with a temperance, that gives it smoothness,' and thus he polishes the common mind. She represents her charming sex, gifted with exquisite art, with

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intuitive skill, with brilliant ingenuity, to detect and avoid the snares of flattery and the perils of society, and though 'the course of true love never did run smooth,' to show how its trials may be borne and its triumphs won; and thus she polishes even the uncommon mind. * * * BALMER and WEBER are pioneers in the art of music. Their refined taste is fortunately well known and highly appreciated. Their press teems with original and revived productions in their line. We have received from their hands touching melodies: 'The Murmur of the Shell', 'My Dream of Love is over', and 'Lays of the Night', also Schottische and Polkas admired for their spirit stirring influence. We hope soon to hear that they have published airs which catch and give a happy direction to 'the popular spirit of the times. Such songs would be of valuable service to the cause of education; for the strongest impressions are made on the young heart by the ideas linked with the notes that fall upon the ear. If the words be vicious, they fill the heart with vice; if they be indifferent, they can be of little use; but if they be lively and pure, they refine the feelings, and incite to happy action. * * * SCHUSTER & Co. have furnished us with a portion of Meyer's Universum, being numbers of a work composed of steel engravings and graphic descriptions of the most interesting scenes in the various parts of the world. The work is German, and scenes in our own land are engraved and described with such an enchanting grace, that we are strongly inclined to have some of the pictures copied, and descriptions translated to adorn the future pages of the Journal, and to show how much more foreigners appreciate the beauty and sublimity with which we are surrounded, than even our own countrymen. The description of the Niagara Falls in German is superior to any we have ever read in English.

[Bauer, sc.]

EPIGRAMS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.

HATE AND LOVE.

Hate gives pain, and Love gives pain,
Ah! say what shall I do?
If I must choose, why, I will choose
The sweeter of the two.

SCIENCE WITHOUT PRACTICE.

He who strives after wisdom,
But to use it takes no heed,
Is like the man who ploughs and ploughs
But forgets to sow his seed.

"OUR COUNTRY'S GOOD."

Owing to certain engagements which claimed our attention at the time, a note which we designed to publish at the bottom of the first page of this article was omitted. We mention this fact that we may use the occasion to say that, although we have refrained from discussing the policy of protecting American manufactures, yet we regard the subject as being embraced in the scope of our Journal, which is open to temperate and fair arguments on both sides of the question. It is a great question of public policy, and demands the calm and careful consideration of all classes of our citizens. It is due to the writer of the article under consideration, to state that it was written, as we understand, some months since when the facts relating to our foreign commerce, for the present year, were only known to the public through the medium of the newspapers. The President's message shows that, in some respects, our foreign commerce at the end of the fiscal year was upon a better footing, than was generally supposed. We take occasion here to correct a mistake, which appears in the amount of exports for the year ending 30th of June 1850.— Instead of $134,900,565 the amount should be $136,966,912. This was doubtless an oversight on the part of the author.—*Senior Editor.*

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Stationery.

F. SCHUSTER & CO.—Stock of German, English, French, &c. Books, Engravings, Blank Books, Music Paper and Stationery, No. 38 Walnut street, corner of Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
August, 1851.

Trunks.

M. PENDZINSKI, Premium Trunk Maker. Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, and made to order at the shortest notice, Hard Leather Trunks, Solid Leather Steel Spring Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Packing Trunks, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c.
Trunks repaired in the best manner. Call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in the trade, at all risks, No. 42 North Second street [Westside,] between Chestnut and Pine streets, May, 1851.

A. B. LATHROP. J. W. MITCHELL.
L. G. JEGFERS.
A. B. LATHROP & Co.

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Ladies' Satchels, Dress and Bonnet Boxes, &c.
☞Constantly on hand at *Eastern Prices* (for CASH,) the largest assortment of Packing Trunks, Canvas or Leather, suitable for packing Prints, Clothing or Fancy Articles, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also—Manufacturers of all kinds of Packing Boxes for the city trade. Depot and Office No. 60 Third street, at the "Trunk Emporium" opposite Old Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Architects.

BEN. SMITH, Surveyor and Engineer. Surveys made with accuracy and despatch in any part of the city or country; also, Maps constructed, and Plans and Estimates made for Rail, Plank and other roads. Orders respectfully solicited. Office: North-west corner Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.
May, 1851.

Flowers.

FLORA GARDEN.—This establishment contains a collection of Plants and Flowers not excelled perhaps by any in the United States. Of ROSES alone there are 230 varieties; and the proprietor has devoted ten years to storing his HOT-HOUSES, 420 feet in length, with specimens of rare and beautiful plants, and flowers from almost every part of the globe. The Garden is pleasantly situated on South Seventh street and affords a delightful retreat from the noise and dust of the city. A commodious SALOON has been fitted up and will be supplied with confectionary, ice creams, and other refreshments suitable to the season and the place. Spirituous liquors are excluded from the premises. Boquets of the richest flowers and most tasteful combination furnished throughout every season of the year.
April, 1851. G. GOEBEL.

Stoves.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE. HARRISON P. BRIDGE.
BRIDGE & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS of Pierce's Patent "American Air-Tight," "Empire" and "Victory" Premium Cooking Stoves, and every variety of Wood and Coal heating Stoves, dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Tinners' tools, machines, also, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Ploughs.

GILES F. FILLEY, Manufacturer of the celebrated prize premium cooking stoves; also, Irving's air tight cooking stoves, fancy box and coal stoves; dealer in tin plate, copper, sheet iron, block tin, rivets, tinner's tools, machines, &c. Warehouse No. 163 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Foundry on Lewis street, near the water works.

Mathematical Instruments.

J. BLATTNER, Mathematical and Surgical Instrument maker, Dealer in Guns, Pistols and Sporting Materials, No. 58 North Second street, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures, and has always on hand: Surveyor's Compasses, Levelling Instruments, Theodolite Pocket Compasses, Spy-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Ivory and Gunter's Scales and Protractors, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, Microscopes and Magnifying Glasses, Hydrometers of silver and glass, hydrometers for acids and salts, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machines, &c., also, Surgical and Dental Instruments; Pocket, Dissecting, Cupping and self-injecting cases; Taylor's Shears, all sizes; Syringes, large and small, Scarificators, Lancets; Forceps; Turnkeys; large Scales and Weights for Druggists; Prescription Scales on Stands; Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flaks, Game Bags, &c. ☞All the above Instruments repaired at short notice in the best manner.

Hardware.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

P. WONDERLY, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work—such as Copper Pipes for Steamboats and Distilleries, Soda Fountains, Copper Kettles, Well and Cistern Pumps, and every other article in his line of business, No. 233 Main street, South-east corner of Cherry, St. Louis, Mo. He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Premium Steamboat Cooking Stoves. Tinware always on hand, wholesale and retail.

Hats.

C. BENEDICT, Danbury, Conn. D. PEARCE, St. Louis, Mo.
DAVID PEARCE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 120 Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. HENWOOD, Hat manufacturer, No. 73 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Saddlery.

HEWITT & STEINACKER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 67 Fourth street, corner of Pine, opposite the Planters House, St. Louis.

Commissions.

H. W. LEFFINGWELL, Notary Public — R. S. ELLIOTT, Com'r of Deeds.

LEFFINGWELL & ELLIOT, Real Estate Dealers, Auctioneers and Conveyancers, No. 123 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Real Estate sold on commission, at private sale, or auction. Also, deeds of all kinds written, and acknowledgments taken. Maps of the city and additions to be seen at the office, and information given free of charge. Surveying done promptly and correctly.

GENERAL AGENCY at Dubuque, Iowa, for public lands, real estate, military land warrants, payment of taxes, investigation of titles, amicable collection of debts, and all other business within the legitimate sphere of an Agent's duties, by

CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 1851.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 56 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

Refer to Messrs. Thomas & Todd, Smart & Hughes, Coleman & Dallam, Independence, Mo.; Hon. Wm. Scott, Hon. Thos. L. Price, George W. Hough, Jefferson City, Mo.; Tutt & Watson, M. Tarver, Esq., H. Cobb, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

Leather.

JOHN C. MEYER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Oils and Findings, No. 88, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Furniture.

O. W. JEROME, wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, bedsteads, &c., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, Olive street, opposite the Monroe House, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. HARLOW, proprietor of the St. Louis Furniture Store, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every variety of household furniture, matresses, window blinds, willow ware, &c.

Also, manufactures to order every article in his line, with despatch. Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed. All goods warranted as recommended.

New Warehouse, No. 88 Second street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fashionable Goods.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SHELTON.

Dry Goods.

DOAN, KING & CO., wholesale Dry Goods dealers, 131 and 133 Main street, St. Louis. Job P. Doan, St. Louis, Wylley King, do., Richard Bigelow, New York.

CROW, McCREERY & CO., Wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 71 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Wayman Crow, Phoceon R. McCreery, Wm. H. Barksdale, Wm. A. Hargudine, Charles D. Appleton.

WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 75 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. James Woods, William T. Christy, James C. Christy, Robert K. Woods.

Fruit Trees.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY, for sale by the undersigned, at their fruit farm and nursery. This establishment is located seven miles South of St. Louis, Mo. There are Omnibus Coaches running daily from the City within one half mile of the establishment. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times (Sundays excepted) for the reception of visitors. Horticulturists and amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment and examine for themselves. In directing the attention of the public to their nursery, they would remark that one of the firm, (Mr. James Sigerson,) has been engaged in the above business for the last twenty-five years; during that time he has tested many of the varieties now growing. This, with the assurance on their part of an intention to increase the number of their trees, as well as to add to their assortment from year to year, furnishes a strong guarantee to persons wishing to make choice selections of fruit, that they can always be supplied. Their prices for trees will be as reasonable as at any similar establishment East or West, and when desired, trees will be delivered free of charge in the city or on steamboats; packed in good order for their destination.

☞All letters addressed to John Sigerson, St. Louis, or to James Sigerson, Carondelet, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Paper Warehouse.

SLIGO BOOK STORE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

AMOS H. SCHULTZ, No. 136, North Main street, St. Louis, opposite the Bank. Wholesale dealer in books, paper and stationery.

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Manufacturers.

THOMAS GREY, Blacksmith and Iron Worker, No. 90 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Ox Chains, Sledges, Wedges, and every description of Mining Tools, also Iron Hobbles and Picket Pins. ☞Blacksmith work for Housebuilders, at the lowest prices. ☜He has always on hand the highly recommended Iron Frame Bedstead, and Camp Stool.

Foundry.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, Mo. We are prepared to fill with dispatch, and to fit up in superior style, all orders in the Foundry and Machine business, such as steam engines, mill work, mill castings, railroad cars, wheels for coal trucks, lard and soap kettles of all sizes, press screws, &c., made to order at short notice. Wool carding machines, and a large and superior stock of machine cards, we will warrant equal to any in the Union.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

J. T. DOWDALL & CO.

S. J. SMITH. T. FAIRBRIDGE.
W. D. WOOD. H. B. HAWKINS.

Missouri Foundry.

FAIRBRIDGE, WOOD & CO., manufacturers of Castings, Iron Railings, Iron Window Shutters, Vaults and Doors; Plumbago Concrete Fire Proof Safes; also, Garrison's Portable Saw Mills.

Office and Warehouse No. 118 North Third street. Foundry, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth street. June, 1851.

Saws and Scales.

ST. LOUIS SAW AND SCALE FACTORY. LEE, GAGE & CO., manufacturers of every description of Saws and Scales. Factory on Broadway, North St. Louis. Office and Ware-room No. 86 Main street, up stairs. June, 1851.

ROLIN CLARK, PHILANDER BRALEY.
JOHN RENFREW. ALEXANDER CROSIER.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOP, North-west corner of Main and Biddle streets. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, boilers and sheet iron work, portable circular saw mills always on hand, all orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Lithographic Establishment.

SCHAERFF & BRO., No. 71 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., are prepared to execute anything in the line of lithography; and especially, as they are in possession of the largest sized lithographic presses and stones, they are able to fill orders of the largest dimensions. They take and lithograph portraits and likenesses from daguerrotypes, engrave or lithograph show bill cards, business and visiting cards, diplomas, music, manifests, labels, facsimiles, bank notes, bank bills, bank checks, bill heads, drafts, bills of lading, maps, town plats, &c.

☞They particularly beg leave to request the special notice of the public to their crayon drawings and colored lithographs, in as much as this is the only establishment in the West, where this improved style of lithographing is practiced.

Insurance.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of St. Louis, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by this company in May last, the stock notes now on hand amount to $360, 00. The stock notes of the company are secured by lien upon real estate and approved endorsers. Office, No. 120 North Third street.

Directors: I. L. Garrison, A. P. Ladew, P. Salisbury, John Whitehill, Jos. A. Eddy, Henry Kayser, D. D. Page, Theron Baraum, John Kern.

ISAAC L. GARRISON, President.
D. D. PAGE, Treasurer.
PHILANDER SALISBURY, Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Directors: John O'Fallon, C. M. Valleau, Reuben Knox, Daniel D. Page, Oliver Bennett, John Sigerson, John S. McCune, Joseph A. Eddy, True W. Hoit.

This company is established upon the mutual principles of insurance, and is emphatically a home institution. The fire risks of this company are extended into all parts of this State. Its earnings are never employed or invested in stocks or real estate, but kept for the prompt liquidation of losses, and under the immediate control of the Directors. Every person insuring with this company becomes interested in its profits instead its success, and of being divided among a few stockholders, belong to those who insure in this company.

The Directors aware of the importance of a well secured fund, reliable in case of loss, and ample under all ordinary calamity, assure the public that they have already a pledged fund, ample and reliable for any contingency, with a monthly increase of premiums of over ten thousand dollars. For the length of time this company has been in operation (six months) its business has been extended into all parts of the State and the city, and has received from the public a liberal patronage, which has placed it upon a permanent basis.

By an act incorporating this company, the parties insuring property therein, are entitled to the entire profits of the institution, the premium notes are also pledged by the charter for the payment of losses.

The portfolio of the company is at all times open to the inspection of its members and those wishing to make insurance with it. Policies are issued from thirty days to six years, thereby effecting a permanent insurance, with a return premium of from fifteen to fifty per cent, according to the term of insurance.

Agents for this company may be found in all the principal towns in the State to whom application may be made.

Office of the company over E. W. Clark & Brother, corner of Main and Olive streets, Exchange building, where insurance will be effected at the tariff rates of premium.

C. M. VALLEAU, President.
H. D. BACON, Treasurer.
S. F. LEDYARD, Secretary.

Carriages.

FALLON & WRIGHT, carriage manufacturers and dealers, No. 90 Fifth street, between St. Charles and Locust, are constantly manufacturing, and have on hand, all styles of carriages, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves from the experience they have had in the business, to be able to furnish as good an article as can be bought in any market. Citizens and strangers are requested to call and examine for themselves. All carriages made by us are warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

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Banking Houses.

PAGE & BACON, Banking House No. 139 Main street, St. Louis, next door to the Bank of Missouri.

N. B. Deposits received, Drafts and Notes from all parts of the Union collected and Exchange on the East and South for sale at all times.

Also Branches of Exchange and Banking Houses at San Francisco and Sacramento Cities, California.

LOKER, RENICK & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 132 Main street, west side, third door north of Vine street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates in sums to suit purchasers.

JOHN J. ANDERSON & CO., bankers and exchange dealers on the north-west corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Interests paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates.

L. A. BENOIST & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 83 Main street, east side third door north of Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased, and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale, at the lowest rates, in sums to suit purchasers.

S. HASKELL. JAS. E. FRANCISCUS
J. H. BILLING.

HASKELL & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, corner of Main and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo., buy and sell exchange on all the eastern, western and southern cities; all kinds of bank notes, and foreign gold and silver.

☞Land warrants bought and sold, and fully guaranteed.

☞Collections made in all cities, and promptly remitted for, at current rates of exchange, free of charge.

☞Interest allowed on deposits on time, or to be checked for at sight.

☞The highest price paid for Gold Dust.

Slate Yard.

JOHN M. CANNON, Slater, No. 16 and 17 South Sixth street, St. Louis, would respectfully inform the public that, having now completed his arrangements, he is prepared to make contracts for any work in his line. He has in his employ practical slaters, and is well prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch, all orders entrusted to his care. He keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, Welch slate, rich tiles, sheet lead, slate flagging, slate hearths, copper, brass and iron slating nails, Rosendale cement, and all other articles pertaining to his business. He will strip from roofs zinc, sheet iron, tin, or other covering, and substitute therefor slate. Slate removed from one roof, can be used to advantage on another, which is not the case with any other roofing material. His terms are such as cannot but prove satisfactory. Apply as above.

Brushes.

FDINGS & CO., importers of German, French and English Fancy Goods, and manufacturers of all kinds of brushes, No. 47 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

College.

JONATHAN JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., incorporated by the General Assembly, January 24, 1851. With full authority to "grant diplomas, award degrees, confer honors, and exercise all and singular, the privileges common to Commercial Colleges, authorized by law in other States."—Charter, Sec. 2.

JONATHAN JONES, Master of Accounts—President and acting Professor of theory and practice of book-keeping, commercial calculations, commercial correspondence, &c.

JAMES W. RICHARDSON, Practical Accountant—Permanent Associate in book-keeping Department.

CHARLES STEWART, Professor of Mathematics—In special charge of commercial calculations.

FLETCHER M. HAIGHT, Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.

JOSEPH P. HORTIZ, Professor of Penmanship.

N. B.—For information in regard to the terms, the course of instruction and all business connected with the above, call at the "Book-keeping Department," corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, or address Jonathan Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

Paper Hangings.

JOHN S. WATSON, (late of Wilgus & Watson) No. 54 & 40 Pine street, between Second and Third, next door above the old stand of Wilgus & Watson, house, steamboat, sign and ornamental painter, grainer, glazier, whitener and paper hanger; also, dealer in all the latest styles of French and American paper hangings. He keeps constantly on hand and ready for sale mixed paints of all colors, oils, varnishes, Japan, turpentine, white lead, putty, and a large and superior assortment of French and American window glass, which will be cut to any size to suit customers.

Particular attention paid to estimating on houses or steamboats. November.

WOLF & ENGERT, importers and dealers in Paper Hangings, Colors and Fancy Papers, No. 49 South Second street, between Elm and Myrtle, St. Louis, Mo. Constantly on hand, all kinds of oil and water colors, paper-hangings, chimney screens, tester pieces, window shades, marble, marroquin, Gold and Silver paper, painters' and Dutch gold bronze, lead pencils, paint boxes, paint brushes, drawing paper, &c. April, 1850.

Records.

PERSONS wishing to obtain transcripts of records in New Madrid county, can procure them without delay by addressing the undersigned. And to avoid the inconvenience of remitting small sums, the records will be directed to George Pegrim & Co., St. Louis, who will deliver the same upon the payment of the fees. WM. MOSELEY,

Recorder of New Madrid Co., Mo.

March, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

JOHN MULLERY, Premium Horse Shoer in the alley, opposite the Post Office, will as usual pay particular attention to the various diseases affecting the feet of horses, and will guarantee to give general satisfaction in either of the above departments.

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Safes.

M'MURRAY & DORMAN, Iron Railing Manufactory, corner of Third and Pine streets, continue to manufacture at the above establishment, all kinds of plain and ornamental iron railing, balconies, bank and jail doors, book safes, fire-vaults, iron window shutters, iron awnings, lightning rods, bedsteads, gratings, and in fact, any thing which can be formed of iron.

Boots & Shoes.

JOHN HOW. WM. CLAFLIN.
ROBT. COOK. JNO. A. ALLEN.

HOW, CLAFLIN & COOK, dealers in boots and shoes, hides, leather, shoemakers' findings, Tanners' oil, Curriers' tools, &c., 412 Main street, (opposite the Bank,) St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Washington Steam Sash Factory.

B. PHILIBERT,

WASHINGTON Avenue and 14th street, south side, St. Louis, Mo., makes Doors, Sash and Blinds. Also, Door and Window Frames. Terms moderate.
N. B.—Slitting and Planing done here.

G. A. BAUER,

WOOD-ENGRAVER, No. 19 Chesnut street, up stairs, (between Main & Second str., opposite the City Hall,) St. Louis, Mo. Every description of Wood Cuts, Portraits, Fac-similies, Buildings, Type, Labels, Borders, Notary Seals, &c. &c. I would recommend myself by executing at very reasonable prices, the finest work that can be done in this city.
Proofs of my work can be seen at my office.

TO THE LADIES.

MR. P. A. PIGNERO begs to inform the public, and the Ladies more particularly, that he has taken the store, corner of Pine & Fourth streets, under Planters' House, to which he will remove his establishment for False Hair, of every variety, and for Pomatums, Combs, &c. &c. Mr. Pignero has recently received from the East a large and select lot of Wigs, Cues, and False Hair, manufactured in every style and to suit every taste. He begs for an examination of his stock. The Gentlemen's Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon will remain at the old stand, opposite the Planters' House.

Book Printing.

THE ST. LOUIS UNION Book and Job Printing Establishment, No. 35 Locust street between Main and Second, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES & HAMMOND, Book and Job Printers, Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Clothing.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG & CO., 99 Main st., St. Louis, Mo., Wanzer Minor & Co., 198 Pearl street, New York, Moses Wanzen and Henry J. Minor, New York, Archibald Young, St. Louis.
N. B.—We manufacture all of our own goods, and sell by wholesale at the lowest possible prices.

W. L. & J. BIGELOW & CO., Great Western Clothing Emporium, wholesale and retail, No. 124 Second street, corner of Vine. Baker, Nelson & Co., Cedar st., New York.

Manufacturers.

WOOLEN MILL, Canton Illinois.
PIPER & EVERETT, Manufacturers of Cloths, Satinetts, Flanels and Blankets.
Nov. 15th, 1851.

Roofs.

C. M. & H. M. WARREN, manufacturers of Warren's Improved Fire and Water-Proof Composition Roofs, and Roofing Materials, which are kept constantly on hand and for sale (with directions for use) to those in the country who may desire to adopt this mode of roofing.
Office and Manufactory, east side Second street, between Almond and Poplar, St. Louis, Mo. Office hours from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.

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SAINT LOUIS

BOOK PRINTING,

By MORITZ NIEDNER,

No. 75 Chesnut Street---fourth floor---between Third & Fourth Streets.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

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AT THE LOWEST RATE AND WITH DISPATCH.

FANCY PRINTING,

In all Colors and Bronzes, done neatly and with great accuracy at short notice.

☞ **TRANSLATIONS, except for larger works, made gratis, and with the greatest grammatical correctness.**

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

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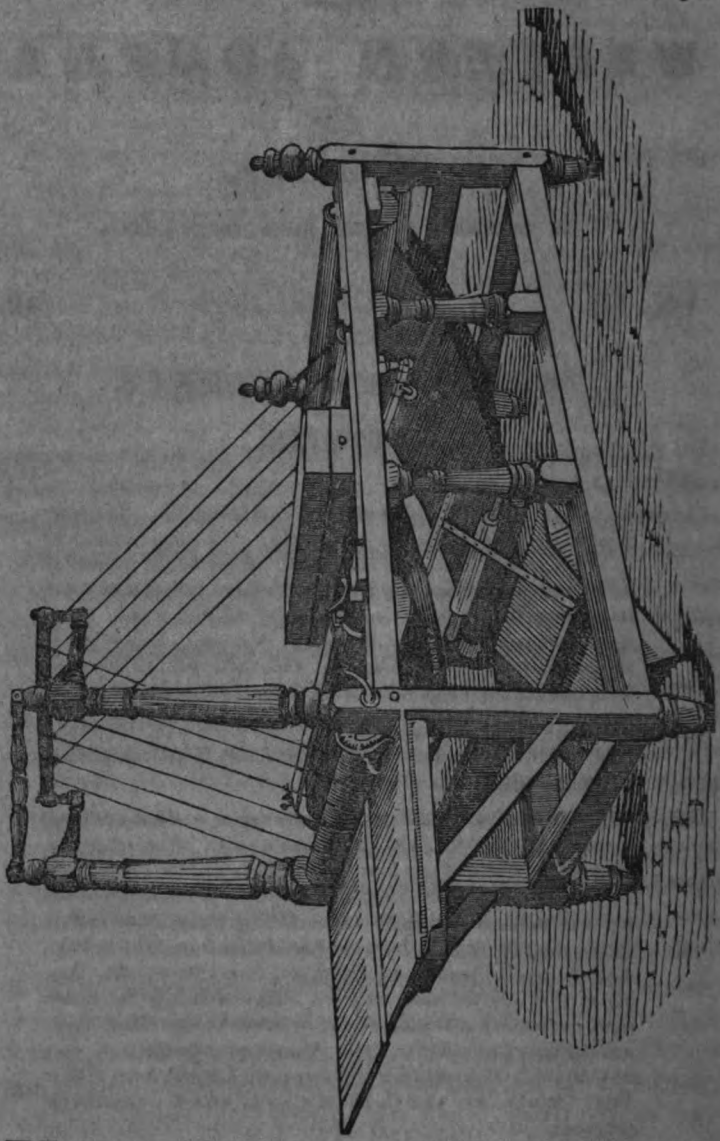
E. F. DIETZ,

BOOK-BINDER,



BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

AND BOX MAKER,

NO. 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

AND

Civilian.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors and Proprietors.

VOL. VII. JANUARY, 1852. NO. 4.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

and Civilian.

VOL. VII. January, 1852. No. IV.

Article I.

The Gulf of Mexico and its Commerce.

To the people of the South and West few topics are more congenial or interesting, than the broad domain, the mighty rivers and fertile valleys of the United States. But while contemplating the utility and grandeur of these subjects, they overlook the relations—physical, social and commercial — which exist between the natural divisions of their own country, and, between this and foreign lands. Like one gazing upon the distant horizon, when lighted by the rays of the departing sun, they behold all forms softened into harmony, and "all colors melted into one vast Iris of the West;" but take no cognizance of the intricate and rugged landscape which intervenes.

We would not deprive our countrymen of the pleasures which they derive from these their visions of grandeur, whether present or prospective; but would awaken a spirit of inquiry in respect to the means of realizing those dreams of national greatness, which they so much delight to cherish.

The elements essential to human wants, are distributed by a wise providence so as to induce the inhabitants of every part of the earth, through the medium of commerce, to fraternize with each other. And the physical condition of the human family, the nature of their wants, as also, the vegetable and animal kingdoms, from which those wants are chiefly supplied, are all infinitely diversified by climate; and hence the natural law, impelling the principal currents of commercial and social intercourse to flow in a northern and southern direction. But the order in which the mineral kingdom is disposed, and the peculiar adaptation of some

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districts to the growth of certain plants, which do not thrive so well in other parts of the same latitude, give rise to transverse currents which serve as tributaries to the main channels, and, as inducements to social intercourse between the inhabitants of the same parallels of latitude.

The Mississippi river and its tributaries, the former flowing from north to south, and the latter from the east and west, constitute a perfect type of a commercial system conforming to natural laws. But to make this system complete, it must embrace the Gulf of Mexico and the countries bordering on its coast. This division of the continent, watered by streams flowing into the Gulf, abounds in the production of every plant common to either the Atlantic slope or the continent of Europe; and the quantity of coal, iron, and lead which it contains, is supposed to exceed that of any other division of the globe of equal extent. Nor is it destitute of the precious metals, or, indeed, of any natural element which could add materially to the convenience or comfort of its inhabitants. And, withal, the geographical relations of this region to other countries are not less convenient or admirable than its own completeness. Within a few days travel from the mouth of the Mississippi lie the valleys of the Oronoco and Amazon; both intertropical, and the latter far more extensive than that of our own great river. But the shores of the Caribbean sea and Atlantic ocean are but specks in the broad horizon, which will bound the future commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. The genius and enterprise of the age will, before the lapse of many years, open more than one communication between the two great oceans; and these will draw into the Gulf a large part of the trade of the entire western coast of the continent, from Terra del fuego to Kamschatka: while it will become the highway over which the trade from Europe and the eastern coast of America will pass on its voyage to Australia, China and other parts of Asia.

Such are the relations of this great valley to the Gulf of Mexico, and to foreign countries; and yet the people of this region seem disposed to avoid all commercial intercourse in that direction.

It is time that the public mind was awakened to this subject; for every year strengthens the commercial power of the eastern cities over the south and west; and, consequently, it will become more and more difficult to improve our natrual advantages, so as to make them available against the capital and enterprise of those who now

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control the commerce of the nation. In this age of steam and enterprise, natural advantages avail but little without improvement. Ocean steamers are as necessary now to sustain the commerce of Seaport Cities, as railroads are to sustain the trade of Inland Towns; and no system of internal improvement that could be devised would materially increase the commerce of the Gulf, unless it were connected with ocean steamers, and, be the policy of the general government whatsoever it may in respect to foreign commerce, we regard ocean steamers and direct importations as being essentially necessary to the prosperity of the south and west.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the details of commerce and navigation to affirm that the merchant in St. Louis can import every description of goods from England and France, by the way of New-Orleans, upon as good terms as they could be purchased in New-York. We are aware that many inconveniences are incurred by departing from the established course of trade with foreign countries; but it would seem to one unacquainted with the details of foreign commerce that, if it were cheaper to import heavy commodities, such as liquors, hardware, and queensware, directly from Liverpool to St. Louis, by the way of New-Orleans, it would be practicable to adopt a system of business, that would admit of stocks of general merchandize coming by the same route. And we should regard it as an especial favor, if some individual acquainted with the details of foreign and domestic trade, would enlighten us upon this subject: for, in our opinion, it is a point upon which the prosperity of the West, and especially of St. Louis, in a great measure depends.

If the people of the South and West can carry on their foreign commerce through the Gulf of Mexico, without touching at New-York or other Atlantic cities, as cheap as the merchants of New-York can do it for them, it will be completely in their power to achieve a commercial revolution in the valley of the Mississippi, whenever they shall resolve to do so; for nothing is lacking on their part to produce this result but the *will* and the *enterprise*. They possess all the capital necessary to its accomplishment. The lands, the labor and commercial highways of the South and West, constitute the capital upon which their commerce is based. Under the present system they manage the capital only, while the Eastern merchants control the proceeds; the management and use of which constitute the principal part of the capital, upon which the

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latter carry on their trade. The people of the South and West have only to take the management of the proceeds into their own hands. By this simple operation they will withdraw from the Eastern cities a corresponding amount of their commercial capital, and add it to the wealth of their own commercial cities.

How do the people of New-York accomplish the most costly works of the age, build palaces, and indulge in extravagances that would beggar princes? Where is the capital located, whence they derive an income equal to such vast expenditures? Doubtless, it is located chiefly in the South and West; owned and managed by the people residing there; by men dwelling in humble habitations, clad in plain attire, feeding on substantial but homely fare, breathing the malaria arising from unreclaimed lands, and, withal, generally in need of money. Such, in general, is the condition of those who own the estates, plant, cultivate and gather the crops; while the fruits of their land and labor are enjoyed by the people of the Eastern states. Reference to the exports from the Gulf will throw some light upon the amount of commercial capital which properly belongs to the inhabitants of the South and West.

The domestic exports of New-Orleans, during the year ending 30th June 1851, amounted to $81,216,925. The cotton exported at Mobile for the year ending 31st of August 1851 is valued at $22,298,670; and the cotton crop of 1850 exported from Florida and Texas, valued at $60 per bale, amounts to $14,641,247. Amounting in all to $118,156,842. And if we add only $1,000,000, for other articles besides cotton exported from Alabama, Florida and Texas, the amount exported from the Gulf ports will exceed two thirds of the domestic exports from every part of the Union, during the same period. A portion of this, say about $60,000,000, went direct to foreign ports, and the balance coastwise to be reshipped, at least a large portion of it, to foreign countries. But this is not all: a large amount of produce grown in the states bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, found its way to the Atlantic across the northern lakes, and through the Pennsylvania canal. This properly belonged to the Gulf trade, and a portion of it would have gone in that direction, had its natural commercial advantages been improved and properly developed. And if the foreign merchandize consumed in the Mississippi valley and in the States drained by streams flowing into the Gulf, was imported directly to the principal cities of this region, their annual

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exports, foreign and coastwise, would amount to $200,000,000, within a very few years from the present time. But who will dare to estimate the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, when the resources of the countries whose waters it receives shall be fully developed; when the valleys of the Oronoco and Amazon shall be reduced to cultivation, and a commercial thoroughfare established between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? But the inhabitants of the South and West will realize but little benefit from the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, so long as they continue to carry on their foreign trade through the Atlantic cities.

Nor can mining and manufacturing be successfully prosecuted here, until the commercial exchanges are brought nearer to the places of production and consumption. Manufactures of almost every description flourish best in or near commercial cities, where all the facilities necessary to the prosecution of their business can be more readily obtained than in rural districts, distant from any great market. Indeed, it is scarcely practicable for manufacturing to succeed and be long sustained in districts which are continually drained of money to support their commercial operations, carried on at distant points.

Commerce and manufactures sustain relations which cannot be severed without reducing both to that condition, in which they are found to exist among nomadic tribes. Commerce, like manufactures, requires fixed points for its operations; and the latter always thrive best when located near the former. Were the seat of our foreign commerce located on the Gulf shore, or on the Mississippi river, it would be the means of not only retaining in this region the profits of capital invested in agriculture, but promote the growth and permanent establishment of all kinds of manufactures, composed of the raw material found or produced in this country. Every interest, both rural and civic, would be promoted by establishing the route of our foreign trade through the Gulf of Mexico. And we are fully persuaded, that there is no enterprise in which money could be invested, that would so certainly build up and establish St. Louis— making it a great commercial and manufacturing city — as the encouragement of ocean steamers between New-Orleans and foreign ports.

We are rejoiced at the liberality and energy displayed by our citizens in the encouragement they have given to the construction of railroads and other public improvements; but these works, though

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convenient to ourselves, are to be regarded chiefly as the means of enabling us to add to the wealth of the Eastern states; for like the proceeds of agriculture, the profits arising from their operations, will all be drained off in that direction, so long as the seat of our foreign commerce remains in New-York.

We invite the citizens of St. Louis, and more especially the owners of real estate here, to give this subject that serious consideration which their individual interests, as well as the interests of the country, demand. It will require much time, as well as capital, to build up a steam marine for the Gulf and ocean trade; then let us begin at once, by ascertaining how far the general government will assist in the enterprise by establishing mail routes, and by making appropriations to aid in the building of mail-steamers.

We are gratified to perceive that the Post Office Department has recommended the establishment of a line of mail steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, to touch at Tampico. In our opinion, no measure proposed for the consideration and action of the present Congress, is of more importance to the Southern and Western states; for should this line be established on a liberal scale, it will be the first step towards restoring the commerce, which we have lost with Mexico.

It is a remarkable fact in the commercial history of the country, that, while its commercial relations and intercourse with the nations of Europe have occupied so much attention, our commerce with Mexico has been permitted to decline from $9,490,446, the amount of imports in 1835, to $2,135,366 in 1850.

Regular mails and travel are calculated to remove the prejudices which exist against our country and people on the part of the Mexicans. And such facilities would induce many of our enterprising citizens to visit and settle in Mexico, for the purpose of transacting business; and it would not be long before their exertions and enterprise would open new sources of wealth, arouse the Mexican people from their state of apathy, and develop the long neglected resources of perhaps the richest country of the globe. When considered in all its aspects, there is no other nation whose commerce we should regard as of so much importance to the United States, as that of Mexico, provided the inhabitants of that country possessed a sufficient degree of energy to develop their resources. And hence we esteem it the true policy of our government to adopt

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such measures, as will tend to energize the Mexican population, by opening the way for our own citizens to trade and settle in the country. The construction of the Tehuantepec railroad, and the establishment of a mail route to Vera Cruz, to be served by ocean steamers, are measures worthy of American Statesmen; and we trust, that Congress and the Executive will unite in doing all that can be done with propriety, to carry both of these measures into effect, without unnecessary delay.

But why not establish a line of steamers to carry the mail from New Orleans to one or more of the principal ports of New Granada and Venezuela? At present, our commerce with the latter is nearly equal to that between the United States and Mexico. Increased facilities of intercourse with those republics would tend to encourage the development of their almost boundless resources, and strengthen the social bonds between the republican governments of this continent. The unceasing vigilance of Great Britain over her commercial interest, has secured to her the 'lion's share' of Central and South American commerce, on both sides of the continent. Shall we permit her to enjoy her present monopoly of the trade of countries lying so near our own ports, without a manly contest for at least a reasonable portion of its profits? This is a national question involving our commercial supremacy in our own waters, and we submit it to American Statesmen as one worthy of profound deliberation.

Article II.

The Western Railroad Improvements, in connection with the Interests of the Eastern and Middle States.

In the last number of this Journal we expressed our views in regard to the lines of railroad communication through the Western states, which will have to be constructed within the next twenty years, and the embarrassment which the outlay required for these works will create, unless their construction is assisted by donations of public lands from Congress, similar in character to the donations made to Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, for like purposes.

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We propose now to refer shortly to some of the difficulties, so far as we understand them, which have interfered during the last two sessions of Congress, with the passage of the bills introduced there to secure the desired aid.

These difficulties are referable mainly, to the question of the tariff on Iron; to the objections of a certain class of political men to government assistance in any practicable shape, in aid of the internal improvements of the States; and to the supineness of the citizens of the Western states, in sustaining their own just claims, and asserting their own rights.

The usual appropriations of Congress for the improvement and security of harbours and rivers, have been evidently withheld and defeated, principally as their passage would have admitted with less difficulty of a modification of the present tariff on certain articles of home manufacture. The dread of affording any excuse for an increase in any of the tariff rates, has indeed complicated many important questions.

The Western and South-western states are represented in Congress by that party, which contending for the general principle of free trade, is hence in theory opposed to protection of home industry, and therefore to any tariff framed mainly to secure that end. The exception of any single state to this remark does not affect the result. Without asserting now that this policy is not in accordance with Western interests, it is evident, that its effect in Congress is to bring us into direct and unnatural collision with the Eastern and Middle states. We have their good will, but we require their support, and that cannot be obtained without such a compromise of our party opinions or prejudices, as will recognise the reasonableness of their defence of the immense interests involved now in the system, which whether right or wrong, when referred to first principles, represents an amount of all shades of wealth, and of honest industry, not to be broken up now, except very slowly and considerately, without creating more discontent and distress, than the country would submit to from the action of any party, in support of any theory, however well based.

The Eastern and Middle states are throwing forward railroads to accomodate and secure the commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, which already exceeds the commerce of the Atlantic coast.

The Boston, Albany, and Buffalo railroad, the New-York and Erie railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Pennsylvania

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railroads, and the railroads pointing to Nashville and Memphis, depend all for their support mainly on the commerce and travel of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys: and this commerce is founded on a basis which is inherent in the natural resources of soils, minerals and climates of the states of those valleys. It is not in any sense fortuitous like that of the Eastern states, the manufacturing capital of which may at some future day change its location with the development of the country; nor has it in extent of resources, any rival on this continent that we are aware of. There is no other valley similar in extent and general fertility to the basin of the Mississippi. Corn, hemp, tobacco and cotton are its agricultural staples, and it abounds in iron, copper, lead, and the fuels and fluxes necessary to the reduction and application of these. Its variety of climate admits of the successful prosecution of those very manufactures which have so enriched the Eastern states. It affords a field for all the leading interests, the shipping interest excepted, which are at present referred to different sections of the country, and admits of all of these being hereafter represented within the limits of its great basin. This cannot be said of any other geographical division of the country, and this blending of different interests and pursuits, together with its capacity for the sustenance of a dense population, must render it at some future day the heart of the American Republic, to which the other states shall be as a girdle of various interests, contributing to the wealth of the centre and dependant largely upon that centre for their own support.

The growth of the commerce of this valley will in all probability, exceed the expectations of reasonable men. The railroads making and to be made, open its back lands to the emigrant, and nowhere on this side of the mountains, can he find such a variety of climate and soil, from which to choose his future home. The disturbed state of Europe, and the contrast, daily becoming better known, between its abundance of restrictions on personal and commercial freedom, and the absence of these here, must maintain and increase continually the number of emigrants who covet a settlement here. The young men of the Atlantic states find here an unoccupied field for the application of their peculiar energies, which they cannot now find at home. The Western states offer to enterprise and industry of all degrees such opportunities, as are leading to their being rapidly filled up. Every year not merely increases the population, but increases the opportunities of the population to

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operate with effect. We may well have the good will of the Eastern and Middle states, considering the greatness of our destiny, and a prudent interpretation of that destiny might well induce them to secure in return our good-will, independant of any temporary benefit, which a contrary course might seem to insure now, but which a more liberal action on their part, in connection with an industrious discussion of the causes, which have determined their present position, would be quite as likely to command.

As it is the interest of the Atlantic states to connect themselves with the Mississippi basin, and accomodate its trade, so it is unquestionably their interest to have the trade of that valley increase, to contribute all in their power to the rapid development of its resources, to countenance and assist in the extension or improvement of its means of inter-communication, because every thing which tends to increase the produce of that valley, increases proportionally its commerce with the sea-bord; every new line of railroad which brings new lands into cultivation, furnishes increased shipments of corn, hemp and tobacco, and leads to increased demands for all classes of manufactured goods. As a question of interest, our advancement is their advancement, and our opportunities are eminently their opportunities.

It has been well said, that very few, if any important measures of policy have become law, which have not been more or less the result of compromise; and where a variety of interests have to concur in the acceptance of any measure, this shaping or misshaping of it, is a necessity which it is as useless to deny as to avoid, and it is a necessity which may involve no injustice, but only a certain amount of forbearance, a suppression of some pride of opinion, or a certain amount of generous good-will, which, as in the case of questions, relating to the tariff or to taxes may involve a present sacrifice of income per individual of trifling amount.

If this sacrifice is to result in a greater benefit, or if it is willingly met for the sake of other advantages believed to accompany it, it involves no wrong either in principle or policy, and is an experiment as the majority of legislature enactments are, not incapable of correction at some future time.

But it is important to look at this part of the question more closely, and to understand what alterations in the present tariff are sought by those who require that concession of the West, before they will consent to aid by grants of public land the many new

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communications which the position of the West obliges it to undertake. What reasons are given to justify any alterations in the present tariff, and in what manner the Western interests are likely to be affected by them?

We cannot undertake to answer these questions in great detail, but will give our understanding of the most important points involved in them.

The increase asked for at the last session of Congress in the existing tariff of duties, referred to the articles of iron, hemp, wool, refined sugar, window-glass, and linseed oil. On iron 37½ per cent ad valorem was asked for, instead of the present 30 per cent duty; on hemp, wool, and sugar an increase of ten per cent was sought.

On the article of iron an increase of duty was sought for reasons which deserve a candid consideration. The other articles mentioned are of less moment, and will not now be considered.

Any statistics given here in regard to the condition of the iron-trade of the United States, will have reference only to the state of Pennsylvania, but that state is considered to represent half of the iron interests in the United States, and the effect on the remaining states may be inferred accordingly.

Under the tariff of 1842, which lasted until 1846, the iron interests prospered exceedingly, and the capital invested in iron works, forges, and rolling mills, reached in 1846—7, in Pennsylvania about twenty millions of dollars.

In 1846—7, the tariff of 1842 was revised, and very much reduced, and the existing tariff came into operation. The effect of this change on the iron trade may be gathered in part from the following figures:

In 1847, 389,350 tons of iron were made in Pennsylvania; in 1850 there were but 199,000 tons made; a reduction in the make of iron of 49 per cent in three years.

In 1850, of the 289 furnaces in operation in 1847, 167 were out of blast, shewing a reduction of 56 per cent since 1847.

The discouragement and loss suffered by the iron interests throughout the country, correspond with these facts, and it seems hardly credible that men of any party should be able to contemplate it with indifference.

The exceedingly depressed condition of the trade throughout the land is so well understood, that it would be idle to dwell on it, or

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on the suffering which its condition has entailed on the communities dependant upon it. If this distress were likely to be temporary, an interference with it might be questionable, but it has now lasted more or less through three years, and during the past year has not improved, and there are reasons which preclude the hope, that any sufficient improvement in the price of foreign iron is likely to occur soon; the iron interests are at present obviously dependant for an improvement of their condition on a considerable rise in the price of foreign iron.

The tariff of 1846 was established by the party which has always been opposed to any but the most moderate scale of protection. The rate of duty on iron established then, was conceded to be necessary to the encouragement and sustenance of the iron manufactures of the United States. The spirit of this concession, not the letter, is all that is asked for now; the protection which by that law was intended, and which at the time of its passage was given, is all that we understand to be sought. The governing circumstances, as they existed then and now, are very different; had the present low prices prevailed then, the duty of 1842 would not in all probability have been interfered with.

The protection given now to iron, is dependant on the price of English iron, and varies with it. We say English iron, because the mass of that iron which enters our market, exceeds so much that of other countries, as to rule the market.

The same article of English wrought iron, (British bar) which was quoted in the first quarter of 1847 at ten pounds sterling, ($48.80) is now quoted (25th of Oct. 1851) at five pounds seven shillings sterling ($25.80).

The same article of Pig iron, (Clyde No. 1) which was quoted in London in the first quarter of 1847 at three pounds fifteen shillings sterling ($18.30), is now quoted at two pounds one shilling sterling ($10.00).

These prices are fair samples of the change in the price of iron in foreign markets, and of the consequent modification in the value of American iron in our own markets.

The amount of protection to pig iron is reduced over two fifths by the depressed state of the English iron market. The amount of protection to wrought iron is reduced somewhat more, but it cannot be definitely stated, in consequence of the mixture of foreign pig, which enters into its manufacture.

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Now, is there anything unreasonable in the demand of the iron masters, for such an increase in the amount of protection, as will place them approximately in the position given them in 1847 by the bill of 1846. The fall of prices which has since occurred, has been entirely unexpected, otherwise some provision would have been made in that bill to meet it. And we cannot believe but that, if those members of Congress who were instrumental in passing the tariff of 1846, would give to the different complexion of affairs now that just consideration, which in common fairness they would apply to any similar transaction in private life, they would correct with some good-will the accidental distress, which the bill has created, and was not intended to create, by modifying it proportionally, and in such a manner as to meet future exigencies of a similar description.

There are good reasons for believing, that the depression in the price of foreign iron is not likely to be corrected soon.

In 1846—7, when the present tariff was adopted, the iron imported from England to the continent of Europe, amounted to rather more than one half of her entire exports of that article.

The present disturbed state of the continent of Europe has reduced most materially the amount of her exports to that continent, including that of iron, and to all appearance, must continue to do so for a long time. Deprived of a ready sale in Europe, the iron manufacturers find their ability to supply, to be greatly in excess of the demand, and hence the reductions, which have been going on in the prices of English iron during the last three years, until they have attained their present very low rates. In Austria, in Germany, and in France the probabilities of further disturbance and civil commotion are greater now, than of continued tranquillity. The present situation of continental Europe does not warrant for a long time to come, any expectation of that political rest, which will renew commercial activity there. There is therefore but little probability of the English iron market improving materially in prices, for a long time to come. But in the present position of the tariff the protection to American iron is measured by this foreign market. In other words, our iron masters have protection, when English prices are high, and no protection when English prices are low. The protection which is dependant on causes so entirely beyond our reach, demands a remedy, if it admits of one. The remedy is in the power of the same influence which established

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the present measure of protection, and the advance desired on the present duty on iron, seems to be nothing more than strict equity would admit under the discouraging and entirely unexpected circumstances, which the last three years of European discord have developed.

It may probably be said with truth of nearly all political questions involving extreme party views or prejudices, that the people have arrived at some fair understanding of their true value, before their representatives have been able to throw off the mist of obstinacy produced by the heat of party contests, and growing out of the unfair arguments adduced then on either side of the question.

A moderate tariff of protection is beginning to be admitted by all parties to be necessary and beneficial to a new country, and the difference now is not in regard to its principle, but to its amount. Under any other action, all new countries must remain for a long time mere dependancies in regard to the useful arts of the old established states, and would have fastened on them in the course of that time a fair proportion of their prejudices and influences.

The farmer can understand that although with no tariff he might obtain a cheaper supply of many articles of manufactured goods from abroad, than he obtains them at home, the mechanics resident abroad, could not afford to pay him so much for his grain by the cost of its freight across the Atlantic. But of greater value than any consideration of this kind, every man must concede to be, the methodical and industrial education, which the mechanical pursuits created by all descriptions of manufactures, produce and propagate. There is no kind of education or study, which is more corrective in its own small way of errors of judgment. Every defect in construction or workmanship will sooner or later expose itself, if it is not in the outset exposed by the quicker perception of a man's neighbors. Agriculture may be pursued as experience amply proves, from generation to generation after a slovenly and ignorant manner, and does not seem in its exercise sufficiently to interest the common mind to draw out its native capabilities. The arts and mechanical pursuits are enemies to mental indolence, and are constantly impelling those engaged in them to improvement, and suggesting new advances towards perfection. The effect of this healthy mental excitement cannot but improve the entire character even in the first generation, but in after generations its impress is more pleasantly perceptible, and the ambition which it

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stimulates, leads progressively to a higher standard of civilization both in public and private life. The opportunity to acquire this kind of education, and to live within its influence will be admitted to be of itself worth a very considerable sacrifice.

But the object of these remarks is not to advocate any particular tariff, but to interest the reader in the present position of the iron interests sufficiently, to induce him to give that branch of the subject a fair consideration. And this is done not disinterestedly, but because justice done to that interest, removes one difficulty in the way of the admission of those just claims to aid, for the important railroads now commencing in Missouri, and in the other Western states, which all our interests here are concerned in establishing.

Without a donation of lands from Congress in aid of these railroad improvements, the difficulties which the Western states will have to contend with in procuring capital to complete them will be discouraging and oppressive. It will be somewhat like the case of a good steamboat driven to sea with one wheel fit for service, instead of two. We shall have to pay extravagantly for the accommodation from abroad, which our position will render necessary; and the party or sections of country which shall have placed us in that position, will acquire our hearty ill-will, which it will take many years of after fondling to dissipate.

The changes proposed in the tariff are not *now*, as mere measures of protection, of the same importance to the Western states, as to the Middle states, because those interests in the Western states, and especially in Missouri, lie dormant as yet; but this state of inaction cannot endure very long; the iron, lead, and copper ores, which are so abundant there, will form bye and bye the basis of an extensive home trade in the metals, competent to the supply of the entire Mississippi valley, and with future facilities, to the supply also of the California and Oregon coasts. So long as the protection secured by the tariff to these and certain other branches of manufactures is not, in connection with its advantages, placed so high, as to be more burdensome than profitable to the community, the Western states are in view of the future, as deeply interested in the admission of such a tariff as any of the Atlantic states. Such encouragement will enable them in the outset to command the large capital necessary to the successful establishment of the numerous furnaces, foundries, and rolling-mills, required to make available

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their metallic deposits. The protection of the manufacturing interests of other sections of the country, is not therefore to be consented to by the West, for the sake simply of certain advantages, which these other sections can control, or for the sake of the general home comfort, which the success in the arts of those border sections of our common country might and would communicate; but the arts and manufactures waiting to be developed in the West are to be equal gainers by such measures, and are evidently to a great extent dependant upon them for their early prosecution.

Without some tariff, those interests in the West cannot be sustained, and any tariff of protection must, to effect its end, be sufficiently high to insure on the average profitable prices.

We are not able, nor would it seem to be necessary, to pursue the subject further at present. *K.*

Article III.

THE COTTON TRADE.*

From year to year, almost without exception, the reports of a short crop are circulated everywhere on this side of the Atlantic; and on the other side, with the same regularity, are heard the tales of ruinous prices of goods, and of bankrupt brokers and manufacturers. These rumors are not, however, peculiar to the dealers in cotton. They are common to all the pursuits of business where the supply and demand are irregular and uncertain. The bulls and bears in Wall-street are engaged in the same efforts as the cotton sellers of New Orleans and the buyers of Manchester. The trade in flour, tobacco, and coffee, as well as in wines, spices, and fruits, is subject to the same false reports. They are found everywhere; they are unavoidable, and they cannot be prevented.

These reports sometimes imply fraud and falsehood — but often this is not the case. In a country like ours, where cotton is cultivated in every variety of soil and climate, the drought which is so disastrous to one is often a blessing to another. The frost, the worm, the rust and the floods, are seldom universal. Partial

* This is the ninth number of a series of reviews of the cotton trade, compiled annually by Professor C. F. McCay, of the University of Georgia, and published in the "Merchants' Magazine." That for the year 1850 was copied into the Western Journal; vol. 5, page 233. These articles will be found useful to our readers in every part of the country, for every important pursuit throughout the Union is, in some degree, affected by the cotton trade.

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showers may relieve the general absence of rain. The wet bottoms do not require the same seasons as the thirsty uplands. The early crops do not demand the same supply of rain and sunshine as the late plantings. While thus from numerous localities the rumors of ruin and destruction may be true, they may not be general or universal. Those who meet with calamities make the loudest noise, for it affects them deeply. Those who do not suffer say but little, for they obtain only their wishes or expectations, and there is nothing in this to call particular attention to their condition. The losses affect not only the planter, but the factor, the merchant, and others, and thus many join in the cry of disasters. The good fortune of others has no one to herald it, because few have any particular interest in the result.

But though these false reports may always be expected, and do not of themselves imply fraud and deception, they do nothing but harm to all concerned. Sometimes they appear to help the planter, but this is fully balanced at another time by a loss equal to his former gain. As the profit and loss are thus sure at last to be fairly balanced, the unnecessary fluctuations in price caused by these false reports are a serious and important injury to both parties. It would be a great advantage to all, if greater steadiness could be given to prices. When the planter makes his purchases and expenditures, expecting to receive fifteen cents for his cotton, and sells at last for nine, the loss and inconvenience are greater than the gain and gratification that attend an advance from nine to fifteen. So it is with the manufacturer. If he contracts to deliver his cloth or his yarn, when cotton is low, a rise in the raw material forces him to ruinous sacrifices, perhaps to pay extraordinary interest to the money lender, or close his business in bankruptcy. Goods wil lnot rise immediately with an advance in cotton. They fall sooner with a decline than they rise with an advance. The loss is thus more than the gain. As greater regularity and uniformity would be promoted by correct and accurate knowledge of the crops and markets, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, would be of advantage to all.

It is a common opinion among the planters and factors of the South, that a short crop not only brings a higher price, but actually produces a larger amount of money than a large or an average crop. It would be strange if this were true. Fine seasons, instead of being the kind gifts of a bountiful Providence, would then be an injury and a curse. The destructive drought and early frosts would be a positive advantage to the agriculturist. The planter would be acting wisely for his own interests if he should destroy a large portion of what he had produced. These seem like strange propositions, and, at first sight, are very improbable. Let us examine them by the history of prices for twenty-five years past.

The receipts for our cotton are constantly changing: they rise

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and fall like a wave of the sea. At times they go up for several years, and then decline suddenly. At other times the rise is rapid and the fall gradual. In twenty-five years the value of our cotton exports, according to the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, has six times reached the highest point, and five times the lowest. Of these six years of large receipts, three of them were large crops, two an average, and one small. Of the five years of small receipts, four of them were small crops, and one an average. In these eleven years, the rule therefore was true but once.

Perhaps, however, the rule deserves a fuller examination. We have supposed above that the crop and its proceeds were large when they exceeded the amounts of the year after, and small when they were less than both. It would be fairer, perhaps, to take the average of every five years, both of the crop and of the money it was sold for, and to call that an average crop which was near—say within 5 per cent of this average. Thus, for the year 1847 the number of bales delivered at the seaports was 1,779,000; the average of 1845, '46, '47, '48, and '49 was 2,270,000 bales, so that the receipts were less than the average by 471,000 bales, or 21 per cent below. This would, therefore, be regarded as a very short crop, because more than 5 per cent from the average. So with the amounts for which the cotton was sold. In 1848 the value of our cotton exports was $62,000,000. For 1846, '47, '48, '49, and '50 the average of the values was $57,300,000. The real receipts were therefore large, being $4,700,000, or 8 per cent above the average of the five years of which 1848 was the middle one.

If, now, we compare the rule with the facts of the last twenty-five years, the crops were large, according to this definition, in 1827, '30, '31, '40, '43, '45, '48, and '49, and short in 1828, '32, '37, '41, '42, '47, and '50. Of these fifteen years no short crop brought a large value, and only one large one—that of 1831—brought a small value. If we had taken the exports in pounds instead of the crop in bales, there would not have been a single year that the rule would have been found true; so that the only case where the rule appears to hold, in the twenty-five years, occurred when a large crop brought a small price because a great deal of it was retained at home and unsold. In table I., at the end of this article, may be seen all the crops, values, and exports for the twenty-five years, with the average for each, and every one may examine the facts for himself. In 1827 the exports were 5 per cent above the average, and the money received for them 32 per cent above. In 1828 the exports were 15 per cent below, and the value 17 per cent below. In 1829 the crop was an average one, and so was the cash received for it. In 1830 both were large, and in 1831 both were small. For the six years, from 1832 to 1837, the exports were about an average, but the values were sometimes large and sometimes small. In 1838 and 1839 the amount ex-

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ported was first large and then small, and both years brought average values. In 1840 it was large, and the money was large. In 1841 and 1842 we had two very short crops succeeding each other, yet the sales of the second year were 12 per cent lower than the average. In 1843 the exports were large, and the proceeds were within the average limit. From 1844 to 1851 we have had three large crops— 1845, '48, and '49—and each of them brought average values. In the same time we had three short crops—1846, '47, and '50; the first brought a small return—the other two were about the average. And thus, for every year in the whole twenty-five, the rule entirely fails, and cannot therefore be regarded as true.

No doubt it sometimes happens that a small crop brings more money than a large one. Thus, in 1847, 1,779,000 bales brought more money than 2,395,000 bales in 1845. But neither year brought large returns—both were an average. The large crop of 1848 brought more money than either, and the very large one of 1849, although it succeeded a large crop, brought still more. The small exports of 1850 were sold for a large amount, but the money received will not exceed the average sales for 1849, 1850, and 1851.

If it be, then, true that short crops are an injury to the planter on account of the diminished amount of money he receives for them, there are other reasons which render the calamity still greater. They stimulate prices to such a high limit that they encourage the production of cotton in India and other places, and thus endanger the monopoly which we now possess of the European market. They discourage the use of cotton in the place of hemp, flax, wool, and silk, and thus put down still further the price of the raw material when favorable seasons have enlarged the supplies. They raise the price of many articles that planters are compelled to buy, and thus lessen the net amount of his income. They increase the price of all kinds of property, so that the gains of the planter with high prices, when invested in anything but money, seldom obtain a larger amount than with low or inordinate prices. They disturb the regular operation of business, tempt the producer to increase his expenditures, to contract debts, to purchase land and negroes on credit, and when the decline comes, as it is sure to do, he is forced to pay for property purchased at high prices, with the sales of his crop at low prices. They lead to the neglect of other products, so that hay is carried from Massachusetts, flour from New-York, corn from Baltimore, bacon from Cincinnati, not only to the seaports of the South, but far into the interior; and when cotton falls the planter cannot begin at once to supply all his own wants, because he is out of stock from which to raise his hogs, horses, or mules, and some time must elapse before he can obtain them.

These, and many other evils that might be mentioned, show that

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the interest of the producer is not diverse and opposite to that of the consumer — that the blast and mildew, the drought and the flood, the caterpillar and the boll worm, which reduce the supply and raise the price to the manufacturer, are also an injury to the planter—that favorable seasons — a proper succession of rain and sunshine, are twice-told blessings, both to him that buys, and to him that sells.

While thus short crops are the source of serious evils to the planter, overproduction and ruinously low prices are a still greater injury. How can these be prevented? Not by the combination of half a million of planters scattered over a wide extent of country; not by State conventions and paper resolutions; not by monster schemes of monopoly and governmental interference; not by banks or corporations, or factors or brokers forestalling the markets of New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool; not by false rumors—by retaining the crop in the country till the season is far advanced—by publishing in the newspapers every disaster from frost or flood, and withholding the reports of abundance and plenty. These plans are all either useless or injurious. Free trade, unshackled industry, is the motto of the South, not only in Commerce and manufactures, but in agriculture. Capital is best employed when let alone. The keen-sightedness of self-interest will discern the proper remedy for over-production, and no one need be concerned lest trade should not regulate itself better than he would do it, if he had full power to manage and control it. God is wiser than man, and the laws he has imposed require no aid from us to adjust and adapt them to the circumstances around us. The proper course for the planter, and the one he is sure to pursue, is to make as much cotton as he can, while the price is fair and remunerative. As soon as it falls below this, he should apply both his capital and labor to other pursuits. By the home-manufacture of cotton, wool, paper, iron, and machinery; by producing at the South his flour, corn, bacon, mules, and horses; by the increased planting of the sugar-cane and tobacco; by the introduction of new agricultural products; by devoting his capital to the construction of railways and plank roads; by building ships and steamers to carry on our own trade with the North and with Europe; by importing directly from abroad our foreign supplies, and by sending our cotton directly to European ports, without the trans-shipment at New York; by these, and many other means, his capital and labor can be diversified and rendered profitable, when the price of cotton will no longer bring fair returns. It is the duty of the intelligent and public-spirited men of the South not to attempt to reverse the laws of trade by forcing up prices to some arbitrary level at which the planter can afford to produce cotton, but to seek out new modes of profitable investment; to undertake new schemes, not yet tried and proved, which promise fair profits to capital; to encourage by words

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and actions, by legislative enactments, by public and private commendation, every new enterprise calculated to diversify our labor, develop our resources, and divert capital and labor from our great staple.

The prospects of the planter for the present year are by no means gloomy. Though not so bright as last season, they are still cheering and encouraging. Prices have fallen below their average rate, but with our present moderate crop, with low stocks in Europe and America, with food cheap, money abundant, and labor well employed, a low range cannot be maintained. From 1840 to 1851 there have been exported 7,763,000,000 lbs. of cotton (Table I.), and the value of this has been $617,300,000. If to these we add, as an estimate for the past year, an export of 800,000,000 lbs., at a value of $88,000,000, we shall have 8,563,000,000 lbs., and $705,000,000, which gives an average of about 8¼ cents a pound.

The price in Charleston for good middling is quoted, October 23d, at 7¾ to 7⅞, but so low a rate cannot be maintained — with the present paospect of the supply and the demand.

In South Carolina and Georgia the severe and long-continued drought has cut short the crop very considerably. The rich bottom lands have not indeed suffered. On many plantations partial showers have relieved the general want of rain. The planting has been large; a great many new hands have been employed on the crop; but these favorable circumstances will not make up for the damage by the drought in June and July, by the severe storm on the 24th of August, and by the frost on the 23d of October. The receipts, however, at Charleston and Savannah, will not be much diminished, as the deficiency will be made up in part by the extension of the Georgia railroads farther towards the Gulf. The decline will not be, probably, far from 10 per cent.

From Florida a slight falling off may be expected. The promise of the crop was very good up to the time of the storm, but the injury caused by it was serious. The early frost was also injurious: but these causes will both be balanced by the increased planting. A slight decline is anticipated in the receipts because of the diversion of 10,000 or 15,000 bales to Macon and Savannah, by the opening of the South-western Railroad.

From Alabama the promise is much better than last year. The drought was not so severe as in Georgia, and the falling off of the forms, when the late rain set in, was not so extensive. They have had no worm, no floods, no rust. Last year was disastrous, and if the new crop may be compared with that, an increase of 10 per cent may be looked for.

At New Orleans the receipts will increase very largely. Already 70,000 bales more have been received there than at the same dates last season. From every part of the immense region that sends its productions to that port, the promise of the crop is much better

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than last year. In Louisiana and Mississippi the worm has done no damage. On Red River they have escaped the floods which did so much harm in 1849 and in 1850. The early frost in Tennessee, near the close of September, did not do as much harm as the frost on the 6th of October last season. The slight drought, which pervaded the entire region, is the only drawback to a large and full crop. The receipts at New Orleans, instead of ranging near those of the last two years, will probably come up as high as those of 1848 and 1849. The average of these two years may be taken as the probable receipts of 1852. From Texas an increase may also be expected. If we combine these results (Table II.), the whole crop for 1852 may be estimated at 2,550,000 bales.

The imports from the East Indies will be much less than for the last two years. These are so much affected by the price at Liverpool, that we may be sure a decline in the shipments will follow a decline in the prices. The actual production in India is very large, compared with the exports, and when the price in England will pay the cost of inland transportation to the seaport and the long voyage round the Cape, a large amount is easily spared for export. The high prices in 1850 raised the English imports from the East Indies up to 308,000 bales, against 182,000 in 1849, and 228,000 in 1848. The present year of high prices witnesses the same increase. The Liverpool receipts on the 3d of October were 164,000 bales against 128,000 bales at the same time in 1850. For the whole year they will reach 350,000 bales for the United Kingdom. For 1852 the decline will be large, but the imports will not probably fall back at once to the figures before 1850. They may be safely estimated at 250,000 bales (Table III.).

The receipts from Brazil, Egypt, and other places, are small, and nearly stationary. For the last eleven years the lowest were 135,000 bales in 1847, and the highest 257,000 bales in 1850. The imports into Liverpool have declined from 205,000 bales in 1850, to 138,000 bales in 1851. The average for Great Britain for the last five years, from 1847 to 1851, has been 192,000 bales, and this may be regarded as the probable amount for 1852. (Table IV.)

If the estimated receipts from all these sources be combined, the result for 1852 will be a probable supply of 3,000,000 bales. (Table V.)

The consumption of cotton during the present year has been seriously affected by the high prices. The American manufacturers have closed their mills to a very large extent. The same check has been felt in France. On the rest of the continent the consumption has not receded. In England the high prices in the early part of the season reduced the purchases of the manufacturers, but since the decline in prices these deliveries have outrun those of last year, and approached those of 1849 (table VI). In fact, as there

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was an error in the estimated consumption of 1849 of fifty or sixty thousand bales, and as the reported deliveries have been, this year, checked by quarterly examinations of the stocks, the demand for the present year has already equalled the very large demand of 1849. For the whole year, the consumption of Great Britain will probably reach 1,600,000 bales, against 1,515,000 in 1850, 1,590,000 in 1849, and 1;464,000 in 1848. Every element of business favors a still larger demand for 1852. Peace everywhere prevails; the harvest has been gathered from South to North, under favorable auspices. The price of wheat is very low—12 or 15 per cent lower than last year. Money is abundant; the currency is undisturbed; capital is profitably employed; labor is well rewarded; the export trade as well as the home market is in a healthy condition; the manufacturers are not overstocked with goods; the price of cotton will be moderate—25 or 30 per cent lower than last year. Under these circumstances the English demand for 1852 must exceed that of any former year. It will probably reach 1,650,000 bales—it may be 1,700,000.

From France the prospect is not so promising. Political troubles of a serious character will probably accompany the elections for the next President. If the constitution shall be revised, and a constituent Assembly called for that purpose, the appeal to first principles, and the entire overturning of all that is now established, will endanger the public peace. If the constitution shall not be revised, the reelection of Louis Napoleon will be a signal for revolution, because it will be done in violation of the law, and of his oath to support the constitution. If some new man is elected, uncertainty and distrust will attend all the operations of business, until his government shall attain stability, and secure the public confidence. We may not, therefore, expect a large consumption for 1852, although the prices of cotton will be moderate. For 1851 the French comsumption of American cotton will not vary much from 300,000. We have exported 301,000 bales from the 1st of September, 1850, to the 1st of September, 1851, and the stocks in Havre of American cotton on the 1st of October were 26,505 bales against 32,274 in 1850—indicating a probable consumption of 307,000 bales. This was a little higher than last year, but much less than for 1849. Our exports to France in 1850 were 289,000 bales, and a decrease of stocks to the amount of 11,000 bales showed a consumption of 300,000. In 1849 it was 351,000. In 1852 the distrust on account of political troubles will probably neutralize the stimulating influence of low or moderate prices, so that we may estimate the probable wants of France at 300,000 bales.

On the Continent the high prices of the last two years have prevented any increase of the consumption, but they have not reduced it below the average of former years. The exports for 1851 from

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America and England will not differ much from 350,000 bales. (Table VII.)

This exceeds every former year except 1849, when the crop was very large and prices very low. For 1852 we may confidently expect an increase, unless political troubles, started in France, should excite disturbances and revolutions in the neighboring States on the Continent.

In our own country the large decline in the consumption for 1851 is the most remarkable and singular event in the history of our manufactures. Hitherto, from year to year, almost without exception, our progress has been uniformly onward. High prices of the material seem never to have affected us. But for the past year our consumption is 83,000 bales below 1850, and 114,000 below 1849. It is lower than any year since 1845.

If this were attributed to the high prices of last year, it might be hoped that the decline we have now experienced would again start our mills and revive the demand of our home manufactures. But it is much to be feared that this is not the case, and that the diminished consumption is due in part to other causes. Among these the tariff of 1846 holds a conspicuous place. The first year after the tariff went into operation, the high price of food in every part of Europe, not only discouraged the foreign manufacturer from entering into competition with us, but, by creating a demand for our breadstuffs abroad, increased our ability to consume all kinds of goods. This home market stimulated the American manufacturer, and the following year our domestic consumption rose from 428,000 to 532,000 bales.

In 1849 the productions of foreign looms began to exclude our home-made goods from the market, and the consumption fell off 14,000 bales. The high prices of 1850 gave an increased advantage to the English factories, and the northern manufacturers bought 31,000 bales less than in 1849. These same causes operating for a still longer period in 1851, the American consumption declined still farther, till it had reached the low figure of 404,000 bales.

Another cause that has produced a decided effect is the increase of manufactories in the South and West. These have not only supplied the Southern and Western demand for yarn and the coarser cloths, but have shipped large and increasing amounts of yarn to New York and Philadelphia markets. The high prices of the last year have not, to any considerable extent, checked this consumption. The estimate in the *New York Shipping List* of a decline from 110,000 bales to 75,000 appears to be entirely too large. Instead of a decline in Georgia from 20,500 bales to 13,000, there has been probably an increase, on account of the starting of new factories. So also in South Carolina and Alabama. The products of the southern and western mills being consumed principally at

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home, where general prosperity has not checked the demand, the sales of goods have not been materially reduced. The coarse yarns can be made as cheap at the South as at the North, and the cost of transportation gives the South the advantage.

These two reasons will help to explain the check given to northern consumption. The low or moderate prices of the coming year will probably set to work more or less of these mills, because when the raw material is low, the advantage of the American manufacturer over the English in the cost of transportation is much increased. The demand at the North will not, however, reach the amount of 1850 or 1849, but it will probably exceed that of 1851 by 40,000 or 50,000 bales (Table VIII).

If these estimates for the consumption of 1852 be combined, the result will be a demand for 3,000,000 bales (Table IX). As this is equal to the probable supply (Table V), the question of price will be much affected by the stocks. These are now lower than they have been for the two preceding years (Table X), although the last crop of the United States and the receipts from India have very much increased over the amounts of 1850.

It would seem, therefore, very improbable that prices can be kept down below their average. In the first half of the last year, from September, 1850, to February, 1851, the price of good middling in New Orleans ranged from 13 to 13½c. From March to August it has regularly declined, being quoted successively on the 1st of each month 10¾, 11¼, 10½, 9½, 9½, and 8¼c., and now (October 29th) it is still lower, being quoted at Charleston, October 23d, at 7¾ to 7⅞c. The probable supply is not above the probable wants of the world, and with low stocks the present low range of prices cannot be maintained. The crop is large, and can only be consumed at an average moderate price, and this much may with confidence be anticipated.

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TABLE I.

UNITED STATES CROP—VALUE AND AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Years	United States crop	Average	Large or small	Value of exports	Average	Large or small	Exports in pounds	Average	Large or small
1827.....	757,000	713,000	Large	$29,400,000	$28,000,000	Large	294,000,000	223,000,000	Large
1828.....	721,000	807,000	Small	22,500,000	26,600,000	Small	211,000,000	255,000,000	Small
1829.....	858,000	871,000	Average	26,600,000	26,700,000	Average	265,000,000	269,000,000	Average
1830.....	979,000	917,000	Large	29,700,000	27,200,000	Large	298,000,000	275,000,000	Large
1831.....	1,039,000	987,000	Large	25,300,000	29,900,000	Small	277,000,000	297,000,000	Small
1832.....	987,000	1,056,000	Small	31,700,000	34,500,000	Small	322,000,000	321,000,000	Average
1833.....	1,070,000	1,111,000	Average	36,200,000	41,600,000	Small	325,000,000	339,000,000	Average
1834.....	1,205,000	1,175,000	Average	49,500,000	50,800,000	Average	385,000,000	369,000,000	Average
1835.....	1,254,000	1,262,000	Average	65,000,000	57,000,000	Large	387,000,000	393,000,000	Average
1836.....	1,361,000	1,409,000	Average	71,300,000	62,100,000	Large	424,000,000	447,000,000	Average
1837.....	1,423,000	1,540,000	Small	63,200,000	64,400,000	Average	444,000,000	453,000,000	Average
1838.....	1,801,000	1,725,000	Average	61,600,000	64,200,000	Average	596,000,000	524,000,000	Large
1839.....	1,861,000	1,780,000	Average	61,200,000	60,800,000	Average	414,000,000	546,000,000	Small
1840.....	2,178,000	1,832,000	Large	63,900,000	57,700,000	Large	744,000,000	574,000,000	Large
1841.....	1,635,000	1,947,000	Small	54,300,000	55,200,000	Average	530,000,000	618,000,000	Small
1842.....	1,682,000	1,981,000	Small	47,600,000	53,800,000	Small	585,000,000	668,000,000	Small
1843.....	2,379,000	2,024,000	Large	49,100,000	51,400,000	Average	817,000,000	694,000,000	Large
1844.....	2,030,000	2,117,000	Average	54,100,000	49,100,000	Large	664,000,000	697,000,000	Average
1845.....	2,395,000	2,136,000	Large	51,700,000	50,200,000	Average	873,000,000	686,000,000	Large
1846.....	2,100,000	2,130,000	Average	42,800,000	52,800,000	Small	548,000,000	685,000,000	Small
1847.....	1,779,000	2,270,000	Small	53,400,000	55,300,000	Average	527,000,000	757,000,000	Small
1848.....	2,348,000	2,211,000	Large	62,000,000	59,300,000	Average	814,000,000	709,000,000	Large
1849.....	2,729,000	2,258,000	Large	66,400,000	66,800,000	Average	1,026,000,000	825,000,000	Large
1850.....	2,098,000	2,394,000	Small	72,000,000	.....	.....	635,000,000	.....	Small
1851.....	2,355,000	2,355,000	Average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average

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TABLE II.

Crop of the United States.

	RECEIPTS.				ESTIMATE.
	1848.	**1849.**	**1850.**	**1851.**	**1852.**
Texas...bales	44,000	39,000	31,000	46,000	50,000
New Orleans	1,191,000	1,094,000	782,000	933,000	1,150,000
Mobile	436,000	519,000	351,000	452,000	500,000
Florida.....	154,000	200,000	181,000	181,000	170,000
Georgia ...	255,000	391,000	344,000	322,000	300,000
South Carolina	262,000	458,000	384,000	387,000	350,000
Other places	10,000	28,000	24,000	34,000	30,000
Total.....	2348000	2729000	2097000	2355000	2550000

TABLE III.

English Imports from the East Indies

	Bales.	Remarks.
1830 to 1834, average.....	81,000	Low prices.
1835 to 1839, "	144,000	High prices.
1840 to 1844, "	232,000	Chinese war.
1844 to 1849, "	177,000	Peace and low pric.
1848, October 6, Liverpool	93,000	Moderate prices.
1849, " 5, "	69,000	Low prices.
1850, " 4, "	128,000	High prices.
1851, " 3, "	164,000	High prices.
1848, whole year, Great Britain	228,000	Moderate prices.
1849, " "	182,000	Low prices.
1850, " "	308,000	High prices.
1851, " estimate	350,000	High prices.
1852, " "	250,000	Moderate prices.

TABLE IV.

English Imports from Brazil, Egypt &c.

Years.	About the 1st Oct. Liverpool.	Whole year for G. Brit'n.	Years.	About the 1st Oct. Liverpool.	Whole year for G. Brit'n.
1846...bales	121,000	155,000	1849...bales	178,000	245,000
1847.....	75,000	135,000	1850.....	205,000	252,000
1848.....	94,000	137,000	1851.....	138,000	190,000

TABLE V.

Supply of 1850 *and Estimate for* 1851 *and* 1852.

	1850.	**1851.**	**1852.**
Crop of the United States...bales	2,097,000	2,355,000	2,550,000
English imports from East Indies	308,000	350,000	250,000
English receipts from other places	252,000	195,000	200,000
Total from these sources.....	2,657,000	2,900,000	3,000,000

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TABLE VI.

Deliveries to the Trade at Liverpool.

	1849.	1850.	Consumption each week.	1851.	Consum'n each week.
May 9...bales	562,000	501,000	27,833	453,000	25,167
June 5.....	688,000	637,000	28,045	619,000	28,136
July 3.....	835,000	742,000	28,538	744,000	28,615
Aug. 1.....	993,000	883,000	29,433	887,000	29,567
Sept. 5.....	1,141,000	981,000	28,028	1,058,000	30,228
Oct. 3.....	1,220,000	1,086,001	27,850	1,167,000	29,923
Oct. 10.....	1,287,000	1,116,000	27,900	.....	.....
Whole year ...	1,467,000	1,407,000	27,052	1,500,000	29,000

TABLE VII.

Consumption on the Continent — not including France — of Cotton received from Great Britain and America.

	Exports from United States.	Exports from Great Brit'n.	Increase of stocks.	Decrease of stock.	Consumption.
1846	205,000	194,000	.....	53,000	452,000
1847	169,000	215,000	43,000	.....	341,000
1848	255,000	192,000	.....	29,000	476,000
1849	322,000	254,000	.....	20,000	596,000
1850	194,000	272,000	.....	.....	466,000
1851	265,000	285,000	.....	.....	550,000
'46 to '48 average	210,000	200,000	.....	.....	423,000
1849 to 1851 "	260,000	270,000	.....	.....	537,000

TABLE VIII.

American Consumption.

	North of Richmond.	Average for three years.	Increase per cent.	South of Richmond.	Total.
1844.....bales	347,000	313,000	47 Inc.	60,000	407,000
1845.....	389,000	347,000	11 "	65,000	454,000
1846.....	428,000	386,000	11 "	70,000	493,000
1847.....	428,000	413,000	7 "	80,000	508,000
1848.....	532,000	461,000	12 "	90,000	622,000
1849.....	518,000	493,000	7 "	100,000	618,000
1850.....	487,000	512,000	4 "	110,000	597,000
1851.....	404,000	470,000	8 Dec.	100,000	504,000

TABLE IX.

Consumption of Europe and America.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
G. Brit'n of all kinds	1,588,000	1,515,000	1,600,000	1,650,000
United States.....	518,000	487,000	404,000	450,000
France, of Amer. cotton	351,000	301,000	310,000	300,000
The rest of the continent	596,000	466,000	550,000	600,000
Total	3,053,000	2,769,000	2,864,000	3,000,000

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TABLE X.

Stocks at Recent Dates.

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Liverpool, October 10.....	582,000	545,000	549,000
Havre, October 1.....	45,000	32,000	36,000
United States, September 1.....	155,000	168,000	128,000
Total.....	782,000	745,000	712,000

Article IV.

SHORT NOTES on Ruffin's Essay on calcareous manures.*

By Hon. A. Beatty.

1. "Soil seldom extends more than a few inches below the surface, as on the surface only are received those natural supplies of vegetable and animal matters, which are necessary to constitute soil." Page 10.

Vegetable extracts are carried down, in the soil, by rains; and there, if not taken up by the chemical attraction of the earth, because it is already saturated, or has no affinity for them, will be brought back to the *surface*, by capillary attraction; and must be left *there*, because water, when evaporated, always leaves them behind.

2. In soils of ridge lands, "the product may be from five bushels of corn, or as much of wheat, to the acre, on the most clayey soils, to twelve bushels of corn, and three of wheat, on the most sandy." Page 11.

"Whortleberry bushes, as well as pines, are abundant on ridge lands." Page 11.

How is food furnished for the growth of Whortleberry-bushes, and pine trees, on these poor ridges? May not oxygen be furnished to the soil, from the air, in too large a proportion, and thereby

* In his communication to us, the author says:

"In copying my notes, I added a few remarks, on some of the questions discussed. — My notes were not intended as a general revision of Mr. Ruffin's able and useful Essay, but merely as suggestions of my own, upon a few prominent points, that struck me with much force."—*Editor.*

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acids formed, in plants, and thus Whortleberry bushes and pines be produced ?

3. "The slopes extend from the ridges to the streams." "Most of this kind of land has been cleared, and greatly exhausted. Its virgin growth is often more of oak, hickory, and dog-wood, than pine — but when turned out of cultivation, an unmixed growth of pine follows."

"Its usual best product of corn may be, for a few crops, eighteen or twenty bushels." Page 11 and 12.

The growth of oak, hickory, and dogwood, upon the slopes, and their product of corn, for a few crops, (18 or 20 bushels per acre) shows that naturally they possess more fertility than the ridge land. But the necessary food for oak, hickory, and dogwood, having been consumed by crops — by too severe a cultivation of the land, there was left in the soil food suitable only for "an unmixed growth of pine."

4. Mr. Ruffin is undoubtedly correct, in controverting the opinions of Arator as to "the most powerful means of fertilizing the earth, by leaving fields to receive their own vegetable cover, for their improvement, during the years of rest." Page 14.

Arator does not take into consideration, that after the *capacity* of land to *retain* vegetable food is *fully supplied*, land cannot be farther enriched simply by *resting*. Hence the error into which he has fallen. If his views were correct, it would *necessarily* follow, that our woodland would be in a *perpetual* state of improvement, when so situated as not to be subject to have their soil washed away by heavy rains.

Mr. Ruffin correctly remarks, that "no where can a farm be found, which has been improved beyond its original fertility, by means of the vegetable resources of its own arable fields." P. 15.

5. "The richest and poorest soils each exert, strongly, a force to retain as much fertility as nature gave them."

"When worn and reduced; each may easily be restored to its original state, but cannot be raised higher, with either durability or profit, by putrescent manures, whether applied by the bounty of nature, or the industry of man." P. 16.

The reason of this appears by the remarks showing the foundation of Arator's error.

6. Mr. Ruffin considers acids to be very prejudicial to soils, as doubtless they are, if not neutralized. He says: "it will be neu-

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tralized, and its powers destroyed, by applying enough of calcareous earth to the soil; and precisely such effects are found, whenever that remedy is applied." P. 25.

This application of calcareous earth to the soil will be advantageous, not only in neutralizing the acids; but the increased *capacity* of the soil, produced by carbonate of lime, will enable it to draw gein to the surface, and thus *increase* the fertility of the soil.

7. "Gein forms soluble combinations with alkalies. When an excess of gein is used, the caustic alkalies are so neutralized by this substance, that they lose their peculiar chemical action and properties." P. 79.

The statement above shows one of the valuable properties of gein, as stated in No. 6.

8. "Water converts to the *extract of mould* a part of the insoluble *gein*, contained in the soil, and this transformation extends more and more, so that finally the greater part of the gein becomes soluble." P. 80.

This also shows the importance of gein in soils.

9. Land in Lower Virginia, "is rendered unproductive by acidity." P. 29.

If the *barrenness* of the lands in Lower Virginia were produced by *acidity alone*, the application of a suitable proportion of lime would remedy the evil, and restore them to a *complete* state of fertility. But Mr. Ruffin admits that you cannot do more than restore them to such a state of fertility *permanently* as they possessed in a state of nature.

These lands then, *in a state of nature*, lack fertility because they do not *possess*, and are incapable of *retaining* those constituent principles, which are essentially necessary to enable them to imbibe and retain in combination in suitable proportion of all those substances, which are found in our most fertile soils, and constitute the foundation of their fertility.

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Article V.

From "Appletons' Mechanics' Magazine," Nov. No. (N. Y.)

Steam-Carriage for Plank-Roads and Smooth Pavements.

Improvements by J. K. Fisher.

We call attention to the plans of Mr. Fisher for travelling on plank-roads by steam-power. He has been laboring for some twelve years or more on this subject, and has taken measures to secure a patent for the inprovements which, in his opinion, render the project feasible.

He will, at his rooms, 179 Broadway, be pleased to exhibit his models and drawings, which are well worth the examination of capitalists about to embark in plank-road construction.

The following reports from committees of the American and the Mechanics' Institutes, of this city, will show that the project is favorably regarded by men whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration.

American Institute, Sept. 4th, 1851

The following Report was read, accepted, and ordered on file, viz:

Your committee, to whom was referred the consideration of Mr. J. K. Fisher's improvements in plank-road steam-carriages, beg leave to report as follows:

The carriage presented by Mr. Fisher embodies a number of new and important improvements, both as regards its general arrangement and the application of steam. He has introduced a new method of working steam expansively, by means * * * (*we do not give the description, as it might prejudice the inventor's interest in foreign countries*). * * * We think it highly successful and effective. The arrangement for cutting off the steam at different points of the stroke is equally as effective as the main movement.

The combination of the radius and parallel rods, to afford steadiness to the machine, even at high velocities, is certainly a very great improvement, particularly if the machinery and carriage are sustained upon easy springs, as in the arrangement presented in the model. By this arrangement, it should be observed, all the weight of the heavy framing hitherto used is dispensed with, thereby giving greater capacity for carrying passengers.

The whole of the machinery, including the apparatus for steering, is so planned that only one person will be required to manage a carriage.

We consider the model presented by Mr. Fisher capable, with some slight modifications, of affording a very superior plan for steam-carriages to run on good level roads.

(Signed) James Renwick, Chn., Henry R. Dunham, H. Meigs. } Committee.

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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Sept. 9, 1851

The committee on Arts and Sciences have had referred to them the improvements in steam-carriages for common or plank roads, by Mr. J. K. Fisher: they appear to possess several advantages over those formerly experimented upon. The cut-off, to work the steam expansively, is a very ingenious contrivance, and is so arranged as to cut off the steam at any part of the stroke; and it would answer for fixed engines, as well as for steam-carriages.

The backing or reversing motion appears to be very well arranged.

The attaching the engines outside the wheels, as is done in some locomotives, instead of cranking the axletree, as was done in most of the English carriages, is, we think, a decided improvement; and, taking the arrangement altogether, your committee think it worthy of the favorable consideration of the Mechanics' Institute.

(Signed) CHAS. W. COPELAND, J. STONE, JAMES BOGARDUS, } Com. on Arts and Sciences.

The slight modifications alluded to in the report of the American Institute, relate to the apparatus for varying the time of cutting off: they are deemed too complex to bear the jolting of common roads. But, although there is some complexity in those parts, worked only occasionally, which are necessary to vary the cut-off, the whole valve-movement is composed of fewer parts than the movements generally used on locomotives, which do not vary the cut-off, but work either at half-stroke or full stroke. If only the half-stroke cut-off be required, Mr. Fisher's movement can be simplified so that the total number of its parts will be only half that of common locomotive valve-movements, and these parts will be less heavy and complex than those in use.

In the common movement there are eighteen principal parts constantly acting, and ten parts occasionally acting, twenty-eight in all; and counting all the subdivisions, screws, nuts, rods, bars, &c., the total number is one hundred and ninety. Mr. Fisher's movement, which has the advantage, important for a common-road carriage, of working at half-stroke with one engine while the other works at full stroke, is composed of twelve principal parts constantly moving, and two occasionally acting, fourteen in all; and counting all the subdivisions, boxes, screws, &c., the total number of parts is sixty-four, only a third of the total number in the common movement, and the parts are smaller, and less subject to jolting.

But when it is required to vary the cut-off at pleasure, while the carriage is running, the number of principal parts constantly working will be twenty-two, two more than in the common movement,

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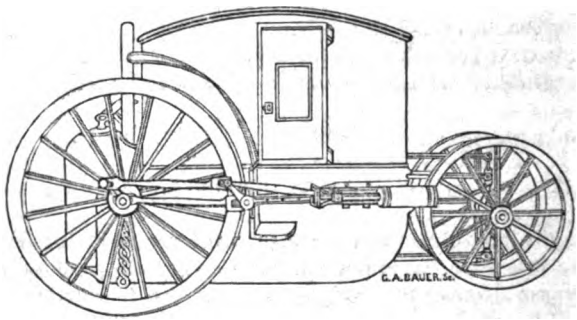
and those occasionally working will be ten, thirty-two in all; and counting all the subdivisions, one hundred and twenty-nine parts —sixty-one less than in the common movement. And it may be observed, that if the complex part objected to, the geering for timing the cut-off, should be broken, the engines would not thereby be stopped, but would work at full stroke, or cut off at the latest point determined by the construction. And we think that the tenderness of this geering, which works only when the cut-off is to be varied, is not a sufficient reason for foregoing the advantages of a variable cut-off, which will be brought into view in what we have to say upon the subject of working on roads.



The *practicability* of locomotion by steam on common roads is an established fact; several English inventors have run carriages which did efficient service, and were perfectly under control: they emitted no visible smoke or steam; made no noise, except with the wheels; and they were not in any way disagreeable. But their *profitableness* is a point not yet established. Nor is the contrary proved by their failure to get into general use in England; for there are many reasons, apart from the defects of the carriages, why they should not have done so well there as they might do elsewhere. First, railroads occupy all the long lines of travel. Where capital is abundant, and freight and travel such as they must be with a dense and active population, the hard iron rail makes the most economical road. Second, it is a well-known fact that those carriages were not managed with economy: some required three men to work them, a steersman, an engineer, and a fireman, who, besides his peculiar duty, worked the breaks. And third, a violent opposition from the agricultural interest, prompted by the consideration that they would diminish the demand for horse-feed, continually annoyed, and at last broke down, the projector, Mr. Gurney, who ran carriages in the country.

In our country, for years to come, there will be long lines of travel upon which railroads will not pay a profit, owing to the high rate of interest, and the scantiness of the business: upon these lines

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cheaper roads must be used, as precursors to railroads. And it will be seen by the above report that a carriage may be so arranged that only one person will be required to manage it, thus saving the wages of two men,—which alone would afford a handsome profit on a carriage. As for the opposition of any parties, we apprehend that there is too much good sense to allow it.

But there is one new element, in this country, which, above all others, will operate in favor of steam-carriages; we refer to plank-roads, which have not been used in England, nor anywhere until within sixteen years. The power required to draw a load upon them is about a third of what is required upon a good Macadamized road, upon a level; and they are usually graded so as to avoid steep ascents. According to Parnell (*Treatise on Roads*), a pull of seventy pounds is required to draw a ton upon a Macadamized road in ordinary condition: on a plank-road a pull of twenty-three pounds will draw a ton, even when there is dirt upon it, as is usually the case. But if they were kept clean, as they would be if steam-carriages were in general use, probably a much less pull would serve; for upon stone tracks only twelve and a half pounds will draw a ton. Now hard planks, laid lengthwise, and kept smooth and clean, should not require much more power than stone tracks. We may, therefore, confidently expect that roads of this kind will be laid on the new lines of travel, and be used until the increase of business will warrant the perfecting of the grades, and the substitution of iron rails. Until this time we shall have many roads, suitable for steam-carriages, which will require but one-third of the power required upon the English roads, upon which their steam-carriages worked.

The advantage of this may be briefly shown by a statement of the weight and power required to run a small carriage, to carry four to six persons, upon roads of different kinds. Weight of the carriage, six hundred pounds; machinery and water, about four hundred; load, six hundred; total, sixteen hundred. On a gravel road the pull, 147 lbs. per ton, will be 112 lbs. upon a level; to ascend a hill rising one in twelve, such as often occurs, 133 pounds additional pull, making a pull of 245 pounds, which the engines must be capable of exerting. Suppose that the boiler is large enough to take the carriage up such a hill at three miles per hour, it will run at the following rates upon a level, upon different roads: On gravel, cutting off at half stroke, 9¼ miles, on a Macadamized road, 17 miles; on planks, 27 miles,— the consumption of fuel per hour being constant. Hence it appears that the same force of steam, or fuel, besides overcoming the friction and other resistances of the machinery, will work sixty per cent more effectively on planks than it will on Macadamized roads, and nearly three times as effectively as on gravel roads, so far as increase of speed is concerned.

If, instead of increasing the speed, we increase the load, we may draw upon the Macadamized road, upon a level, an additional carriage weighing with its load twenty-one hundred pounds, and carrying nine passengers. Upon a plank-road we may draw six additional carriages weighing with their loads sixteen hundred each, and carrying altogether forty passengers. Thus, as to the cost of the motive power

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to do the same work, it is more than three times greater on the gravel than on the Macadamized road, and eleven times greater on the plank-road; and on the Macadamized road it is three and a third times greater than on planks. These considerations show that it is not unreasonable to expect a profit upon plank-roads, even though it were certain that none could be made upon Macadamized roads.

As to what may be done on common gravel roads, and others of a worse quality, it is only claimed that carriages may be run over them at a slow rate, with a large consumption of fuel. This has actually been done in England. So, if it be required that a carriage should deviate from the good road, for the sake of going to a place on a bad one, it can do so.

In the foregoing estimates we have proceeded upon the supposition that the grades should correspond to the quality of the roads. This is true to a certain extent, the plank-roads being graded with great care; and on the prairies there are some which scarcely depart from a level; but in practice the loads would be lighter, and the speed greater, than we have assumed in the latter view: a compromise between the greatest speed and the greatest load, suited to the exigencies of business, would be made in each case.

We have also supposed that the cut-off would be at half-stroke. This is in accordance with the views of several eminent engineers, who are extremely fond of simplicity, even in the light and subsidiary parts of machinery; and if the work were upon level grades, with resistances varying but slightly, there might be no sufficient reason to pay the first cost, and perhaps the cost of repairing of a complex apparatus for varying the cut-off. But as the total resistance, including the back-pressure in the cylinders, the friction, etc., will be ordinarily not more than a fifth of what the engines must be able to overcome, in order to get over hills on bad roads, we think that, upon mature consideration, the variable cut-off will be regarded as indispensable, where speed is required. The following comparison will show the advantage of it:

The power necessary to run on a level, on gravel, is ·52 of what is required to ascend such a hill as we have described. By reference to tables of expansion we find that, the pressure remaining constant, we may cut off at a fifth, and have sufficient power to overcome the resistance. Hence we may run fifteen miles per hour, on a level, with a boiler that will go up hill* only at three miles, when working at full stroke; and we have before stated that when cutting off at one-half, we can run but nine and three-quarters. On a Macadamized road the power required is only ·3 of what is required to ascend a gravel hill. By reference to tables we find that cutting off at one-eighth will give ·399 of the force of a full cylinder. Hence we may run twenty-four miles per hour, and yet diminish the pressure considerably. But when cutting off at half we can run only seventeen miles, at the same cost. On planks the resistance is less than a fifth; and cutting off at a tenth will give nearly a third as much power as the full stroke: hence we may run, if required, nearly fifty miles per

* By *hill* is to be understood a rise of 1 in 12, or 440 feet per mile.

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hour, on a smooth plank-road, with the fuel required to run twenty-seven miles in the same time when working at half-stroke. Or, if such speed be not required, we may check the fire, which will allow the heat to be more effectually abstracted from the smoke; and in either way fuel may be saved.

The tables we have referred to were constructed without regard to the fact that the pressure of steam diminishes in a greater ratio than its density; but this objection applies with more force to the lower-pressure method, that is, the half-stroke mode of working. It may also be objected that the loss of heat is greater when the pressure is kept up; but in general it has been found that it must be kept up in the boiler, by using the throttle-valve; and for what may be lost in the cylinders the greater proportionate force of high-pressure steam will probably compensate.

There is, however, one valid objection to the use of a very high pressure when running fast: it is this, that the jolting tends to strain the carriage; the engines, therefore, should, at such times, not be allowed to act with their full force at any part of the stroke, lest the combined effect of the engines and a jolt should breake some part. A compromise between the two principles, to such an extent as to obviate this danger, would be adopted, as experience might determine.

All the advantage of working expansively, the English carriages neglected. It is, indeed, said, in some work we have read, that Gurney used a cut-off; but Mr. Stone, a member of the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, who was his machinist, and often guided his carriages, informs us that he did not use it. And this neglect, we think, was one principal reason for the doubtful success of his invention. If we compare the theoretical performance with the foregoing estimate of the results of the half-stroke and the variable cut-off, we shall see a remarkable difference. Working at full stroke will produce, on a level, on gravel, 5·7 miles per hour; on a Macadamized road, 10 miles; and on planks, 16 miles: in a tabular form, speed in miles per hour,

	At full stroke.	Half-stroke.	Cut-off varied.
On a gravel hill,	3		
" " level,	5·7	9·75	15
Macadamized road,	10·	17·	24
Plank-road,	16·	27·	49

This shows that to attain the moderate speed of fifteen miles per hour, at which he usually ran. he must have had one-half more heating surface and water and fuel than are required; but he ran up hill at ten or twelve miles, consequently his heating surface must have been more than three times what was needed, and, of course, a proportionate part of the load displaced, — in other words, the profit diminished.

Moreover, a writer in the Edingburgh Encyclopædia, supposed to be Mr. Scott Russell, says that all the carriages made in England were enormously heavy; compared with what they should be, they were like the lumbering coaches of Elizabeth's time compared with the "light and elegant vehicles of the present day" in England; which lightness, we may remark, is about four times the weight of ligh

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American carriages. The surprise recently excited in the World's Fair, by light vehicles from the United States, shows that the minimum of weight has not been attained in England.

In accordance with these views, Mr. Fisher has based his calculations upon the advantages of plank-roads, of the lightness that may be attained by the variable cut-off, and of the lightness of structure which distinguishes American carriages above all others. And we think that his machinery and boiler are adapted to give the full effect of the principles he has adopted.

To ascend one mile upon a gravel hill will require about thirty pounds of water, to vaporize which, from three to four pounds of fuel will be required. Hence the fuel, at the largest estimate, will be four pounds per mile up the worst hills, eight-tenths of a pound on a gravel road, half a pound on a Macadamized road, and a quarter of a pound on planks. Upon a Macadamized road, on an average of hill and level, we may assume it within a pound per mile. Granting that a pair of horses can draw four persons sixty miles per day, which they cannot do for many days in succession without injury, we have sixty pounds of coal representing the day's work of two horses, at a cost of fifteen cents per week for each horse-power, which is probably less than a fifth of what it actually costs to keep a horse in the city. And as the first cost of machinery will be less than that of the number of horses required to run a carriage eighteen hours per day, or even twelve hours, it must be evident that the use of steam on roads will be economical, even at moderate speed.

Another saving will be made upon the wear of roads, more than half of which is due to the feet of horses; and upon plank-roads a far greater proportion is due to this cause, especially in the winter, when horses are sharp-shod. The tolls might be reduced; or if plank-road companies should run such carriages, they would find them highly economical. In cities the wear of pavements would be less than half, and the cost of street-cleaning in the same proportion. And if india-rubber or gutta percha tires should be found as economical as they are said to be, the wear and dirt and noise would be nearly avoided.

The foregoing estimates have been made for moderate speed; but when more than ten miles average per hour is required the economy will be much greater. To run such a carriage twelve miles per hour, for twelve hours per day, would require at least twelve first-rate horses, at a cost of five dollars per day. The cost of fuel and oil to do this work may be assumed at less than fifty cents. As for fifteen or twenty miles or more, it is not to be got from horses at any cost that will be paid. But we have shown that any speed within the limits of safety may be attained by steam-carriages, at a comparatively trifling cost. If we leave off one passenger and add his weight to the heating surface of the boiler, we may more than double the speed.

The outline represents the external appearance of the carriage. It is not deemed expedient to show or describe the internal arrangements, as such publication might prejudice the patent right in foreign countries; but to those who may wish to examine them

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with a view to interest themselves in the invention, Mr. Fisher will be happy to afford full information, at his room, 179 Broadway.

The boiler, engines, and pipes are all outside; the pipes being on the right-hand side, for convenience. The cylinders are inclosed in casings of bright metal. The motion is given first to a slender crank-shaft, whose cranks serve to keep the ends of the connecting-rods in circular paths; and from the connecting-rods it is transmitted by coupling-rods to the main cranks upon the axle of the driving-wheels. The axle is attached to the fixed bearings of the small crank-shaft, by two rods, parallel to those that couple the crank-pins. The joints between the connecting-rods and coupling-rods are so formed that their friction is only equal to that of the joints between the connecting-rods and piston-rods; and all the joints of the connections allow of lateral and twisting motion. The uses of this combination of rods are, to prevent a rocking and shaking motion, and to allow of free play to the axle. Mr. Fisher claims the combination as his invention: — a part of it, however, the small crank-shaft, has been patented in England; but he has evidence of priority of invention. The carriage is suspended by spiral springs from the main axle, and by the springs which are jointed to the spindle in which the fore-axle is held, by a joint that admits of a limited motion in the plane of the spindle. To the top of the spindle a lever is fixed, which passes through a slot into the carriage, by means of which the carriage is steered by a person upon the middle seat, the end of which passes through the side, and serves as a step. The back seat is on the same level. The front seat, which is to be used only for light persons, is formed by the boards to which the engines are bolted. In carriages of this size, which are intended for hackney coaches, the front of the covering will be at the back part of these cross-boards; and the steersman will sit upon this seat outside. This way of attaching the engines is believed to be new, also the attachment of the steering-wheels, and they are claimed as the patentable property of the inventor. The bottom of the carriage is intended to run about six inches from the ground; the driving-wheels are five feet high; the steering-wheels three and a half feet, the distance between them about sixteen inches; and the whole length of the carriage is twelve and a half feet. The engines are reversed by means of a valve.

(To be continued.)

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ARTICLE VI.

Charter of the North Missouri Rail Road.

It is not generally known, we believe, that a charter exists for the construction of a railroad from St. Charles to the northern boundary of the State, in the direction of Fort Desmoines, Iowa. The charter which we publish below is as liberal in every respect as could be desired; and we are much gratified to learn that a meeting of the directors, appointed by the Legislature, is to be held at Danville on the 4th day of February next, for the purpose of organizing the board. A memorial from the legislature asking for a grant of land in aid of the North Missouri Railroad is now before Congress; but the friends of the enterprise should not rely upon that alone. The people must make themselves felt at Washington, by strongly urging the subject upon their delegates, if they expect their claims to be properly attended to. In our opinion, no railroad project now before Congress possesses stronger claims to aid from that body; and we trust that the friends of the work will lose no time in presenting the proper facts and arguments upon which these claims are based. If Congress admit the justness and wisdom of the policy of granting public lands to aid in the construction of railroads in the new States, there can be no sound reason for withholding this aid until some future period. The sooner such grants are made the better for the General Government, as a landholder, and also for the states in which the lands are located.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. A company is hereby incorporated, called "THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY," the capital stock of which shall be six millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the holders of which, their successors and assigns, shall constitute a body corporate and politic; and by the name aforesaid shall have continued succession, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, and may make and use a common seal, and change or alter the same, and shall be able in law and equity to make contracts; may take, hold, use, possess and enjoy the fee simple or other title in and to any real estate, and may sell, convey, pledge, mortgage or dispose of the same; may make by-laws, rules and regulations, proper and necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States, or of this

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state, and shall have the usual and necessary powers of companies for such purposes.

§ 2. David K. Pittman, Charles M. Johnson, William J. McElhiney, Benjamin A. Alderson, Arnold Krekel, Ludwell E. Powell, Robert H. Parks, Andrew King, and Robert Frazier, of the county of St. Charles, John A. Pulliam and Thomas J. Marshall, of Warren county; Charles B. Harper and Jas. H. Robinson, of Montgomery county; Jefferson F. Jones and John Harrison, of Callaway county; R. C. Calhoun and B. Z. Offutt, of Audrain county; William H. Parcels and James C. Goode, of Adair county; George A. Shortridge and Benjamin Sharp, of Macon county; and Dabney Garth, John McCampbell and Hancock Jackson, of Randolph county, or any nine of them, shall constitute the first board of directors under this act, and shall hold their office until their successors shall be qualified; they shall, within any ten years from the date of the passage of this act, meet at such time and place as shall be designated by any three of them, and organize as a board of directors; and when organized, they shall cause books to be opened for the subscription of the capital stock of said company, at such time and place as they may designate, under the supervision of such persons as they may appoint, and may continue them open so long as they may deem proper, and may re-open such books when necessary, until the whole stock shall be subscribed.

§ 3. So soon as fifteen hundred shares shall be subscribed, the directors shall cause an election to be held for nine directors, at such time and place as they may appoint, and give notice of the same in two or more public newspapers.

§ 4. An election for nine directors shall be held on the first Monday in April in each year, and if not held on that day, an election may be held at any other time that the directors shall designate; the election shall be held under the supervision of one or more stockholders, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes, shall be elected, and shall continue in office until their successors be qualified; every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him, and he may vote by proxy; soon after their election, the directors shall meet and elect one of their number president, who shall hold his office for the term for which he was elected director, and until his successor shall be qualified.

§ 5. The directors shall appoint agents, clerks, engineers, superintendents, and other officers and servants, for said company; shall keep a journal of their proceedings; shall cause correct books and accounts to be kept. They may determine by law, what number of directors shall constitute a quorum, and may appoint committees, fill all vacancies in any office under said company; they shall fix the salaries of the president and the officers and agents; they may take security from their officers and agents, and may

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adopt such measures and do such acts, as will be best calculated to promote the prosperity and usefulness of said company.

§ 6. The directors shall make and advertise calls for the payment of the capital stock, at such times and in such manner as they may deem proper; and if any stockholder shall fail to pay any such requisition within ten days after the time appointed, the said company may recover the same with interest, and if not collected, may declare the stock forfeited and sell the same, and no delinquent stockholder shall vote in said company.

§ 7. Said company shall have full power to survey, mark, locate and construct a railroad from the city of St. Charles, in the county of St. Charles, passing up the divide between the tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as near as may be to the northern boundary line of this state, with a view that the same may be hereafter continued northwardly into the state of Iowa, in the direction of Fort Desmoines, in that state; and for that purpose may hold a strip of land not exceeding one hundred feet in width, with as many set of tracks as the said president and directors may deem necessary: Provided, that in passing hills or valleys, the said company are authorized to extend said width, in order to effect said object, and may also hold sufficient land for the erection of depots, warehouses and water stations, and may extend branch railroads to any point in any of the counties through which said road may be located.

§ 8. Said company may take voluntary relinquishments of the right of way for said road, and the necessary depots and water stations; and if the land through which such road shall pass, shall belong to minors in whole or in part, the guardian or curator of such minor shall have power to convey to said company, so much of the land as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, on fair and equitable terms; but every such conveyance by a guardian shall be subject to the approval or rejection of the probate or county court in which such guardianship is pending.

§ 9. If any owner of any tract of land through which such railroad shall pass, shall refuse to relinquish the right of way for said road, to said company, or if the owners be infants or persons of unsound mind, or non-residents of the state, the facts of the case shall be specifically stated to the judge of the circuit court of the county in which such lands are situated, and said judge shall appoint three disinterested citizens of the county, to view said lands, who shall take into consideration the value of the land, and the advantages and disadvantages of the road to the same, and shall report under oath, what damages will be due to said land, or any improvements thereon, stating the amount of damages assessed, and shall return a plat of the land thus condemned; notice of such application to such judge shall be given to the owner of such land five days before the making of the application, if such

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owner reside in this state, or to his guardian; and if such owner be a non-resident of this state, he may (be) served with actual notice, or by an advertisement for four weeks in some public newspaper.

§ 10. The persons appointed to view and value such land, shall file their report and plat in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the land or a part thereof is situated, and if no valid objection be made to said report, the court shall enter judgment in favor of such owner, against such company, for the amount of damages assessed, and shall make an order vesting in said company the fee simple title of the land, in such plat and report described; objections to such report must be filed within ten days after the same shall be filed, which objections shall be examined by said judge, in term time or vacation, and he may hear testimony, and by judgment confirm said report, or may set the same aside, and appoint three other viewers, who shall proceed in the same manner and make their report, until a report is confirmed: Provided, in order that the progress of the work may not be impeded, that after said viewers have filed their report and plat in the office as aforesaid, the company, after having made a tender of the amount of damages to the person or persons, or made a deposite of the same with the clerk of the county court, in which the case may be pending, shall be authorized to proceed in the constitution (construction) of the work as fully as though no disagreement had arisen. In all such cases, the court shall adjudge the costs of the proceedings according to equity; and the court shall have power to make such orders and take such other steps, as will promote the ends of justice between the owners of such lands and said company.

§ 11. Said company may build said road along or across any state or county road, or street or wharves of any town or city, and over any stream or highway, but whenever said road shall cross any state or county road, said company shall keep good and sufficient causeways or other adequate facilities for crossing the same; and said railroad shall not be so constructed as to prevent the public from using any road, street or highway along or across which it may pass, and when said railroad shall be built across any navigable stream said company shall erect a bridge sufficiently high on which to cross, or shall construct a draw-bridge (the Missouri river excepted) so that in no case shall the free navigation of such stream be obstructed. When any person shall own land on both sides of said road, said company, when required so to do may make and keep in good repair, one causeway or other adequate means of crossing the same.

§ 12. Said company shall commence the construction of said road within nine years, and shall complete the same within twenty years thereafter; and said company shall have general power to use, manage, control and enjoy said road; shall determine what

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kind of carriages shall be used thereon, and by whom and in what manner; and shall determine the terms, conditions and manner in which merchandize, property and passengers shall be transferred (transported); and shall have power to construct and keep such turnouts, gates, bridges, culverts, toll houses, depots, warehouses, causeways and other buildings, machinery and fixtures as may be necessary. Said company may receive such tolls and freights as may be determined upon by the directors, and shall keep posted up estimates of the rates of toll and freight to be charged.

§ 13. Dividends of the profits of said company shall be made annually, or oftener if necessary; but the directors may reserve or set apart a portion of the profits as a contingent fund to meet expenses and losses.

§ 14. It shall be lawful for the county court of any county in which any part of the route of said railroad may be, to subscribe to the stock of said company, and it may invest its funds in the stock of said company and issue the bonds of such county to raise funds to pay the stock thus subscribed, and to take proper steps to protect the interests and credit of the county. Such county court may appoint an agent to represent the county, vote for it, and receive its dividends; and [any] incorporated city, town or incorporated company may subscribe to the stock of said railroad company, and appoint an agent to represent its interests, give its vote, and receive its demands [dividends]; and may take proper steps to guard and protect the interests in [of] such city, town or corporation.

§ 15. At any annual meeting of said company the directors shall make to the stockholders an exhibit of the affairs and condition of the company; one tenth part in interest of all [the] stockholders may call a meeting by giving four weeks notice in two public newspapers.

§ 16. When said road shall be completed the company shall file a plat thereof in the office of the Secretary of State; and the legislature may at any time require a statement from the company as to the progress of the work, the amount of business and the receipts of the company; and the books and accounts of said company at any time [may] be investigated by a committee appointed by the General Assembly.

§ 17. Said company shall keep a fair record of the whole expense of constructing said road, and at the end of fifty years the state shall be at liberty to purchase said road by paying to said company the amount which it shall be valued [at] by persons to be mutally chosen by the state and by said company, but two years notice shall be given to said company of the intention of the state to purchase said railroad.

§ 18. When any person shall cease to be a stockholder he shall cease to be a member of said company.

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§ 19. If any person shall wilfully injure, obstruct or destroy said railroad, or shall break, destroy or deface any work, edifice or other fixture or improvement belonging to said company, he shall be considered guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, and shall also be liable to said company for all damages by it sustained.

§ 20. The operations of said company shall be confined to the general business of locating, constructing, making and using said railroad, and the acts necessary or proper to carry the same into complete and successful operation.

§ 21. The stock of said company shall be considered personal property, and shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and restrictions as the board of directors shall from time to time make and establish, subject however, to the laws of this state as the same exists, or may be changed hereafter. In case that it shall happen at any time that an election of directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this act or any regulations of said company it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall, and may be lawful on any other day to make and hold an election of directors in such manner as shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the company.

§ 22. Said company shall have power to receive and hold loans, gifts, grants and donations of lands, money or bonds in any quantity, from this state or the United States, and may sell, convey, pledge, mortgage or otherwise dispose of said lands, money or bonds, or any part thereof, and apply the proceeds of the same to the construction of said railroad.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1851.

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COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS.

Imports into St. Louis by the river for five years commencing January 1st 1847 and ending December 31st 1851:

Articles.	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847
Apples, green, Bbls....	13094	20291	20533	12628	2128
" dried, bbls. & sacks	20612½	14766	.....	.....	.....
Axes, boxes	692	1875	.....	.....	.....
Bacon, casks	76183½	27106	16880	29423	14425
" boxes.....	962	6195	3245	6622	1289
" bulk lbs.	310495	558703	.....	.....	.....
Bagging, pieces.....	2765	1262	1079	1084	1442
Barley, bushels	149859	72591	92463	111003	114680
Beans, barrels	1362	1378	1516	3337	5337
" sacks	8156	3017	2265	2003	4134
Beef, barrels	19119	11423	12336	7866	4720
" ½ do.	1854	775	.....	.....	.....
" tierces	....	.....	10687	9369	5735
Beeswax,sacks,bbls,box.	650½	.....	65418	.....	.....
Boots, boxes	19735	27160	.....	.....	.....
" trunks	680	2800	.....	.....	.....
Brandy, bbls, ...	2855	5723	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo robes	95844	67654	11023	.....	.....
Butter, bbls.	2181	1926	2324	2266	1034
" kegs.....	4545½	5349	7811	8131	4199
" firkins.....	3636	3234	.....	.....	.....
Candles, sperm, boxes ..	139	496	.....	.....	.....
" tallow do.....	2092	2806	.....	.....	.....
Cattle, ...	1819	1376	.....	.....	.....
Cheese, boxes	31340	26381½	19464	8417	12386
" casks.....	422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cider, barrels.....	540½	801	2638	1180	336
Cigars, for.box.1000each	1098	2605	.....	.....	.....
" domestic do.....	938	1633	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, sacks	103123	73281	67353	78842	77767
Corn, bushels	1834639	1016077	305338	639693	1016318
Cotton yarn, packages..	....	.....	22836	11480	12762
Dry goods, boxes	108583	94162	.....	.....	.....
" packages	480589	362936	.....	.....	.....
" bales	41224	26298	.....	.....	.....
Fish, Kegs.....	1810	1198	.....	.....	.....
" Boxes	4783	5843	.....	.....	.....
" Barrels.....	6864	6758	.....	.....	.....
" Half Barrels	2105	2192	.....	.....	.....
Feathers, sacks.....	1143	1593	1156	856	384
Flax seed, barrels.....	4400½	2348	9802	12257	4992
Flour, barrels	194857	323072	306412	387314	328568
" half do.....	6324	7321	.....	.....	.....
Furs, packages	3051	2180	1524	1194	2148
Gin, barrels, ...	939	796	.....	.....	.....
Ginseng, sacks & barrels	42	877	374	152	267
Glass, boxes	....	.....	66696	19834	18722
Hay, bales	23280	25271	ton 902	tons854	.....

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Articles.	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847
Hemp, do.	64607	62798	46290	47270	72222
Hemp seed, barrels	355	750	.....	.....	.....
Hides,	99102	86815	68 902	62697	71877
Hogs,	17885	12226	.....	.....	.....
Horses	833	2098	.....	.....	.....
Iron bars, tons	9387¼	14322	28562	16341	15070
" pigs	6683¾	4463	5143	4463	2729
" castings	1214	2485	.....	.....	.....
Lard, barrels	60546¼	100001	58279	67339	32021
" kegs	16227	17133	18815	14 80	8595
Lead, pigs	521734	601786	590293	704718	749128
" bars, lbs.	38250	113150	.....	.....	.....
" white, kegs	797	8975	.....	.....	.....
" red do.	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malt liquors, barrels	8200½	7725	13480	10510	6727
Molasses, do.	40530½	32463	29214	21948	21554
Nails, kegs	63736	88813	76567	49596	22580
Oakum, bales	1506	2612	2594	816	1072
Oats, bushels	776141	712617	252291	213700	202365
Onions, sacks & barrels	21897	14629	8540	10894	4252
Oils, Sperm, barrels	1677	2038	.....	193	186
" Castor, do.	459	1078	875	510	332
" Linseed, do.	1201½	2587	1936	1609	485
" Train, do.	394	348	.....	.....	.....
" Lard, do.	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, wrapping, reams	47914	50506	.....	.....	—....
" writing, do.	6579	10990	.....	.....	.....
Peaches, green, barrels.	1207	745	.....	.....	.....
" dried, do.	1187	2260	.....	.....	.....
" do. sacks	4273	5831	.....	.....	.....
Peltries, packages	1066	1362	2641	1880	2694
Pork, barrels	114899	135662	113862	97662	43692
" half do.	3052	7321	.....	.....	.....
" bulk	11873645	11474041	9651656	8151000	285797
Potatoes, bbls. & sacks	58650	13401	41222	77658	26928
Powder, kegs	14887	18500	.....	.....	.....
Queensware, casks	2720	3197	.....	.....	.....
" crates	2453	2508	.....	.....	.....
Rice, tierces	2579¼	3389	1965	948	762
Rope, hemp, coils	33935	23442	19055	12633	10798
" Manilla do.	1643	5649	.....	.....	.....
Rum, bbls.	193	706	.....	.....	.....
Rye, bushels	7656	3468	5844	9075	7566
Salt, domestic, fine, bbls.	444	805	23553	38800	41380
" do. coarse, do.	37200	24219			
" Liverpool B, sacks	17302	23252		26687	17632
" G. Alum do.	119867	159699	291709	167079	92800
" Turks I., do.	46594	98038		56642	22983
Sheep	6001	2924	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, boxes	12057	17022	.....	.....	.....
" trunks	509	2618	.....	.....	.....
Skins,	5152	6718	.....	.....	.....
Soap, boxes	2521	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, hhds.	29722	24159	26501	26116	12671
" bbls.	22270	12273	.....	6852	4083
" boxes	16098	13926	7348	14812	20111
Tallow, casks	376	439	973	398	112
" bbls.	1175¼	809	631	797	2217
Tar, barrels	10000	1126	2539	5027	2217
" kegs	5800	5219	4103	2360	5656
Tin plate, boxes	6677	9993	.....	.....	.....
Tea, chests	1058	2873	3281	2384	3028
" half chests	2694	5906	.....	.....	.....

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Articles.	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847
Tobacco, hhds.	10286	9272	9879	9044	11015
" boxes, manufact.	10235	10309	5904	5446	6548
Vinegar, bbls.	755	1134	1423	606	1233
Wheat, bushels	1644861	1863750	1792535	2194789	2432377
Whisky, barrels	48541½	38813	29085	29758	22239
Wine, barrels	5264¼	8972	.....	.....	.....
Wool, sacks	1684	1509	1274	1398	2107

NOTE.—Several important articles in the trade of St. Louis are omitted in the list of imports to this city. And we use this occasion to suggest to the city authorities that, in our opinion, they would confer a benefit upon both producers and dealers by extending their ordinances so as to embrace every article imported by the river.—*Editor.*

Statement of wheat received from the Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois rivers; and of flour from all sources, during the year 1851, according to the report of the Millers' Exchange:

	Wheat					
Dates.	Sacks.	Barrels.	Mo. river.	Miss. river.	Ill. river.	Flour.
January	28661	1248	23	10772	17866	15848
February	24704	613	2245	5360	17099	8846
March	64468	1296	7676	18791	38001	14119
April	67754	1539	12021	27444	28280	20595
May	90405	3222	11480	43519	35406	21972
June	44025	1971	10217	8200	25607	13275
July	51535	1174	6107	17501	27927	3469
August	121961	2558	16959	27007	77995	15893
September	85422	1573	8755	27823	49344	19062
October	110753	1414	10778	27701	72274	26115
November	96112	701	9429	26780	61253	18553
December	50914	669	2050	16858	32006	7590
Total	836714	17978	97800	256846	482067	185337

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT,

Showing the monthly arrivals of Steamboats at the Port of St. Louis, from New Orleans, the Ohio River, Illinois River, Upper Mississippi, Missouri River, Cairo, and other points, during the past five years, viz: 1847, '48, '49, '50 and '51.

	New Orleans.					Ohio River.					Illinois River.					Upper Mississippi.					Missouri River.					Cairo.					Other Points.				
Months.	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51	'47	48	49	50	51
January	22	29	13	18	20	8	11	5	12	13	9	26	14	12	23	4	24	2	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	11	13	7	13	7	5	16	12	6	18
February	15	26	32	35	22	16	12	18	26	22	8	32	19	55	36	8	20	4	13	12	1	1	3	7	—	10	9	5	9	5	6	13	17	9	12
March	48	53	38	45	29	28	38	58	64	45	85	73	82	91	78	41	48	79	80	65	14	19	44	35	32	3	16	10	12	2	13	29	27	10	33
April	77	47	36	27	31	41	43	65	61	62	91	67	63	70	63	74	76	117	60	65	32	33	63	58	28	1	18	9	12	6	12	14	21	18	19
May	93	22	22	20	40	61	37	38	47	59	106	82	42	69	75	128	67	73	76	97	63	38	50	57	46	19	7	14	6	17	20	36	18	21	26
June	49	30	19	24	25	37	44	38	52	34	60	52	56	83	37	91	75	77	78	56	48	39	43	42	48	8	13	11	8	5	13	16	22	17	8
July	67	30	21	12	13	41	48	13	32	28	58	55	33	56	30	81	51	53	49	48	45	34	19	32	22	19	5	6	3	9	19	28	10	12	6
August	24	26	17	23	23	37	55	16	28	45	41	71	62	75	61	51	75	67	48	61	32	40	28	45	35	10	16	8	3	11	24	27	14	33	21
Sept.	28	48	31	15	22	30	42	33	36	34	45	64	87	63	54	57	66	77	63	63	23	39	41	45	34	18	21	11	—	20	28	64	19	33	13
October	22	51	26	20	27	67	43	40	40	37	57	70	70	63	52	80	82	87	59	56	31	36	34	26	35	18	32	12	4	15	34	72	18	26	7
Novemb.	32	49	27	36	29	42	48	43	65	47	60	63	93	98	83	69	66	100	81	77	16	42	21	32	25	13	16	14	1	13	18	38	15	18	7
Decemb.	23	35	31	28	19	22	8	39	30	31	38	34	65	53	39	33	17	61	28	29	9	5	9	10	5	16	28	15	4	9	12	43	24	12	5
Total	502	446	313	301	300	430	429	406	493	457	658	690	686	788	634	717	697	806	635	639	314	327	355	390	301	146	194	122	75	119	201	396	217	215	175

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A TABLE

Showing the monthly arrivals of Steamboats and Barges, Keel and Flat Boats, with their respective Tonnage, Wharfage, Harbor Master's fees, &c., for the years 1850 and 1851.

	Arrivals of steamboats and barges.		Arrivals of keel and flatboats.		Tonnage of steamboats and barges.		Wharfage.		Harbor Marter's fees.		Paid into City Treasury.	
Months.	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.	1850	1851.	1850.	1851.	1850.	1851.	1850	1851.
January.....	64	112	3	2	14129	23942	$683 80	$1777 52	$54 70	$106 65	$629 10	$1670 87
February	173	154	9	1	37241	29013	1825 50	2002 17	146 04	120 13	1679 46	1882 04
March	400	354	29	4	81969	71819	4091 90	5630 49	327 35	337 83	3764 55	5292 66
April.....	349	315	15	5	79505	73069	3865 75	5048 94	309 26	302 94	3556 49	4746 00
May	312	414	16	13	71825	98371	3566 15	6974 42	285 29	418 46	3280 86	6555 96
June	334	210	20	2	72984	57938	4048 92	3066 85	232 01	184 01	3839 71	2882 84
July	218	162	3	0	48196	40273	3137 10	2493 91	188 22	149 63	2948 88	2344 28
August	276	269	0	1	51789	62842	3518 87	4819 99	211 13	288 60	3907 74	4520 39
September...	259	258	8	7	54610	59066	3870 48	4132 72	232 23	247 96	3638 25	3884 76
October.....	274	244	1	1	58268	57729	4267 15	4132 49	250 03	249 95	3917 12	3884 54
November ...	412	347	13	7	82980	73441	5718 46	5159 09	343 11	309 54	5375 35	4849 55
December ···	168	164	3	0	34756	35637	2601 00	2927 45	156 06	175 65	2444 94	2752 80
Total...	2339	3003	115	43	681256	688140	$41195 08	$48156 04	$2735 43	$2892 35	$38382 44	$45266 69

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FOREIGN IMPORTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Statement of foreign merchandize imported, and duties paid at St. Louis, during the year ending 31st of December 1851—made from the report of W. W. Greene, surveyor of the port of St. Louis.

Foreign merchandize imported into St. Louis in the year 1851 and entered here, the foreign value of which amounts to	$757,509 00
Foreign merchandize entered at other ports in 1851, and now in transportation, under bond for the payment of duties at St. Louis, the entries being received, the foreign value of which is	107,902 00
Amount of duties on foreign merchandize collected in 1851	239,318 68
Amount of duties unpaid for on merchandize in store 31st December, 1851,	8,261 89
Amount of duties unpaid on merchandize in transit from other ports destined to this port,	32,679 20
Amount of duties paid and accruing on mdz. imported for this port in 1851	280,259 77
Of the above, exclusive of the said merchandize in transit, there was imported from England merchandize, the foreign value of which	406,113 00
From France,	38,404 00
" Germany and Holland	23,289 00
" Spain and Dependencies,	220,770 00
" Brazil,	68,983 00
Total foreign value,	$757,509 00

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The general description of merchandize imported, entered for consumption and warehoused in the year, and foreign value thereof, is as follows, viz:

Sugar and Molasses,	$289.753 00
Hardware, etc.,	133,401 00
Railroad Iron,	100,211 00
Earthenware,	98,786 00
Tin plates, Tin, Iron, Copper, etc.,	81,482 00
Brandy, Wines, Gin, Cordials, etc.,	24,712 00
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods,	24,287 00
Burr Stones,	2,259 00
Drugs and Medicines,	2,618 00
Total	$757,509 00

Hospital money collected at this port in 1851,	$2,941 00
Hospital money expended at this port in 1851, for relief of sick and disabled boatmen,	$3,441 44

Commerce between the United States and Mexico.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States with Mexico, exhibiting the value of the exports to and imports from Mexico from the year 1829 to 1850—derived from official documents.

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1829,	$2331151	$5026761	1840,	$2515341	$4175001
1830,	4837458	5235241	1841,	2036620	3284957
1832,	3467541	4293954	1842,	1534233	1995696
1833,	5408091	5452818	1844,	1794833	2387002
1834,	5265053	8066068	1845,	1152331	1702936
1835,	9029221	9490446	1846,	1531180	1836621
1836,	6041635	5615819	1847,	692428	746818
1837,	3880328	5654202	1848,	4058436	1581247
1838,	2164097	3500709	1849,	2090868	2216719
1839,	2787362	3127153	1850,	2012827	2135366

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TRIBUTE TO LABOR.

Labor is creator. To it we owe our devotion, our life. We were born in and to labor, and without labor we cannot live. Food and honor even come from labor. 'He who does not *work*, neither shall he eat.'

> 'Honors best thrive,
> When rather from *our acts* we them derive
> Than our foregoer:'

The merchant works for money, the thinker works for glory. He who inherits only the name, without accumulating and benevolently diffusing either the wealth or the honor of his sires, is less worthy than he who, springing from the stream of ordinary blood, wins both by his own heroic energies. That is society's slave. This is nature's noble man.

Claude Melnotte sprang from an humble origin, but the soul of a hero was in him. By the light of his midnight lamp, with patient toil, he gathered treasures of knowledge, from the works of those who had gone before him. Knowledge gave him power. Firmly fixed on his own self-reliance, continually progressing in the wealth and the power of knowledge, he built himself up with the mass of information and standard materials around him, which he combined with his own intrinsic elements. He became a finished scholar. His reason and his polished arts maintained a graceful proportion with his strong understanding and common sense beneath, and his brilliant fancy and luxuriant imagination above. Claude Melnotte was a laborer, he was a self-made man. He won wealth and honor, and what is more he won, and still keeps winning the hearts of all worth having.

The Serf in 'Love' is another instance of the wealth and honor that awaits the man of labor.

But the inert lounger may smile and say that Claude Melnotte and the Serf are merely fancy sketches. But is Fancy to be scorned, when like an Angel of mercy she descends from her home in the skies, to take the honest workman by the hand, and lead him in the way of fame and fortune? Every man of sense, who has the happiness of the people and the honor of his country at heart, will not only admire, but will entertain an emotion for Fancy amounting almost to reverence, when he sees her thus engaged in

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raising the oppressed 'million.' Do they who are graced by the aristocratic title of 'upper-ten' suppose they only are entitled to the smiles of this fascinating creature of the brain? they may soon learn that the coterie which despises the poor, will soon go begging for sympathy, if not for food.

Turn now to historic truth, and glance at an instance of wealth and honor arising from labor. Take the case of John Scott, the collier's son, and see how, by hard work, he arose through the laborious profession of the Law to be Lord High Chancellor of England. Time fails to enumerate here, his early struggles, his severe trials, his abortive speeches, his biting poverty, and his still more bitter enemies, false friends and lurking back-biters. But he wasted no time either in trifling or in quarreling with the host of his assailants. His spirit was tempered with that mettle which would not be

'Checked by the scoff of pride and envy's frown,
And poverty's unconquerable bar.'

By the singular dexterity of a 'soul sublime' he leaped every barrier, and slipped the noose of every alluring net that was set to entangle him, and impede his progress up

'The steep ascent where Fame's proud Temple shines afar.'

Yet after he had merited and gained the title of Earl of Eldon and the name &c. of Viscount Encombe of Encombe, and when his grandson (his own son having died) thus obtained a right, by the courtesy of the realm to take and use the second title of his grandfather, mark the strong sense which distinguished this judicious and plain speaking nobleman while, with an anxious heart, on the 4th of Oct. 1821, he was writing to his grandson informing him of the title, thus confered:

'Let me imprint in your mind some important truths (and never, my dear John, forget my anxiety there to imprint them, as forming weighty mementoes ever and always to influence your actions, if it pleases God, that, after my removal from this world, you succeed to these dignities),—viz., that if a peer does not do credit to his titles, his titles will confer no credit upon him; — that honors are received by him on whom they are at first bestowed, and transmitted through him to those who afterwards succeed to them, upon a most sacred trust, that he and they will alike faithfully discharge the great duties which, from their rank and station in society, they owe and must ever continue to owe to their country; that if it is a blessing to receive distinctions which furnish the opportunities and means of doing public good, he is altogether inexcusable, who possessing those distinctions, disgraces them and himself by neglecting to promote the interest of the public, by availing himself of

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such means and such opportunities. Believe me, high rank is a great evil to him who possesses it, and to others connected with him, if it is not rendered available to him and them, by conduct throughout his life distinguished by that virtue which you know has been said to be 'the true and only nobility;' — of which certainly it may most justly be said, that without it there may be nominal nobility, but honorable nobility without it there cannot be. * * *

If your excellent and most dear father had been in life when I was created Earl of Eldon and Viscount Encombe, he during my life, would unquestionably have used not as of right, but the courtesy of the realm, his father's second title, instead of the name of Mr. Scott. It was, however, matter of much doubt, as he was then no more, whether you, my grandson and not my son, would, by the like courtesy, be commonly called by the name used in the second title; and the general opinion was, that you ought not to be so called. I felt it to be my duty to the crown not to allow you to be so called, if the courtesy of the realm did not authorize it: I thought it also my duty to the crown to take care that you should be commonly so called, if that courtesy did authorize it. It therefore became my duty to have the question fully considered by those who best understand the subject. I, therefore, required the opinion of the College of Heralds, who, after very long consideration of the subject, have at length certified to me their unanimous opinion, that you, according to the courtesy of the realm, may use the name, and be commonly called by the name, of Encombe.'

No apology is necessary for inserting the above paragraphs herein, though in this Republican land, where it is declared by our glorious constitution that: 'No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States,' and where the principle is acknowledged in its full extent that:

'Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,'

for the case presents the exact point, the very hinge on which this argument turns, viz: a nominal honor conferred by an accident, not won by the person on whom it is confered in the genuine way of merit arising from personal labor. Keeping this point in view, hear how this self-made nobleman treats the case, let his words be an encouragement to sons of poor and humble origin; and let the sons of the rich and honorable lay them to their heart, and attach them with guard chains around their neck:

Lord Eldon continues:

'You are, therefore, my dear John, now in some sense, in my life time, a partaker of one of the dignities lately conferred upon me, not, indeed, as of right having any claim to it, but as being

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allowed by what is called the courtesy of the realm, to be commonly designated by the name in which that dignity has been granted to me.—Your present state, therefore, in a degree, calls for your serious attention to the important truths which I have pointed out as those which must be the ruling principles of your conduct when I am removed from this scene. Even now you must never forget that, if you do not do credit to the name of Encombe, it will be a dishonor to you; every time that you are, even now, addressed by that name, that address should operate as a stimulus to increase of exertion and to good conduct. Your time, my dear John, must be well spent and carefully husbanded. Dissipation of every kind must be anxiously avoided. If the change in my situation, thus operating a change in yours, should produce any evil effects — if additional rank, instead of producing and inciting to additional merit in conduct, should ever be considered by you as dispensing with the necessity for continual virtuous exertion in your youth,— then, indeed, my dear John, my sovereign may have lavished his honors upon me, but my happiness his good intentions will have utterly destroyed. But I will not entertain, I dont allow myself to entertain, such apprehensions. In the past good conduct of Scott I find the firmest grounds for confidence, that good and exemplary will be the future conduct of him who is to be commonly called Encombe. In his good principles, in his affection for those to whom he must perceive he is an object of the warmest affection and the most anxious concern, I will look for, and I am confident I shall find, his security and my own against all evil. Upon his recollection that increased rank calls for increase of diligence to acquire those mental attainments which are absolutely necessary to make rank respectable—upon his recollection that those whom rank distinguishes should be more and more distinguished by their virtues —I can and do confidently rely for good. My dear John, acquire knowledge, and practise virtue. These are the leading points to be attended to. There are others of minor importance, but yet of considerable importance. Among others, if rank engenders pride, if it produces haughtiness in conduct to those with whom we have associated and do associate, if it considers well regulated condescension and kindness of manners as what needs not anxiously to be attended to, it becomes inexpressibly odious. That happy temper, that even-mindedness, which is the ornament of rank, will, of course, I know, lead you to prefer, greatly to prefer, in your youth, being addressed only by the name of Encombe simply, to being addressed as of favor and not as of right as a lord, by the folly and flattering of those who, being foolish, can do you no good, and if flatterers, will not intend to do you any good.'

This authority ably supports the position that honor comes from labor; for though knowledge and virtue are the ingredients mainly

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insisted on by the Noble Lord as being the elements which go to compose substantial honor, and though virtue is the more essential element of the two; knowledge, it will be readily confessed, can be gained only by labor, incessant labor, hard study—not only on the ten-hour system, like a common laborer, but on a day- and-night-system, and 'much study is a weariness of the flesh!'

And though it may not be so readily acknowledged that virtue is a legitimate result of labor, yet ponder for a moment on this point, and see how essential labor is in the acquisition of virtue. Think how hard it is to find virtue, that you must search for it as for hid treasures. Think how hard it is to resist the ten thousand temptations by which you are daily assailed; of the legions of evil spirits within and without, of the wicked thoughts and emotions that come unbidden from the secret abode of the Fallen Angel to allure the soul to ruin. 'They are fond of listening, keenly alive to mischief; they obey with pleasure, as they delight in deluding; they feign to be sent from Heaven, and they lisp like Angels when they lie!' Think of the mental and moral labor of dissecting and analysing the spirits that incite to action in life. Think of the pains and tact required to distinguish the evil from the good, to enlist and rally the good in your own cause, and prosecute a war of extermination against the evil host; think that in order to preserve the precious treasures of virtue in the citadel of the soul it is necessary to keep watch there against new recruits of adversaries, and to carry on this internal warfare all your life long. Think that leagued with these internal adversaries of your virtue, an innumerable body is surrounding you without on every side, one band inviting you to drink of the Circean cup, another alluring with siren smiles to taste of forbidden fruit, another enticing you into the bewildering labyrinths of general dissipation, another trying to delude you with the air of friendship to embrace schemes and measures transiently popular, speedily infamous; and a countless number of others actuated by the concealed motives of envy, hatred and the long train of vicious passions, devising ways and means, to deceive and mislead you; to say nothing of the equal attempts of all these parties to place you continually in false positions by villifying and misrepresenting the virtuous motives which actuate you. Think of all these difficulties liable to be encountered in the career of virtue, and does it not require the head and the heart of a hero to brave and to master them? And what was the opinion of

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the ancient Greeks on this point? They were impressed with so strong a sense of the arduous labor required to accumulate and maintain virtue, that they have immortalized the task by giving it to Hercules, their strongest demi-god!

Virtue, therefore, springs from labor, Knowledge springs from labor, Honor and Wealth both spring from labor.

But take another glance at this subject before you relinquish its contemplation, and see if you do not more than love and admire, if you do not even revere labor.

The heavens and the earth, and all the hosts of them, sprang from labor. They were the result of the six days work of the Almighty. 'And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.'

To the first man He declared His law of labor as essential to physical existence. And this law still remains in full force and virtue, applying to all the human family.

After many ages, in accordance with a higher law, yet in perfect harmony with the first,—in accordance with the law of the soul, yet in perfect harmony with the law of the body, He declared further to man, touching the soul: 'Work out your own salvation,' giving him at the same time not only an example, but material information on which to rely, and assuring him of His help.

From that time a new field of labor has been opened for man—a field in the midst of which, as in a new Eden, the tree of life is planted. And as the character of the tree, cultivated in the material world, is known by its fruit, so the fruit of the Christian life, will prove the character of that life. The improvement of the fruit of the trees in this field is now engrossing the attention and labors of the civilized world. And though a few despise the labor, yet the hardest and best workmen are respected in our halls of Legislation, as also in the hearts of the people, and would be still more highly and universally honored and revered, could we become conscious of the blessings which the nations of the earth are deriving by the fruits of civil and religious liberties.

And here it may be well to throw some light on this general expression: *Fruits of Civil and Religious Liberty*, because the meaning and spirit of general terms do not work on and in the minds and the hearts of the people like single illustrations.

Yet too much space would be required to illustrate the term as

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completely as desirable even here; and at the same time to show that these fruits were the results of labor—hard work—and not only activity in the day, but also vigilance in the night, for this also is true, that

'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.'

To explain this term fully it would be necessary to describe the famine of Civil and Religious Liberty; to describe a country where the body and the soul of all the inhabitants were subject to the autocratic despotism of one person, where all the private property of every subject is liable to be thrust out of his possession and enjoyment, without the least consideration or a single reason, where he is liable to be hung, shot or beheaded without trial by jury: where if he be allowed to live, his mind is 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' his heart crushed, his soul bowed and bound to the dust, so that he cannot utter the thoughts and feelings with which the God of Nature has inspired him. And then the working spirit must be discovered and described, a Cromwell or a Kossuth whose superhuman labors and energies are taxed to relieve the land perishing with a hunger and thirst after liberty.

But glance at a few of these golden, these precious fruits of civil and religious liberty, as we find them preserved in the treasury of our 'Declaration of Rights.'

Sovereign power is in the people. The people have sole right to alter or abolish the Constitution. Right of protection, and bearing arms in defence of self and State. Rights of conscience, and religious opinions. Freedom and equality of elections. Administration of justice. Just compensation for private property applied to public use. Inviolate right of trial by jury. Bail and *Habeas Corpus*. Freedom of speech and of the press. Taxation in proportion to value of property. Subordination of military to civil power.

These are some of the fruits of civil and religious liberty; and these fruits are the produce of labor—labor in the field of battle—labor in the field of letters; labor of the body, labor of the soul; for the times when these fruits were gained were

'Times that tried men's souls.'

The Pilgrim Fathers labored for these fruits. The Fathers of American Independence labored for these fruits. The Presidents of our Union labored for these fruits. Washington labored to acquire them, and Fillmore is now laboring with cautious magnanimity, aggrandizing our supply, and diffusing our superabundance.

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Ours is a laboring nation, heaving and evolving golden principles and treasures from beneath, aspiring and attracting lightnings and mercies from above. The farmer and mechanic are free and equal with the highest ruler of the land. The ruler is their agent, with special power of attorney to attend to certain business for them, to be reappointed or recalled, when the period of his service expires, according to the will of the sovereign workmen. The geologist is a workman, the chemist is a workman, the farmer and the statesman, the divine and the mechanic, the natural, mental and moral philosophers, merchants, and manufacturers are all workmen; and he who works hardest and best, gains the largest wealth and the highest honor.

'He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor of his country.' He who invents machinery, by which one may outwork a thousand, accumulates its blessings a thousand fold. By his material, political and intellectual labors, Franklin, the working citizen, made his life sublime as that of Milton.

'Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait.'

* * * * * *

"Tis indecision brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting over days.
Are you in earnest? Seize the present minute,
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it,
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.
Only commence, and then the mind grows heated,
Begin it, and the work will be completed.'

LEGAL WIT.

An Irish counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am *concerned,* my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

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ATALA.

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand.

IN CONTINUATION.

RECITAL.

'We listened to the rage of the tempest; suddenly I felt a tear of Atala fall on my bosom: 'Storm of the heart' I cried out, 'is it 'a drop of your rain?' Then embracing closely her whom I loved: 'Atala,' said I to her, 'you conceal something from me. Open thy 'heart to me, O my Beauty! It makes us feel so much better, when 'a friend looks in our soul! Tell me that other secret of thy grief, 'which thou art so obstinate in concealing. Ah! I see it, thou art 'weeping for thy country.' She instantly replied: 'Child of men, 'how can I weep for my country, since my father was not of the 'Land of Palms?'—'What!' rejoined I, struck with astonishment, 'your father was not of the Land of Palms! Whence then have you 'derived your blood? Answer!' Atala spoke these words:

'Before my mother had brought in marriage to the warrior Si- 'maghan, thirty horses, twenty buffaloes, a hundred measures of 'the oil of mast, fifty skins of beavers, and many other treasures, 'she had known a man of the pale face. Or, the mother of my mother, 'rejected him, with tears in his eyes, and forced her to marry the 'magnanimous Simaghan, who was like a king, and honored by the 'people as a Genius. But my mother said to her new husband: 'my womb has conceived, kill me. Simaghan answered her: The 'Great Spirit save me from such an evil deed! I will not harm you. 'I will not cut either your nose nor your ears, because you have 'been sincere, and you have not been false to my couch. The 'fruit of your body shall be my fruit, and I will not visit you until 'after the departure of the bird of the rice field, when the thirteenth 'moon is shining. During this time, I burst the womb of my moth- 'er, and I began to grow, proud as a Spaniard and as a Savage. 'My mother made me a Christian, so that her God and the God of 'my father was also my God. Then the melancholy of love came 'and sought her, and she went down into the little cave adorned with 'skins, whence no one returns!'

'Such was the history of Atala. 'And who then was thy father, poor orphan?' said I to her; 'how did men call him on the earth, and what name did he bear among the Genii?' — 'I have never washed the feet of my father,' said Atala, 'I know only that he

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lived with his sister at Saint Augustin, and that he has always been faithful to my mother: *Philippe* was his name among the Angels, and men called him *Lopez*.'

'At these words I uttered a shout which resounded throughout the solitude; the tumults of my transports mingled themselves with the tumult of the storm. Pressing Atala to my heart, sobbing I exclaimed: 'O my sister! O daughter of Lopez! daughter of my benefactor!' Atala, frightened, asked what ailed me; but when she knew that Lopez was that generous host who had adopted me at Saint Augustin, and that I had left him to be free, she herself was seized with amazement and joy.'

'When this fraternal friendship visited us, and joined his love to our love, it was too much for our hearts. Henceforth the struggles of Atala began to be of no use: I perceived her passing her hand to her bosom in vain, and starting with alarm; already I had clasped her, already I was intoxicated with her breath, already I had drunk all the magic of love on her lips; with eyes raised towards heaven, by the gleam of the lightning, I held my betrothed in my arms, in presence of the Eternal. Nuptial splendor, worthy of our misfortunes, and of the grandeur of our loves; noble forests, which agitate your tie-vines and your domes as the curtains and the canopy of our couch; pine trees in flames were our hymenial torches; overflowing river, rumbling mountains, awful and sublime nature, were you not then only an equipage prepared to deceive us, and can you not conceal a moment with your mysterious horrors the rapture of a man?'

'Atala offered only a gentle resistance; I embraced the opportunity, when suddenly a flash of lightning, followed by a peal of thunder, pierced the thickness of the shades, filled the forest with sulphur and with light, and shattered a tree at our feet. We flew. O surprise! * * * in the silence which followed, we heard the sound of a bell! Both amazed, we listened to that noise, so strange in a desert. Instantly a dog barks in the distance; he comes near, he howls yet louder, he reaches us, he roars with joy at our feet; a solitary man, carrying a little lantern, followed him through the gloomy darkness of the forest. 'Thank Providence!' he exclaimed, as soon as he saw us. 'A long time I have been hunting for you. Our dog has been scenting you from the beginning of the storm, and he has brought me here. Good God! how young they are! Poor children! How they have suffered! Come with me: I have

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brought along a bear's skin, this will be for that young woman; here, take a little wine in your gourd. May God be praised in all his works! His mercy is very great, and his goodness knows no bounds!'

'Atala threw herself at the feet of the monk: 'Leader of prayer,' said she to him, 'I am a Christian; Heaven sent you to save me.' 'My daughter,' said the hermit while lifting her up, 'we generally ring the mission bell through the night and during the tempests, to attract strangers; and, following the example of our brothers of the Alps and of Lebanon, we have learned our dog to hunt out the wandering *voyageurs*.'

'As for myself, I scarcely understood the hermit; that charity seemed to me so far above the human order of charity, that I thought it was all a dream. By the light of the little lantern which the monk held, I caught a glimpse of his beard and his locks all soaked with water; his feet, his hands and his face were streaming with blood from the wounds of the thorns in his way.

'Old man,' in fine I exclaimed, 'what kind of a heart hast thou, thou who hast had no fear to be struck by the lightning?'—'Fear!' replied the Father with warmth; 'fear, while there are men in peril, and while I can be useful to them! I would then be a very unworthy servant of Jesus Christ!'—'But knowst thou, said I to him, 'that I am not a Christian?—'Young man,' replied the hermit, 'have I asked you a question about your religion? Jesus Christ has not said: My blood will wash this one, and not that. He died for the Jew and the Gentile, and he looked upon all men as brothers in affliction. What I do here for you, is a very small matter, and you will find elsewhere, far better aid; but the glory of it, does not belong to the priests. What are we, weak solitary men, save rude instruments of a heavenly work? Ah! How recreant would that soldier be to desert, while his chief, cross in hand, and forehead crowned with thorns, marches before him for the relief of humanity?'

'These words took possession of my breast; tears of admiration and of tenderness fell from my eyes. 'My dear children,' said the Missionary, 'I have charge of a little flock of your Savage brothers in these forests. My cave is very near here in the mountain; come refresh yourselves at my home; you will not find there the luxuries of life, but you will have a shelter; and for this we ought again to thank divine goodness, for there are many, many men who have no home.'

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THE LABORERS.

'There are just men whose conscience is so tranquil, that one cannot approach them without partaking of the peace which is breathed out, as one may say, from their heart and from their conversation. Just in proportion as the solitary man continued speaking, I felt the passions assuaging in my breast, and even the storm of heaven seemed to pass away at his voice. The clouds were soon scattered so that we could leave our retreat. We issued from the forest, and we began to clamber up the ridge of a high mountain. The dog marched before us, carrying the extinguished lantern on the end of a stick. I held the hand of Atala, and we followed the Missionary. He turned around often to notice us, contemplating with pity our misfortunes and our youth. A book was hanging to his neck; he was leaning on a white staff. His form was tall; his face pale and thin, his expression plain and sincere. He had not the dull heavy features of a man born without passions; one could see that he had passed through evil days, and the wrinkles on his brow evinced the admirable scars of passions cured by virtue, and by the love of God and of men. When he spoke to us standing and immovable, his long beard, his eyes looking modestly down, the affectionate tone of his voice, every peculiarity about him was distinguished by repose and sublimity. Whoever has seen, as I, Father Aubry walking alone with his staff, and his breviary in the desert, has a genuine idea of the Christian *voyageur* on the earth.

'After a dangerous march of half an hour along the by-ways of the mountain, we arrived at the cave of the Missionary. We entered it through the ivys and the damp *giraumonts*, which the rain had beaten down from the rocks. There was in this place only a rug of the leaves of the *papaya*, a gourd to draw up the water, some wooden buckets, a spade, a familiar serpent; and, on a rock which served for a table, a crucifix and the book of the Christians.

'The man of ancient days hastened to kindle a fire with the dry vines; he cracked some corn between two rocks, and having made a cake, put it in the ashes to bake. When the cake was taken out of the fire, with a fine golden color, he served it for us all burning hot, with the cream of walnuts on a plate of maple. Serenity being restored to the evening, the servant of the Great Spirit proposed to us to go and take a seat at the entrance of the cave. We followed him to the spot which commanded an extensive view. The remains of the storm were thrown in disorder towards

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the East. The flames of the conflagration kindled in the forests by the lighting still sparkled in the distance; at the foot of the mountain, a pine grove blown down laid embedded in the mud, and the river flowing pell mell carried along the soft white clay, the trunks of trees, the bodies of animals and dead fish, whose silvery belly one might see floating on the surface of the waters.

'Amid this scene it was that Atala told our story to the old Genius of the mountain. His heart seemed touched, and the tears fell on his beard. 'My child,' said he to Atala, 'it is necessary to offer your sacrifices to God, for the glory with which you have already escaped so many perils; He will restore you repose. See how these forests smoke, the torrents cease, the clouds scatter: believe you, that He who can calm such a tempest, will be unable to appease the agitations of the human heart? If you have no better place of refuge, my dear daughter, I will offer you one amid the flock which I have had the happiness to call to Jesus Christ. I will instruct Chactas, and I will marry him to you, when he may be worthy to be your husband.'

'At these words, I fell on the knees of the solitary man, shedding tears of joy; but Atala grew pale as death. The old man raised me benignly, and I saw that both his hands were maimed. At the instant Atala comprehended his misfortunes. 'The Barbarians!' she exclaimed.

'My daughter,' replied the Father with a gentle smile, what is that, in comparison with what my divine Master has endured? If the idolatrous Indians have tortured me, they are poor blind beings whom God will one day enlighten. I love them even more in proportion to the afflictions they have made me suffer. I was unable to remain in my country, where I returned, and where an illustrious Queen has done me the honor to wish to look on these slight signs of my apostleship. And what recompense could I receive for my labors more glorious, than to have obtained from the head of our religion the permission to celebrate divine sacrifice with these mutilated hands? Nothing more remained for me after such an honor, but to endeavor to render myself worthy of it. I returned to the new world, to spend the remainder of my life in the service of my God. Nearly thirty years have I been living in this solitude, and to morrow it will have been twenty-two, since I took possession of this rock. When I arrived in this country, I found here only wandering tribes whose manners were ferocious and whose

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life was extremely miserable. I have taught them to understand the word of peace, and their manners are gradually subdued. Now they live at the foot of that mountain. I have endeavored, while teaching them the way of salvation, to learn them the first arts of life, but without carrying them too far, and constantly retaining these honest people in that simplicity which constitutes their happiness. As for myself, apprehending that I would constrain them by my presence, I have retired under this cave, where they come to consult me. It is here that, far from men, I admire God in the grandeur of these solitudes, and that I prepare myself for death, which my old days tell me is near.'

'While ending these words, the solitary man bowed down upon his knees, and we followed his example. With a loud voice he began to pray, and Atala responded to his prayer. Silent rays still flashed on the skies in the East, and on the clouds of the West three suns shone together. Some foxes scattered by the storm, stretched out their black heads on the bank of the precipices, and one could hear the sensitive action of the plants which, drying in the breeze of the evening, raised again all around their down-beaten blades.

'We re-entered the cave, where the hermit spread out a bed of the moss of cypress for Atala. An oppressive weariness was visible in the eyes and in the motions of that virgin; she looked at Father Aubry as though she wished to tell him a secret ; but something seemed to hold her back, it may be my presence, it may be a certain modesty, it may be the inutility of the confession. I heard her get up at midnight. She searched for the solitary; but, as he had given her his couch, he went out to contemplate the beauty of heaven, and to pray to God on the summit of the mountain. He told me the next day, that it was sometimes his custom, even during the winter; loving to see the forests waving their leafless tops, the clouds flying along the sky, and to hear the winds and the torrents rumbling in the solitude. My sister was then obliged to return to her couch where she fell asleep. Alas! full of hope, I saw in the exhaustion of Atala only transient signs of lassitude.

'The next day, I was awakened by the songs of the cardinals and of the mocking-birds, around their nests on the acacias and the laurels which environed the cave. I went out to cull a rose of the magnolia, and I put it, all moistened with the tears of the morning, on the head of Atala still sleeping. I hoped, according

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to the religion of my country, that the soul of some infant at the breast having passed from earth, would descend on that flower in a drop of dew, and that a happy dream would attract it in the bosom of my future wife. I went out again to look for my host, I found him with his robe wrapped up in his two pockets, a chaplet in his hand, and awaiting me seated on the trunk of a pine, fallen with old age. He proposed to me to go with him to the Mission, while Atala continued sleeping; I accepted his offer, and we instantly took the route.

'While descending the mountain, I noticed the oaks where the Genii seemed to have drawn strange characters. The hermit told me that he had traced them himself; that they were verses of an ancient poet called *Homer*, and some sentences of an other poet still more ancient, named *Solomon*. There was I know not what mysterious harmony which linked that wisdom of the times, those verses eaten with moss, that old solitary man who etched them, and those old oaks which served him for books.

'His name, his age, the date of his mission, were also marked on a reed of the Savanna at the foot of these trees. I was astonished at the frailty of the last monument: 'It will last some time when I am gone,' the Father answered me, 'and will be always of more value than the little good I have done.'

'From thence we arrived at the entrance of a little valley, where I saw a wonderful work: it was a natural bridge, like that of Virginia, of which thou hast perhaps heard people speak. Men, my son, especially those of thy country, often imitate nature, and their copies are always delicate: it is not thus with nature when she seems to imitate the works of men, offering them models in reality. It is then that she casts bridges from the top of one mountain to the top of another mountain, hangs the ways in the clouds, spreads rivers for canals, sculptures hills for columns, and for basins digs out the seas.

'We passed under the only arch of this bridge, and we found ourselves before another object of astonishment; it was the cemetery of the Indians of the Mission or *the Grove of the dead*.[27]) Father Aubry had permitted his new converts to bury their dead after their own custom, and to retain the Indian name of their

27) Father Aubry had pursued the same policy with the Jesuits in China, who allowed the Chinese to bury their parents in their gardens, according to their ancient custom.

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burial place; he had consecrated the spot only by a cross. The soil was divided among them, as the common field of harvests, in as many lots as there were families. Each lot was a wood in itself, which varied according to the taste of those who had planted it. A stream noiselessly meandered amid these groves; they called it *the stream of peace.* This charming refuge of souls was bordered on the East by the bridge under which we had passed; two hills bounded it on the North and on the South; it was opened only on the West, where an immense wood of fir-trees uplifted themselves. The trunks of these trees, red, marble veined with green, mounting without branches almost to their tops, resembled lofty columns, and formed the peristyle of this temple of the dead; a religious tone reigned there, like the deep low moan of an organ under the arches of a church; but when we penetrated the depths of the sanctuary, we heard only the hymns of the birds, who celebrated an eternal festival to the memory of the dead.

'While passing out of this wood, we discovered the village of the Mission, located on the bank of a lake, amid a Savanna blooming with flowers. We arrived there passing along an avenue of magnolias and holm-oaks, which lined one of the anxient routes, found among the mountains that divide Kentucky and the Floridas. So soon as the Indians perceived their Pastor in the plain, they abandoned their labors, and ran to meet him. Some kissed his robe, others aided his steps; the mothers raised their little children in their arms, that they might see the man of Jesus Christ, who wept. He learned while marching what had been going on in the village; he gave counsel to this, and reprimanded that one mildly; he spoke about gathering in the harvests, instructing the children, consoling the afflicted; and God was blended in all his conversations.

'Thus escorted, we arrived at the foot of a large cross which was erected on the way-side. There it was that the servant of God was accustomed to celebrate the mysteries of his religion: 'My dear young converts,' said he while turning around to the crowd, 'a brother and a sister has arrived among you; and, to increase happiness, I see that divine Providence has yesterday spared your harvests; here are two extraordinary reasons for thanksgiving. Let us, therefore, offer the holy sacrifice, and may each one bring to it a profound meditation, a lively faith, unlimited gratitude, and an humble heart.'

'The divine priest then put on a white tunic of the bark of the

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mulberry; the sacred vases are brought forth from a tabernacle at the foot of the cross, the altar is prepared on the surface of a rock, the water is furnished from the stream near at hand, and a cluster of the wild grape affords wine for the sacrifice. We all kneel down in the harvest field: the mystery begins.

'Aurora, appearing beyond the mountains, inflamed the East. The whole solitude was golden or rosy. The star, announced by so much splendor, came forth in fine from the abyss of light, and its first ray met the consecrated host, which the priest at that very moment raised in the air. O charm of religion! O sublimity of Christian worship! An old hermit for a sacrificer, a rock for an altar, the desert for a church, innocent Savages for an audience! No, I doubt not but at the moment when we bowed down in adoration, the extraordinary mystery was fulfilled, and that God descended on the earth, for I felt that he descended in my heart.

'After the sacrifice, when I wanted nothing but the daughter of Lopez, we repaired to the village. There the most touching intermixture of social life and of the life of nature was reigning: in a corner of a *cyprière* of the ancient desert, one discovered a starting civilization; the ears of corn rolled in waves of gold over the trunks of fallen oaks, and the sheaf of summer occupied the ground of the tree of three centuries. On every side one might see, forests, delivered to the flames raising huge clouds of smoke in the air, and the plough furrowing lightly among the ruins of their roots. Surveyors with long chains went measuring the ground, arbitrators settled the first property; the bird gave up his nest; the haunt of the wild beast was changed into a cabin; One might hear the hammers beating, and the blows of the axe making the echoes moan for the last time while they themselves were dying away with the trees which were their home.

'I roamed in raptures amid these scenes, rendered lovelier by the image of Atala, and by the dreams of bliss with which I flattered my heart. I admired the triumph of Christianity over savage life; I saw the Indian civilizing himself under the voice of religion; I assisted at the primitive nuptials of man and of the land: man, by this great contract, yielding to the land, the value of his labors; and the land engaging in return faithfully to bear the harvests, the children and the remains of man.

'In the mean while one presented an infant to the Missionary, who baptised it among the blooming jasmines, on the verge of a

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fountain, while a coffin, amid sports and labors, was borne to the Groves of the dead. Two married people received the nuptial benediction under an oak, and then we went to establish them at their home in a corner of the desert. The pastor marched before us, blessing here and there, rocks, trees and fountains, as heretofore, according to the Book of the Christians, God blessed the uncultivated earth, while giving its inheritance to Adam. This procession, which, confusedly with the flocks, followed from rock to rock, its venerable chief, represented to my subdued heart those migrations of the first families, at the time when Shem with his children, moved across the unknown world, following the sun which marched before him.

'I wished to know of the holy hermit how he governed the children; he answered me, with great civility: 'I have never given them any law; I have taught them only to love one another, to pray to God, and to hope for a better life: all the laws of the world are here included. You see amid the village one cabin statelier than the others: it serves for a chapel in rainy weather. We assemble there together morning and evening to praise the Lord, and when I am absent, there is an old man who offers prayers, for old age is, as maternity, a kind of priesthood. Then they go to work in the fields, and as the pieces of property are divided, so that each one can learn social economy, the harvests are gathered in common granaries, to maintain brotherly charity. Four old men equitably distribute the produce of labor. Add to this the religious ceremonies, a variety of chaunts, the cross where I have celebrated the mysteries, the elm under which I preach in pleasant weather, our tombs close by our fields of grain, our rivers where I immerse the little children, and the Saint Johns of this new Bethany, you will have a complete idea of this kingdom of Jesus Christ.'

'These words of the solitary man charmed me, and I felt the superiority of this steady and busy life, over the wandering and idle life of the Savage.

'Ah! René, I murmur not against Providence, but I avow that I never call to mind that evangelical society without experiencing the bitterness of regrets. A single hut, with Atala on those banks, would have rendered my life happy! There all my wanderings would have ceased; there, with my wife, unknown by men, concealing my happiness in the depths of the forests, I would have passed away like those streams, which have not even a name in the desert. Instead of that peace, which I presumed to promise myself, in what afflictions have I not steeped my days! A continual sport of fortune, dashed on every coast, exile for a long, long while from my home, and finding nothing there on my return, but a wigwam in ruins and friends in the tomb: such has been the destiny of Chactas.'

(To be continued.)

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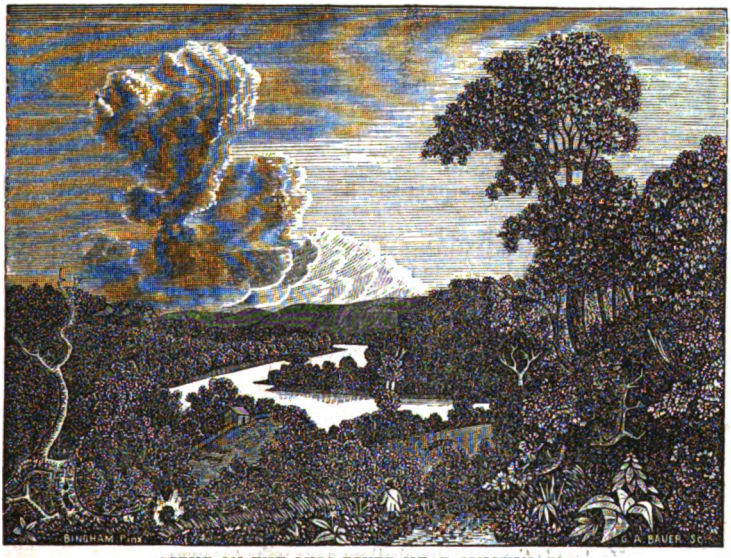

SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER NEAR CINCINNATI.

NOTES ON ARTS.

BAUER has exceeded our expectation with his cut of the 'Scene on the Ohio River' "It is true as steel!" It strikes us that this work is as fine as many a steel engraving which we have heard artists praising. The leaves in the foreground are represented with an elaborate minuteness, the foliage of the trees is so delicate and natural that it almost seems waving before our eyes, the life-like hunter is moving along through the underbrush, the smooth sward gives a charming view before the door of his home, and though the hue of the water of the river may be whiter than the original, the bluff in the distance too bleak, and some points too sharply defined, there is a graceful proportion in the perspective, and the clouds seem floating on a flood of light. This we consider a fair representation of the general character of the 'Beautiful River.' The painting was made from a sketch taken on the spot by the distinguished **BINGHAM** whose faithful genius is above our praise. We hope to present another cut by Bauer from another original painting by Bingham in the next number of the Journal. * * *

SCHAERFF & BRO. have issued a lithographic engraving of Kinkel which speaks for itself, and tells us that men of character may be engraved as well as seen in St. Louis. Even the lines of expression, as also of the features and of the form, are distinct though mellow. The engraving altogether is both striking and pleasing. They have also issued a colored engraving with a great variety of hues, persons, objects of art, and a scene of nature. This is indeed a curiosity in art: and we must say the execution is much more agreeable than the design. As the picture has no name nor unity but a multiplicity of pleasing individual shades, colors and details, we will call it a promise of a better work hereafter in this line. * * *

CANFIELD has painted many beautiful miniatures, and though his works are generally more natural than otherwise, yet some of them are invested with much ideal beauty. The daguerreotype is now almost exclusively occupying his original department of art, and he has turned his hand to portrait and landscape painting. A pic-nic scene of a family party painted by him, combined a more then two fold interest. The likenesses were good and the composition graceful, the wild wood, and domestic happiness were there united, some of the party being painted in repose, others in action. He has now on his easel a painting of a Highland hunter in rich Scotch costume, with a back ground of varied lake and mountain scenery. Though this picture gives promise of a fine effect in itself, yet we prefer illustrations of American incidents and scenes, and hope to see this rising Artist, pursuing his new style, making compositions thoroughly American.

THE VALLEY FARMER, for January, 1852, contains a great variety of useful and entertaining articles. The leading one on the subject of 'Osage Orange Hedges' will be found particularly interesting. The work is illustrated with cuts representing labor saving machinery. The Horticultural, the Boy's and The Family Circle Departments are filled with practical information, amusing items and beautiful sentiments. The IV. vol. commences with the present number, its whole appearance is greatly improved, and we cordially wish it the rapid success it richly merits. * * *

(FROM THE GERMAN OF GŒTHE.)

THE CITIZEN.

Who is the worthiest member
Belonging to the State?
The sturdy honest citizen,—
In noble stuff, he's great.

THE HOLIEST.

What is what is holiest?
What for spirit's weal,
To union solely tending,
We most deeply feel.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.

THE ECHO.

Wanderer, stop! For the sleeping Echo is near,
Wake it: it speaks; it answers thee friendly; hear:
The modest maid! She will not speak, if thou be still,
But speak to her with words of love, and then she will.

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SATIRE.

Selected.

Each pow'r that sov'reign Nature bids enjoy
Man may corrupt, but man can ne'er destroy:
Like mighty rivers, with resistless force
The passions rage, obstructed in their course,
Swell to new heights, forbidden paths explore,
And drown those virtues which they fed before.
And sure the deadliest foe to virtue's flame,
Or worst of evils, is perverted shame:
Beneath this load what abject numbers groan,
Th' entangled slaves to folly not their own!
Meanly by fashionable fear opprest,
We seek our virtues in each other's breast;
Blind to ourselves, adopt each foreign vice,
Another's weakness, int'rest, or caprice.
Each fool to low ambition, poorly great,
That pines in splendid wretchedness of state,
Tir'd in the treach'rous chase, would nobly yield,
And, but for shame, like Sylla, quit the field:
The daemon Shame paints strong the ridicule,
And whispers close, "The world will call you fool."
Behold yon' wretch, by impious fashion driv'n,
Believes and trembles while he scoffs at Heav'n.
By weakness strong, and bold thro' fear alone,
He dreads the sneer by shallow coxcombs thrown;
Dauntless pursues the path Spinoza trod;
To man a coward, and a brave to God.
Faith, Justice, Heav'n itself, now quit their hold,
When to false fame the captiv'd heart is sold:
Hence, blind to truth, relentless Cato dy'd;
Nought could subdue his virtue but his pride:
Hence chaste Lucretia's innocence betray'd,
Fell by that honour which was meant its aid.
Thus Virtue sinks beneath unnumber'd woes,
When passions, born her friends, revolt her foes.
Hence Satire's pow'r: 'tis her corrective part
To calm the wild disorders of the heart.
She points the arduous height where glory lies,
And teaches mad Ambition to be wise;
In the dark bosom wakes the fair desire,
Draws good from ill, a brighter flame from fire;
Strips black Oppression of a gay disguise,
And bids the hag in native horror rise;
Strikes tow'ring Pride and lawless Rapine dead,
And plants the wreath on Virtue's awful head.
Nor boasts the Muse a vain imagin'd pow'r,
Tho' oft' she mourns those ills she cannot cure.
The worthy court her, and the worthless fear;
Who shun her piercing eye that eye revere,
Her awful voice the vain and vile obey,
And ev'ry foe to wisdom feels her sway.
Smarts, pedants, as she smiles, no more are vain,
Desponding Fops resign the clouded cane:
Hush'd at her voice, pert Folly's self is still,
And dulness wonders while she drops her quill.
Like the arm'd bee, with art most subtly true,
From poisonous vice she draws a healing dew.
Weak are the ties that civil arts can find
To quell the ferment of a tainted mind:
Cunning evades, securely wrapt in wiles,
And Force strong-sinew'd rends th' unequal toils;
The stream of vice impetuous drives along,
Too deep for Policy, for Pow'r too strong;

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Ev'n fair Religion, native of the skies,
Scorn'd by the crowd, seeks refuge with the wise;
The crowd with laughter spurns her awful train,
And Mercy courts and Justice frowns in vain.
But Satire's shaft can pierce the harden'd breast;
She plays a ruling passion on the rest;
Undaunted storms the batt'ry of his pride,
And awes the brave that earth and heav'n defy'd. *Brown.*

SONG OF THE MECHANIC.

1.

We are the framers
Of the buildings,
Giving homes to the
Poor and to the great,
The palace of the
Rich with guildings
We adorn. We lend
Glory to the State.

2.

Look once at the steam-
Car and steam-boat,—
In the Patent Office,
Works of our hand;
Glance at the lightning,
Its wild gleam note,
Now tamed, this is
Working on the land.

3.

These are the triumphs
Of our workmen,
The Fultons and the
Franklins in our line.
We'll work and labor,
We'll not shurk, then,
And with a good will,
One with the divine.

(From the Bulletin of the American Art-Union.)

FOREIGN OPINIONS RESPECTING AMERICAN ART.

The foreign journals are beginning to bestow some attention upon the increased interest in Art matters which is manifesting itself in America. The *London Art-Journal* for October has an article on the subject, in which our progress in this department is ascribed very justly to the several Art Union societies, of which the American Art-Union "is the most important in its number of subscribers and in its operations." The writer then gives a particular account of our association and its programme for the present year. Of the engravings for the subscribers of last year he says:

"The print to which each subscriber for the year became entitled is from Leslie's "Anne Page. Slender and Shallow." a work well known in England, and engraved for the American Art-Union by C. Burt, of New York, in a way that would do no discredit to any European Artist. The character of the original has been well preserved throughout, and certain portions of the plate show masterly execution. Leslie's pictures, from his peculiar arrangement of *chiar' oscuro*, require great skill on the part of an engraver to prevent their being translated by mere patches of black and white; Mr. Burt seems to have felt this difficulty without knowing well how to overcome it, and, consequently, his work is deficient in that balance of harmony which is indispensable to bring the whole composition together; and in some parts the application of the 'burnisher' would have been useful in getting rid of a little crudity; still the merits of the print greatly outweigh its defects.

"In addition to this print, each subscriber also received a copy of a work entitled 'The Gallery of American Art,' consisting of five engravings in line of about ten inches by six in dimensions. The subjects of these are 'A Dream of Arcadia,' engraved by Smillie, after Cole; 'The Image Breaker,' engraved by A. Jones after Leutze; 'Dover Plains' engraved by Smillie, after Durand; 'The New Scholar,' engraved by Jones, after Edmonds; and 'The Card Players,' engraved by C. Burt after Woodville. Our space precludes us from examining these prints respectively; we can only refer to them in general terms of commendation.

The writer then goes on to notice the Bulletin in a complimentary manner.

The *Builder*, a London Weekly paper, chiefly devoted to architecture, has a column or two in almost every number appropriated to American Art news.

We see it stated in the London "Builder," (a long distance to receive the news from,) that Mr. Elliot, the portrait painter, has received an order from a merchant in this city, but formerly of Syracuse, to pain $2,000 worth of portraits, being twenty in number, of the first settlers of the latter place. They are intended or one of its public buildings.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Stationery.

F. SCHUSTER & CO.—Stock of German, English, French, &c. Books, Engravings, Blank Books, Music Paper and Stationery, No. 38 Walnut street, corner of Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
August, 1851.

Trunks.

M. PENDZINSKI, Premium Trunk Maker. Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, and made to order at the shortest notice, Hard Leather Trunks, Solid Leather Steel Spring Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Packing Trunks, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c.
Trunks repaired in the best manner. Call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in the trade, at all risks, No. 42 North Second street [Westside,] between Chestnut and Pine streets, May, 1851.

A. B. LATHROP. J. W. MITCHELL.
L. G. JEGFERS.
A. B. LATHROP & Co.
MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Ladies' Satchels, Dress and Bonnet Boxes, &c.
☞Constantly on hand at *Eastern Prices* (for CASH,) the largest assortment of Packing Trunks, Canvas or Leather, suitable for packing Prints, Clothing or Fancy Articles, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also—Manufacturers of all kinds of Packing Boxes for the city trade. Depot and Office No. 60 Third street, at the "Trunk Emporium" opposite Old Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Architects.

BEN. SMITH, Surveyor and Engineer. Surveys made with accuracy and despatch in any part of the city or country; also, Maps constructed, and Plans and Estimates made for Rail, Plank and other roads. Orders respectfully solicited. Office: North-west corner Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.
May, 1851.

Flowers.

FLORA GARDEN.—This establishment contains a collection of Plants and Flowers not excelled perhaps by any in the United States. Of ROSES alone there are 230 varieties; and the proprietor has devoted ten years to storing his HOT-HOUSES, 420 feet in length, with specimens of rare and beautiful plants, and flowers from almost every part of the globe. The Garden is pleasantly situated on South Seventh street and affords a delightful retreat from the noise and dust of the city. A commodious SALOON has been fitted up and will be supplied with confectionary, ice creams, and other refreshments suitable to the season and the place. Spirituous liquors are excluded from the premises. Boquets of the richest flowers and most tasteful combination furnished throughout every season of the year.
April, 1851. G. GOEBEL.

Stoves.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE. HARRISON P. BRIDGE.
BRIDGE & BROTHER.
MANUFACTURERS of Pierce's Patent "American Air-Tight," "Empire" and "Victory" Premium Cooking Stoves, and every variety of Wood and Coal heating Stoves, dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Tinners' tools, machines, also, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Ploughs.

GILES F. FILLEY, Manufacturer of the celebrated pri e preminm cooking stoves; also, Irving's air tight cooking stoves, fancy box and coal stoves; dealer in tin plate, copper, sheet iron, block tin, rivets, tinner's tools, machines, &c. Warehouse No. 163 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Foundry on Lewis street, near the water works.

Mathematical Instruments.

J. BLATTNER, Mathematical and Surgical Instrument maker, Dealer in Guns, Pistols and Sporting Materials, No. 58 North Second street, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures, and has always on hand: Surveyor's Compasses, Levelling Instruments, Theodolite Pocket Compasses, S y-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Ivory and Gunter's Scales and Protractors, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, Microscopes and Magnifying Glasses, Hydrometers of silver and glass, hydrometers for acids and salts, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machines, &c., also, Surgical and Dental Instruments; Pocket, Dissecting, Cupping and self-injecting cases; Taylor's Shears, all sizes; Syringes, large and small, Scarificators, Lancets; Forceps; Turnkeys; large Scales and Weights for Druggists; Prescription Scales on Stands; Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flaks, Game Bags, &c. ☞All the above Instruments repaired at short notice in the best manner.

Hardware.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

P. WONDERLY, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work—such as Copper Pipes for Steamboats and Distilleries, Soda Fountains, Copper ettles, Well and Cistern Pumps, and every other article in his line of business, No. 233 Main street, South-east corner of Cherry, St. Louis, Mo. He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Premium Steamboat Cooking Stoves. Tinware always on hand, wholesale and retail.

Hats.

C. BENEDICT, Danbury, Conn. D. PEARCE, St. Louis, Mo.
DAVID PEARCE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 110 Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. HENWOOD, Hat manufacturer, No. 72 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Saddlery.

HEWITT & STEINACKER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 67 Fourth street, corner of Pine, opposite the Planters House, St. Louis.

Commissions.

H. W. LEFFINGWELL, Notary Public — R. S. ELLIOTT, Com'r of Deeds.

LEFFINGWELL & ELLIOT, Real Estate Dealers, Auctioneers and Conveyancers, No. 123 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Real Estate sold on commission, at private sale, or auction. Also, deeds of all kinds written, and acknowledgments taken. Maps of the city and additions to be seen at the office, and information given free of charge. Surveying done promptly and correctly.

GENERAL AGENCY at Dubuque, Iowa, for public lands, real estate, military land warrants, payment of taxes, investigation of titles, amicable collection of debts, and all other business within the legitimate sphere of an Agent's duties, by

CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 1851.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 56 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clark of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

Refer to Messrs. Thomas & Todd, Smart & Hughes, Coleman & Dallam, Independence, Mo.; Hon. Wm. Scott, Hon. Thos. L. Price, George W. Hough, Jefferson City, Mo.; Tutt & Watson, M. Tarver, Esq., H. Cobb, Esq, St. Louis, Mo.

Leather.

JOHN C. MEYER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Oils and Findings, No. 88, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Furniture.

O. W. JEROME, wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, bedsteads, &c., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, Olive street, opposite the Monroe House, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. HARLOW, proprietor of the St. Louis Furniture Store, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every variety of household furniture, matresses, window blinds, willow ware, &c.

Also, manufactures to order every article in his line, with despatch. Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed. All goods warranted as recommended.

New Warehouse, No. 88 Second street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fashionable Goods.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SHELTON.

Dry Goods.

DOAN, KING & CO., wholesale Dry Goods dealers, 131 and 133 Main street, St. Louis. Job P. Doan, St. Louis, Wylley King, do., Richard Bigelow, New York.

CROW, McCREERY & CO., Wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 71 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Wayman Crow, Phoceon R. Mc Creery, Wm. H. Barksdale, Wm. A. Hargudine, Charles D. Appleton.

WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 75 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. James Woods, William T. Christy, James C. Christy, Robert K. Woods.

Fruit Trees.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY, for sale by the undersigned, at their fruit farm and nursery. This establishment is located seven miles South of St. Louis, Mo. There are Omnibus Coaches running daily from the City within one half mile of the establishment. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times (Sundays excepted) for the reception of visitors. Horticulturists and amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment and examine for themselves. In directing the attention of the public to their nursery, they would remark that one of the firm, (Mr. James Sigerson,) has been engaged in the above business for the last twenty-five years; during that time he has tested many of the varieties now growing. This, with the assurance on their part of an intention to increase the number of their trees, as well as to add to their assortment from year to year, furnishes a strong guarantee to persons wishing to make choice selections of fruit, that they can always be supplied. Their prices for trees will be as reasonable as at any similar establishment East or West, and when desired, trees will be delivered free of charge in the city or on steamboats; packed in good order for their destination.

☞ All letters addressed to John Sigerson, St. Louis, or to James Sigerson, Carondelet, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Paper Warehouse.

SLIGO BOOK STORE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

AMOS H. SCHULTZ, No. 136, North Main street, St. Louis, opposite the Bank. Wholesale dealer in books, paper and stationery.

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Manufacturers.

THOMAS GREY, Blacksmith and Iron Worker, No. 90 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Ox Chains, Sledges, Wedges, and every description of Mining Tools, also Iron Hobbles and Picket Pins. ☞Blacksmith work for Housebuilders, at the lowest prices. ☞He has always on hand the highly recommended Iron Frame Bedstead, and Camp Stool.

Foundry.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, Mo. We are prepared to fill with dispatch, and to fit up in superior style, all orders in the Foundry and Machine business, such as steam engines, mill work, mill castings, railroad cars, wheels for coal trucks, lard and soap kettles of all sizes, press screws, &c., made to order at short notice. Wool carding machines, and a large and superior stock of machine cards, we will warrant equal to any in the Union.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

J. T. DOWDALL & CO.

S. J. SMITH. T. FAIRBRIDGE.
W. D. WOOD. H. B. HAWKINS.

Missouri Foundry.

FAIRBRIDGE, WOOD & CO., manufacturers of Castings, Iron Railings, Iron Window Shutters, Vaults and Doors; Plumbago Concrete Fire Proof Safes; also, Garrison's Portable Saw Mills.

Office and Warehouse No. 118 North Third street. Foundry, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth street. June, 1851.

Saws and Scales.

ST. LOUIS SAW AND SCALE FACTORY. LEE, GAGE & CO., manufacturers of every description of Saws and Scales. Factory on Broadway, North St. Louis. Office and Ware-room No. 86 Main street, up stairs.

June, 1851.

ROLIN CLARK, PHILANDER BRALEY.
JOHN RENFREW. ALEXANDER CROSIER.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOP, North-west corner of Main and Biddle streets. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, boilers and sheet iron work, portable circular saw mills always on hand, all orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Lithographic Establishment.

SCHAERFF & BRO., No. 71 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., are prepared to execute anything in the line of lithography; and especially, as they are in possession of the largest size lithographic presses and stones, they are able to fill orders of the largest dimensions. They take and lithograph portraits and likenesses from daguerrotypes, engrave or lithograph show bill cards, business and visiting cards, diplomas, music, manifests, labels, facsimiles, bank notes, bank bills, bank checks, bill heads, drafts, bills of lading, maps, town plats, &c.

☞They particularly beg leave to request the special notice of the public to their crayon drawings and colored lithographs, in as much as this is the only establishment in the West, where this improved style of lithographing is practiced.

Insurance.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of St. Louis, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by this company in May last, the stock notes now on hand amount to $300, 00. The stock notes of the company are secured by lien upon real estate and approved endorsers. Office, No. 120 North Third street.

Directors: I. L. Garrison, A. P. Ladew, P. Salisbury, John Whitehill, Jos. A. Eddy, Henry Kayser, D. D. Page, Theron Barnum, John Kern.

ISAAC L. GARRISON, President.
D. D. PAGE, Treasurer.
PHILANDER SALISBURY, Sec'y.

MISSOURI STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Directors: John O'Fallon, C. M. Valleau, Reuben Knox, Daniel D. Page, Oliver Bennett, John Sigerson, John S. Mc Cune, Joseph A. Eddy, True W. Hoit.

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The Directors aware of the importance of a well secured fund, reliable in case of loss, and ample under all ordinary calamity, assure the public that they have already a pledged fund, ample and reliable for any contingency, with a monthly increase of premiums of over ten thousand dollars. For the length of time this company has been in operation (six months) its business has been extended into all parts of the State and the city, and has received from the public a liberal patronage, which has placed it upon a permanent basis.

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VOL. VII. FEBRUARY, 1852. NO. 5.

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AND

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

AND

Civilian.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors and Proprietors.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

and Civilian.

VOL. VII. February, 1852. No. V.

ARTICLE I.

Railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans.

In a late number of the Western Journal and Civilian we noticed the peculiar relations which the Gulf of Mexico presents in respect to the principal geographical divisions of the earth, and endeavored to show how much the future prosperity of the region watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries depends upon the channels through which its inhabitants may carry on their foreign trade.

Had the use of steam as a motive power been confined to river navigation and labor saving machinery, the Gulf of Mexico would have been always regarded as the natural and most convenient commercial thoroughfare between the valley of the Mississippi and foreign countries. But the Locomotive and the Ocean Steamer are producing a revolution in commerce which must, in a great degree, affect the private and public economy as well as the commercial and social relations of every civilized people. And although these mighty engines are rapidly overcoming the principal obstacles to commercial and social intercourse, yet, owing to their tendency to centralize commerce and capital, it has become necessary, in an economical point of view, that the people of every State, and indeed of every county, should adopt some measure to protect their own interests against the monopolizing power of steam.

We have so often remarked upon the ruinous policy of carrying on our foreign commerce through the Eastern cities, that we refrain

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from discussing that topic in the present article. A glance at a map, exhibiting the lines of railroads projected, and now in progress of construction, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, will show that, when these projects shall have been completed, the entire commerce of the West will be placed under the control of New York, and other Eastern cities. And, instead of becoming commercial emporiums, our towns will be reduced to the condition of mere depots for receiving and forwarding commodities in *transitu*; unless we can devise some plan that will counteract the influence of the railroad system which is designed to connect the Mississippi with the Atlantic coast.

The Central railroad of Illinois, in connection with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, though conforming in its direction to the natural laws of trade, is too remote from the Mississippi to increase its commerce or to enlarge materially the growth of the river towns. Its location is well calculated to promote the interests of the region through which it passes; but it will add little, if anything, to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor will its connection with a railroad to New Orleans be of much benefit to the people in the immediate valley of the Mississippi river. And hence we must look to a more direct route to New Orleans, than can be obtained through the States of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. We must have a route connected with the commerce of the river located with a view to the development of the resources of the States west of the Mississippi.

A line drawn from St. Louis to Helena, Arkansas, and thence South until it intersects the railroad proposed to be constructed from New Orleans to Holly Springs, Mississippi, may be regarded as the shortest practicable route between the valley of the Upper Mississippi and New Orleans. On an air line the distance from St. Louis to New Orleans is about six hundred miles, and the railroad proposed by the way of Helena, would probably not exceed 650 miles, and might be travelled from New Orleans to St. Louis in twenty four hours.

The distance from St. Louis to New Orleans, by the route here proposed, is less by about four hundred and fifty miles than from St. Louis to New York. And estimating the cost of railroad transportation at three cents per ton per mile, which may be regarded as the average rate on dry goods, the charges on this class of merchandize from New Orleans to St. Louis will be less by sixty-

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seven cents on the hundred pounds than from New York. This would doubtless make the Gulf route the cheapest from St. Louis to any part of Europe, and enable the merchants of this place to import their goods on better terms for the country than to purchase in the Atlantic cities.

With this road completed we should have nothing to apprehend from Eastern competition; but without it the time consumed, and delays incident to river navigation will cause the principal part of the foreign dry goods consumed in the West to come through the Atlantic cities.

But doubts may arise as to the practicability of making a railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans on the line proposed, and also, as to the probability of raising the means of accomplishing a work of such apparent magnitude. It is true that a part of the route has never been explored with a view to the location of such a work, but we have been seeking information in regard to the country through which the route is proposed for several years, and we are persuaded that from St. Louis to the Iron mountain is the most difficult part of the route, west of the Mississippi. We are informed that a narrow ridge of high land, west of the St. Francis river, extends from the Southern line of Missouri to Helena, and that at the base of this ridge on its Western side the country is almost a dead level, presenting a route as favorable for the construction of a railroad as can be found, perhaps, in the United States. We can say nothing in respect to the character of the swamp opposite Helena: but we imagine that it presents no greater difficulties than the low ground on both sides of the Ohio, at Cairo.

The principal difficulty to be overcome in this, as in the accomplishment of all great works in our country, is that of raising the money required to carry on its construction. Were such a work as a railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans proposed by a single city or State, its accomlpishment might well be regarded with distrust; but when we divide the building of six hundred and fifty miles of railroad between four States, the magnitude of the enterprise diminishes to proportions that might encourage the most timid to embark in it.

The railroad now in contemplation from New Orleans to Jackson, and thence to Holly Springs, Mississippi, which in time will doubtless be built, will probably pass within forty miles of Helena, and it cannot be doubted that the owners of that road

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would make a branch to the Mississippi, opposite Helena, in case a railroad should be made from St. Louis to that point. That would leave about 275 miles to be constructed by Arkansas and Missouri. A work about equal in magnitude to the Pacific railroad from St. Louis to the Western boundary of the State. By the people of Missouri this enterprise is to be regarded in a two-fold view: first, as a local work calculated to develop the resources of the State by giving encouragement to agriculture, mining, and manufactures; and, second, as a great project calculated to produce a revolution in the present commercial system of the valley of the Mississippi, which will secure to this region the benefits of the boundless wealth provided by the Creator for the enjoyment of its inhabitants. As a local work, penetrating the mineral district of South-eastern Missouri, it would be the means of bringing into active and extensive usefulness the ores of the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, — among the richest and most abundant deposits of iron which has been discovered upon the surface of the globe. These local considerations are of themselves sufficient, one might suppose, to induce the people of Missouri to lay hold on this work with a will that would insure its accomplishment in the shortest time consistent with a prudent economy in respect to its construction. But these considerations are lost to the mind when we contemplate the infinite benefits that may flow from a work that will bring St. Louis within twenty-four hours travel of New Orleans. Such a work would be the means of establishing the commerce of these two cities upon a basis that would infuse new principles into the economy of the Southern and Western states of this great valley, and secure a degree of prosperity that would astonish the civilized world.

Construct this road, and the gardens and orchards of the South will furnish our tables with the earliest vegetables and fruits of that region. The Gulf and inland waters will supply our markets with many varieties of fish and fowl, all fresh in their proper season; while the substantial commodities of the North will reach our Southern friends with more regularity than now, and in better condition. And thus a community of physical enjoyments, established between the north and the south, will give rise to a community of sentiment; and instead of the prejudices heretofore existing the inhabitants of the entire country watered by the Mississippi will be united as one family, by a common bond of sympathy.

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This is not a day-dream, produced at will and fashioned to please the fancy. It is in the power of the people of Missouri and their Southern neighbors to create and establish the principal fact —a railroad from St. Louis to New Orleans—and then the benefits to which we have alluded, physical and social, must follow, as natural and certain consequences.

We oppose no argument to the construction of railroads in an Eastern and Western direction. Such improvements will be highly useful in connection with a system extending from north to south; but it must be obvious to every reflecting mind that they cannot, in the nature of things, produce either the physical or social benefits which roads leading from north to south are calculated to impart.

Commerce and travel from east to west neither exchange the products of the south for those of the north, nor bring the inhabitants of different climates into social intercourse.

And, hence, we conclude that no political compromise can remove existing prejudices, and establish sympathy between the people of the Northern and Southern states, upon permanent grounds, so long as the principal currents of commerce continue to flow in an Eastern and Western direction. The sympathy which springs from social intercourse and a community of interests constitutes the bond which binds a free people together under one government. This bond is stronger than written constitutions and legislative enactments. Upon this depends the Union of the States —the grandeur of the nation—and whatever may be his success as a politician, the legislator who overlooks or neglects the means of strengthening this bond, possesses no just claim to the dignified title of statesman.

But how is the money to be obtained to accomplish a work from which we anticipate so many benefits? We know full well that this question must be answered to the satisfaction of prudent and well judging men before they will even give the project their serious consideration.

It appears from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made in 1849, that the Government of the United States owned at that time 29,436,942 acres of land in the State of Missouri, and 27,464,603 acres in the State of Arkansas, amounting to more than two thirds of the area of the former, and to more than four fifths of the latter. And in no part of these

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States, perhaps, has a less proportion of the public land been purchased than in the region through which the proposed route will pass.

The effects produced on the price of real estate by the construction of railways is so well understood at the present day, that it would be useless to enter into an argument to prove that the money value of the public lands would be more than doubled, for the distance of ten miles on each side of a railway through this region. Then why, we ask, should Congress refuse to give one half of this land to individuals who would make the road? The principle involved in such a grant was recognized by the act donating lands in aid of the Central railroad of Illinois, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad; and we may safely challenge any number of the present Congress to offer one sound and Statesman-like reason against extending the same liberal and just policy to the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Indeed, we hold that the arguments are much stronger in favor of our road: there is a much larger quantity of public land in Missouri and Arkansas, than in Illinois; and, consequently, as a landholder, the Government would be a greater gainer by the operation; the facilities of transportation are more limited here than east of the Mississippi, and it would be an act of favoritism and gross injustice on the part of the Government to bestow a bounty on the strong, and deny similar favors to the weak.

The policy of the Government in respect to the public lands, in the new States, has been that of a heartless and grinding speculator. Owning from two thirds to four fifths, and in some States even a greater proportion of the land, free from taxation, it refuses to sell the poorest tract for less than the price put on the richest.—Thus holding on to its property, waiting for those who settle in the country to improve its value by clearing the forest, making roads, and establishing schools, under hardships and privations calculated to retard the improvement of their mental and social condition. If individuals who pursue such a course are regarded with feelings bordering on hatred by every community in which they are found, why should the Government be excused from censure? The real estate of the individual is subject to the payment of taxes for the support of government, schools and public improvements, and, may even be taken, just compensation being allowed, for public purposes; the Government, as a landholder, is subject to none of these burthens, while it receives its full proportion of all the benefits accruing from every improvement made by the people. From

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these considerations we are fully warranted in looking to the public lands as a source from which at least a portion of the means necessary to construct a railway from St. Louis to Helena should be derived. We would not ask the Government to make the road, or to donate a sufficient quantity of land to defray the entire cost of its construction.

Nor would we even ask that it should contribute its just proportion according to the amount of land it holds in the State through which the route lies. We only claim that it should make an appropriation sufficient to authorize individuals to embark their capital in the enterprise. We ask no more. Let it not be objected that there are now too many applications of this nature before Congress: wherever the Government owns land which would be enhanced in value by the construction of a railroad through or near it, there it ought, in justice, to appropriate an amount equal to the benefit which it would derive from the individual labor and capital invested in the work. And so long as this principle is kept in view, and not violated, the number of applications for grants of land in aid of public improvements constitutes no rational ground of objection to the action of Congress in their behalf.

Nor should it be objected that a district of country is too new, or, that its resources are not sufficiently developed to authorize the commencement of public works: such districts, more than any other, claim the helping hand of a liberal government. Why wait until the generation who broke the wilderness, and suffered all the privations incident to the settlement of new countries shall have passed away? In a national point of view no class of American citizens is more meritorious than the pioneers who open the wilderness, and prepare the way for civilization to advance. They are men of stout hearts and strong arms, ever faithful to their country, and ready to fight its battles, whenever called on. Indeed, in many respects, the life of the pioneer is one of continual service in the cause of his country; and it is but just that the Government should look to the amelioration of his condition, and aid him in making such improvements as will place him upon an equal footing with the citizens of older States, especially when all this can be done without taking anything from the public treasury, and without violating the principles of the constitution.

The work here proposed is one of such vital importance to the country, and its claims to the aid of the General Government so

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strong and just, that we cannot doubt that Congress will make a liberal appropriation of land in its behalf, provided those interested in its accomplishment will bring the subject in a proper manner to the consideration of that body.

There is now in existence a charter for a railroad from St. Louis to the Southern boundary of this State, by the way of the Iron mountain: two routes have been surveyed in that direction. Let the citizens of Missouri interested in this route move in the matter without delay, and memorialize Congress for a grant of land to aid in its construction. There is a general railroad law, as we are informed, in the State of Arkansas under which her citizens may form a company at pleasure to act in concert with the citizens of Missouri. And we trust that our Southern neighbors will take the lead in a work that will not only be the means of improving the richest part of their own State, but of building up a great commercial city at the only point on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf to Cape Girardeau, that can be regarded as safe against the encroachments of the river. If we suppose a railroad in existence from Helena to the Western boundary of the State of Arkansas, and another to St. Louis, that point will then command the trade of a larger scope of country than any other between St. Louis and New Orleans.

And the people of Arkansas will neglect their best interest if they fail to do everything in their power to build up a great commercial city within the limits of their own State.

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Article II.

(From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

COFFEE: AND THF COFFEE TRADE.

In an article published in the August 1850 No. of the *Merchants' Magazine*, with the above caption, statements were made to show that the production of coffee was not on the average equal to the constantly increasing consumption, and that it was not likely to be increased unless stimulated by long-continued higher prices than had ruled for many years. The large crops of Brazil and Java in 1850, having given rise to some doubts of the correctness of these statements, it may be well to review the past, and to look forward to the probable future course of this important article of trade.

The short crop in Brazil in 1849, and the extremely favorable weather after the blossoming season (September to November 1848) had produced the greatest growth of new wood ever seen, (coffee is principally grown on new wood,) so that the trees were in a better condition for bearing than ever before known. The blossom in 1849 was most abundant, the season throughout favorable, but what is of the greatest importanco, the picking season from April to July, 1850, was uncommonly fine, enabling the planters to secure the most abundant crop ever known, and far exceeding their most sanguine expectations. Such a combination of favorable circumstances had never before occurred, and is not very likely to happen again.

The export of the crop-year July 1st, 1850, to July 1st, 1851, proved the greatest ever known, being 1,884,636 bags, or 302 millions lbs., leaving a considerable quantity in the interior to supply the deficiency of the crop of 1850, caused by the excessive production of 1850, which prevented the growth of new wood and exhausted the trees, as is the case with all these bearing fruit.

The crop of 1851, was all secured by August last, therefore the probable result is very nearly ascertained, and is estimated to be, from careful inquiry, only one-third to one-half the previous crop, say 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 bags, added to which, the old coffee remaining over, will make the quantity for export, July 1st, 1851, to July 1st, 1852, from 1,500,000 bags, to 1,600,000, or fully 300,000 bags, or 48 millions of pounds less than the previous year.

The following table of comparative export of three consecutive crop-years proves that there will be an average annual decrease of 119,263 bags in 1849, 1850 and 1851, compared with 1846, 1847 and 1848, and confirms the opinion, that Brazil has attained her maximum, instead of continuing to be largely on the increase,

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as it was from 1830 to 1845, caused chiefly by the abundance and low prices of Blacks.

	Europe. Bags.	United States. Bags.	Total. Bags.
Crop, 1846	843,485	684,632	1,528,117
" 1847	1,048,785	755,773	1,804,558
" 1848	848,408	773,017	1,621,125
Total	2,740,678	2,213,422	4,953,800
Average per annum	913,459	737,807	1,651,266
55¼ per cent to Europe, 44¾ per cent to the United States.			
Crop, 1849	538,181	573,151	1,111,332
" 1850	1,025,912	858,764	1,884,676
" 1851	880,000	720,000	1,600,000
Total	2,444,093	2,151,915	4,596,008
Average per annum	814,698	717,305	1,532,003
Decrease per annum	98,761	20,502	119,263

The probable stoppage of the slave trade was assigned as a reason, why the production of coffee in Brazil could not be increased, as the planters could not keep up the stock upon their estates without annually purchasing 5 to 10 per cent of new blacks. The slave trade is now effectually stopped, and there is no possibility of its being renewed, which will surely prevent any increase in the cultivation of coffee. On the contrary, a decrease may be expected, until the planters can, by greater care of their blacks, maintain their stock, or introduce free labor; either will require many years to bring it about, if ever done. The causes of this great annual loss of blacks, are the great mortality until acclimated, the very small number of females on the estates, and that but few children are ever raised. The coffee districts being at some seasons very cold and rainy, are not at all congenial to Africans. From the foregoing it is certainly reasonable to assume that the average crop of Brazil will not for many years exceed the present estimate, say 1,600.000 bags of 160 lbs., or 256 millions lbs.

The Java crop is the next in importance to Brazil. This has been on the decrease for several years past, as it ceased to be a profitable crop. The greatest production was 1,100,000 piculs, or 146 millions lbs. The crop of 1850 proved more abundant than for several years, yielding 850,000 piculs. Advices from Batavia to August last state, that the crop of 1851, then coming to market, would be 240,000 piculs short of the previous one, say 600,000 piculs, or 80 millions lbs.

The chief cultivation of coffee in Java is under the direction of the Government, otherwise it would have fallen off still more. The private planters who at one time produced about 400,000 piculs, will this year have but about 80,000. The labor being free and hired, private individuals stopped raising coffee when it became

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unprofitable, and in many instances abandoned their estates altogether. In Brazil the reverse has been the case, as planters were obliged to employ their slaves, and could not raise other crops.

The cost of raising coffee in Java, with shipping charges, is estimated to be 10 cents per lb. on board; in Brazil, 8 cents; Cuba, 9½ cents; adding to these prices freight, insurance, and other charges, the cost in the United States respectively, would be 12½, 10 and 11 cents. These prices being much above the average rates from 1842 to 1848, it is not surprising that the production in Java should have fallen off so much, in Cuba* still more, and that Brazil should have ceased to increase.

In the meantime the consumption of the United States has increased with rapid strides. 1845, the import from Brazil was about 500,000 bags, in the 12 months ending 31st ult., it was about 100,000 bags, or 160 millions lbs., and the stocks now are not larger than at the same period of 1850. Brazil coffee constitutes about three-fourths of the whole consumption of the United States, therefore the total must be 200 million lbs. at least, and the annual increase may be safely estimated at 7½ per cent, at prices not excessive. The increase in Europe is generally estimated at 2½ per cent per annum, but in the following table of consumption, the average estimates of European writers for 1848 are assumed, which are believed to be below the actual wants. The estimates of production are from the best sources.

The production of coffee in 1851, which furnishes the supply for 1852, is estimated as follows:

Brazil, 1,600,000 bags of 160 lbs. .....lbs.	256,000,000
Java, 600,000 piculs of 133⅓ lbs	80,000,000
Cuba.	15,000,000
Porto Rico	15,000,000
St. Domingo	45,000,000
Laguira, Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, &c.....	30,000,000
British West Indies.....	7,000,000
Ceylon and British India	45,000,000
Mocha and Persian Gulf	5,000,000
French and Dutch Indies	2,000,000
Manilla	5,000,000
Sumatra	10,000,000
Costa Rica	10,000,000
Total.....	525,000,000

* In 1825, the export from the North side of Cuba was about 32 millions lbs., it is now barely 5 millions.

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Consumption of the world — The estimates for Europe by the average of various authorities in 1848.

Holland and the Netherlands	lbs.	108,000,000
Germany and North of Germany		175,000,000
France and South of Europe		105,000,000
Great Britain		37,000,000
United States and British America		200,000,000
Total		625,000,000

That the consumption in Europe is steadily increasing there cannot be a doubt. By a statement of stocks, arrivals, and deliveries of coffee in the north of Europe, England and Trieste, published in the *Economist* of September 20, 1851, it appears that the deliveries for consumption in 8 months had been 210 millions lbs., exceeding the same period of 1850 by 56 millions lbs. It is also remarked that the deliveries are likely to continue on even a larger scale the remaining 4 months of the year, which would make the total for the year 315 millions lbs. To this is to be added Sweden, Russia, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Sicily, Corfu, the Archipelago, Smyrna, and Constantinople, say fully one-fourth part of Europe, or 105 millions lbs., making the total 420 millions lbs., to which add the estimate for United States, &c., 200 millions lbs., making the total for the world 620 millions lbs.; agreeing very nearly with the preceding estimate. From the foregoing statements, estimates, &c. the following deductions are made, viz:—

That the production of coffee is now 15 to 20 per cent less than the consumption, which is annually increasing. That the production is not likely to increase on the average of years, as it has not been a profitable crop to the planter on the average of the past ten years. That in Brazil, even should higher prices rule, it is not likely that any material increase can take place for many years, or until free labor be introduced. That in Java there might be some increase, should prices rule at about 30 fs. per picul, but many years would be required to raise the production to what it formerly was, as it requires 6 to 8 years to get a new estate into good bearing.

That the producers of articles of necessity are entitled to a fair remuneration for their labor, when not more than equal to the demand, cannot be denied.

That the present ruling prices both in the United States and in Europe, are not equal to the cost of production and incidental charges.

That the production not being equal to the consumption, prices should rise, so as to equalize them, and to encourage an increase of production to supply the regular increase of consumption of so favorite and necessary an article.

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The consumption of coffee in the United States is now so very large and increasing, it is of great importance that a regular supply should be depended upon. From the present sources, it appears to be very doubtful even at considerably increased prices. The only other part of the world where its cultivation might be introduced with a probability of its increasing so as to supply the demand, is the coast of Africa. At Liberia, the first attempt at cultivation has been very successful, and there cannot be a doubt of its being made a profitable crop, and in time a source of great wealth.

At the time when colonization of the free blacks upon that coast occupies the attention of the true philanthropists, it is very important to know that there is an article so congenial to the soil and so easy of cultivation, that will always find a sure and ready sale not only in the United States, but in Europe, without fear of competition from other countries. One of the great objections to colonizing Africa, has been, not knowing what kind of agriculture would be immediately successful, at a moderate outlay of capital and give an available and valuable export. This is now settled beyond a doubt, and it should be an additional incentive to the true friends of the blacks, as well as of our country, to make every exertion to promote the colonization of Africa. This cannot be done to any great extent by private individuals alone, but should receive the assistance of government; first, by establishing a line of steamships to take passengers at a low rate, and also by annual appropriations; if not by the General Government, then by the State Governments. Such measures would do more in a short time to put a stop to the slave trade, than all Great Britain has done the past twenty years, at the expense of millions of treasure, and the sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives. It would in time be the means of civilizing Africa, thereby working out the destinies of Providence, as it is very evident that it is only by the free blacks from this country, that Africa can ever be civilized. Besides, opening the only way for the final emancipation of the slaves in the United States, as it is very certain that this can never take place generally, unless a large proportion can be induced and assisted to emigrate to the land of their fathers.

Since the foregoing was prepared, some particular information has been received, from a first rate source at Antwerp, to 22d October, which very nearly corresponds with the estimates of production and consumption, viz:— Production of the world, 236,200 tons, or 529 millions lbs. Consumption, based on the deliveries of 1849, 270,000 tons, or 605 millions lbs.

The chief difference being in the consumption of the United States. It also confirms the opinion expressed, that the Dutch Company retained less than usual for the spring sales. The deliveries of the September sales had been so large that only about

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200,000 bags remained to supply the demand till the March sales. The average deliveries of the year to 1st October, had been 77,342 bags per month.

The Trading Company held only 109,540 bags towards the spring sales, and the shipments advised from Java to 25th August were so limited, the Company were not expected to have over 200,000 bags prior to February, when the spring sales are announced. This would not be half the average quantity for the past twelve years.

Article III.

Division of Human Food.

Man, when confined to animal food, requires for his support and nourishment extensive sources of food, even more widely extended than the lion and tiger, because, when he has the opportunity, he kills without eating.

A nation of hunters, on a limited space, is utterly incapable of increasing its numbers beyond a certain point, which is soon attained. The carbon necessary for respiration must be obtained from the animals, of which only a limited number can live on the space supposed. These animals collect from plants the constituents of their organs and of their blood, and yield them, in turn, to the savages who live by the chase alone. They, again, receive this food unaccompanied by those compounds, destitute of nitrogen, which, during the life of the animals, served to support the respiratory process. In such men, confined to an animal diet, it is the carbon of the flesh and of the blood which must take the place of starch and sugar.

But 15 lbs. of flesh contain no more carbon than 4 lbs. of starch, and while the savage with one animal and an equal weight of starch could maintain life and health for a certain number of days, he would be compelled, if confined to flesh alone, in order to procure the carbon necessary for respiration, during the same time, to consume five such animals.

It is easy to see, from these considerations, how close the connection is between agriculture and the multiplication of the human species. The cultivation of our crops has ulimately no other object than the production of a maximum of those substances which are adapted for assimilation and respiration, in the smallest possible space. Grain and other nutritious vegetables yield us, not only in starch, sugar, and gum, the carbon which protects our organs from the action of oxygen, and produces in the organism

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the heat which is essential to life, but also in the form of vegetable fibrine, albumen, and caseine, our blood, from which the other parts of our body are developed.

Man, when confined to animal food, respires, like the carnivora, at the expense of the matters produced by the metamorphosis of organized tissues; and, just as the lion, tiger, hyæna, in the cages of a menagerie, are compelled to accelerate the waste of the organized tissues by incessant motion, in order to furnish the matter necessary for respiration, so the savage, for the very same object, is forced to make the most laborious exertions, and go through a vast amount of muscular exercise. He is compelled to consume force merely in order to supply matter for respiration.

Cultivation is the economy of force. Science teaches us the simplest means of obtaining the *greatest* effect with the *smallest* expenditure of power, and with given means to produce a maximum of force. The unprofitable exertion of power, the waste of force in agriculture, in other branches of industry, in science, or in social economy, is characteristic of the savage state, or of the want of knowledge.

In accordance with what I have already stated, you will perceive that the substances of which the food of man is composed may be divided into two classes; into *nitrogenized* and *non-nitrogenized.*

The former are capable of conversion into blood; the latter are incapable of this transformation.

Out of those substances which are adapted to the formation of blood are formed all the organized tissues. The other class of substances, in the normal state of health, serve to support the process of respiration. The former may be called the *plastic elements of nutrition*; the latter, *elements of respiration.*

Among the formor we reckon—

Vegetable fibrine.	Animal flesh.
Vegetable Albumen.	Animal blood.
Vegetable caseine.	

Among the elements of respiration in our food are—

Fat.	Grape Sugar.	Wine.
Starch.	Sugar of milk.	Beer.
Gum.	Pectine.	Spirits.
Cane Sugar.	Bassorine.	

The most recent and exact researches have established as an universal fact, to which nothing yet known is opposed, that the nitrogenized constituents of vegetable food have a composition identical with that of the constituents of the blood.

No nitrogenized compound, the composition of which differs from that of fibrine, albumen, and caseine, is capable of supporting the vital process in animals.

The animal organism unquestionably possesses the power of forming, from the constituents of its blood, the substance of its

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membranes and cellular tissue, of the nerves and brain, and of the organic part of cartilages and bones. But the blood must be supplied to it ready formed in everything but its form—that is, in its chemical composition. If this be not done, a period is rapidly put to the formation of blood, and consequently to life.

This consideration enables us easily to explain how it happens that the tissues yielding gelatine or chondrine, as, for example, the gelatine of skin or of bones, are not adapted for the support of the vital process; for their composition is different from that of fibrine or albumen. It is obvious that this means nothing more than that those parts of the animal organism which form the blood do not possess the power of affecting a transformation in the arrangement of the elements of gelatine, or of those tissues which contain it. The gelatinous tissues, the gelatine of the bones, the membranes, the cells, and the skin, suffer in the animal body, under the influence of oxygen and moisture, a progressive alteration; a part of these tissues is separated, and must be restored from the blood; but this alteration and restoration is obviously confined within narrow limits.

While, in the body of a starving or sick individual, the fat disappears, and the muscular tissue takes once more the form of blood, we find that the tendons and membranes retain their natural condition; the limbs of the dead body retain their connections, which depend on the gelatinous tissues.

On the other hand, we see that the gelatine of bones devoured by a dog entirely disappears, while only the bone earth is found in his excrements. The same is true of man, when fed on food rich in gelatine, as, for example, strong soup. The gelatine is not to be found either in the urine or in the fæces, and consequently must have undergone a change, and must have served some purpose in the animal economy. It is clear that the gelatine must be expelled from the body in a form different from that in which it was introduced as food.

When we consider the transformation of the albumen of the blood into a part of an organ composed of fibrine, the identity in composition of the two substances renders the change easily conceivable. Indeed we find the change of a dissolved substance into an insoluble organ of vitality, chemically speaking, natural and easily explained, on account of this very identity of composition. Hence the opinion is not unworthy of a closer investigation, that gelatine, when taken in the dissolved state, is again converted, in the body, into cellular tissue, membrane, and cartilage; that it may serve for the reproduction of such parts of these tissues as have been wasted, and for their growth.

And when the powers of nutrition in the whole body are affected by a change of the health, then, even should the power of forming blood remain the same, the organic force by which the constituents

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of the blood are transformed into cellular tissue and membranes must necessarily be enfeebled by sickness. In the sick man, the intensity of the vital force, its power to produce metamorphoses, must be diminished as well in the stomach as in all other parts of the body. In this condition, the uniform experience of practical physicians shows that gelatinous matters in a dissolved state exercise a most decided influence on the state of the health. Given in a form adapted for assimilation, they serve to husband the vital force, just as may be done in the case of the stomach, by due preparation of the food in general.

Brittleness in the bones of graminivorous animals is clearly owing to a weakness in those parts of the organism whose function it is to convert the constituents of the blood into cellular tissue and membrane; and if we can trust to the reports of physicians who have resided in the East, the Turkish women, in their diet of rice, and in the frequent use of enemata of strong soup, have united the conditions necessary for the formation both of cellular tissue and of fat.

CIRCULATION OF MATTER IN THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS.—THE OCEAN.—AGRICULTURE.—RESTITUTION OF AN EQUILIBRIUM IN THE SOIL.—Causes of the exhaustion of Land. —Virginia.—England.—Relief gained by importation of bones. —Empirical Farming unsatisfactory.—Necessity for scientific principles.—Influence of the Atmosphere.—Of Saline and Earthy matters of the soil.

In the immense, yet limited expanse of the ocean, the animal and vegetable kingdoms are mutually dependent upon, and successive to, each other. The animals obtain their constituent elements from the plants, and restore them to the water in their original form, when they again serve as nourishment to a new generation of plants.

The oxygen which marine animals withdraw in their respiration from the air, dissolved in sea-water, is returned to the water by the vital processes of sea-plants; that air is richer in oxygen than atmospheric air, containing 32 to 33 per cent., while the latter contains only 21 per cent. Oxygen also combines with the products of the putrefaction of dead animal bodies, changes their carbon into carbonic acid, their hydrogen into water, and their nitrogen assumes again the form of ammonia.

Thus we observe in the ocean a circulation takes place without the addition or subtraction of any element, unlimited in duration,

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although limited in extent, inasmuch as in a confined space the nourishment of plants exists in a limited quantity.

We well know that marine plants cannot derive a supply of *humus* for their nourishment through their roots. Look at the great sea-tang, the *Fucus Gigantius:* this plant, according to Cook, reaches a height of 360 feet, and a single specimen, with its immense ramifications, nourishes thousands of marine animals; yet its root is a small body, no larger than the fist. What nourishment can this draw from a naked rock, upon the surface of which there is no perceptible change? It is quite obvious that these plants require only a hold — a fastening to prevent a change of place — as a counterpoise to their specific gravity, which is less than that of the medium in which they float. That medium provides the necessary nourishment, and presents it to the surface of every part of the plant. Sea-water contains not only carbonic acid and ammonia, but the alkaline and earthy phosphates and carbonates required by these plants for their growth, and which we always find as constant constituents of their ashes.

All experience demonstrates that the conditions of the existence of marine plants are the same which are essential to terrestrial plants. But the latter do not live like sea-plants, in a medium which contains all their elements, and surrounds with appropriate nourishment every part of their organs; on the contrary, they require two media, of which one, namely, the soil, contains those essential elements which are absent from the medium surrounding them, that is, the atmosphere.

Is it possible that we could ever be in doubt respecting the office which the soil and its component parts subserve in the existence and growth of vegetables? that there should have been a time when the mineral elements of plants were not regarded as absolutely essential to their vitality? Has not the same circulation been observed on the surface of the earth, which we have just contemplated in the ocean — the same incessant change, disturbance and restitution of equilibrium?

Experience in agriculture shows that the production of vegetables on a given surface increases with the supply of certain matters, originally parts of the soil, which had been taken up from it by plants — the excrements of man and animals. These are nothing more than matters derived from vegetable food, which in the vital processes of animals, or after their death, assume again the form under which they originally existed, as parts of the soil. Now, we know that the atmosphere contains none of these substances, and therefore can replace none; and we know that their removal from a soil destroys its fertility, which may be restored and increased by a new supply.

Is it possible, after so many investigations into the origin of the elements of animals and vegetables, the use of the alkalies, of lime

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and the phosphates, any doubt can exist as to the principles upon which a rational agriculture depends? Can the art of agriculture be based upon anything but the restitution of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commerce, which for centuries exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, will maintain its fertility, if the same commerce does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the atmosphere? Must not the same fate await every such country which has actually befallen the once prolific soil of Virginia, now in many parts no longer able to grow its former staple productions—wheat and tobacco?

In the large towns of England, the produce both of English and foreign agriculture is largely consumed; elements of the soil indispensable to plants do not return to the fields; contrivances resulting from the manners and customs of the English people, and peculiar to them, render it difficult, perhaps impossible, to collect the enormous quantity of the phosphates which are daily, as solid and liquid excrements, carried into the rivers. These phosphates, although present in the soil in the smallest quantity, are its most important mineral constituents. It was observed that many English fields exhausted in that manner, immediately doubled their produce, as if by a miracle, when dressed with bone earth imported from the continent. But if the export of bones from Germany is continued to the extent it has hitherto reached, our soil must be gradually exhausted; and the extent of our loss may be estimated, by considering that one pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as a hundred-weight of grain.

The imperfect knowledge of nature, and the properties and relations of matter, possessed by the alchemists, gave rise, in their time, to an opinion that metals as well as plants could be produced from a *seed*. The regular forms and ramifications seen in crystals, they imagined to be the leaves and branches of metal plants; and as they saw the seed of plants grow, producing root, stem, and leaves, and again blossoms, fruits and seeds, apparently without receiving any supply of appropriate material, they deemed it worthy of zealous inquiry to discover the *seed* of gold, and the earth necessary for its development. If the metal seeds were once obtained, might they not entertain hopes of their growth? Such ideas could only be entertained when nothing was known of the atmosphere, and its participation with the earth, in administering to the vital processes of plants and animals. Modern chemistry indeed produces the elements of water, and combining them, forms water anew; but it does not *create* those elements—it derives them from water; the new-formed artificial water has been water before.

Many of our farmers are like the alchemists of old — they are searching for the miraculous seed—the means, which, without any

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further supply of nourishment to a soil scarcely rich enough to be sprinkled with indigenous plants, shall produce crops of grain a hundred-fold.

The experience of centuries, nay, of thousands of years, is insufficient to guard men against these fallacies; our only security from these and similar absurdities must be derived from a correct knowledge of scientific principles.

In the first period of natural philosophy organic life was supposed to be derived from water only; afterward, it was admitted that certain elements derived from the air must be superadded to the water; but we *now* know that other elements must be supplied by the earth, if plants are to thrive and multiply.

The amount of materials contained in the atmosphere, suited to the nourishment of plants, is limited; but it must be abundantly sufficient to cover the whole surface of the earth with a rich vegetation.

Under the tropics, and in those parts of our globe where the most genial conditions of fertility exist—a suitable soil, a moist atmosphere, and a high temperature — vegetation is scarcely limited by space; and, where the soil is wanting, it is gradually supplied by the decaying leaves, bark and branches of plants. It is obvious there is no deficiency of athmospheric nourishment for plants in those regions, nor are these wanting in our own cultivated fields: all which plants require for their development is conveyed to them by the incessant motions of the atmosphere. The air between the tropics contains no more than that of the arctic zones; and yet how different is the amount of produce of an equal surface of land in the two situations!

This is easily explicable. All the plants of tropical climates, the oil and wax palms, the sugar cane, &c., contain only a small quantity of the elements of the blood necessary to the nutrition of animals, as compared with our cultivated plants. The tubers of the potato in Chili, its native country, where the plant resembles a shrub, if collected from an acre of land, would scarcely suffice to maintain an Irish family for a single day (Darwin). The result of cultivation in those plants which serve as food is to produce in them those constituents of the blood. In the absence of the elements essential to these in the soil, starch, sugar, and woody fibre, are perhaps formed; but no vegetable fibrine, albumen, or caseine. If we intend to produce on a given surface of soil more of these latter matters than the plants can obtain from the atmosphere, or receive from the soil of the same surface in its uncultivated and normal state, we must *create* an artificial atmosphere, and add the needed elements to the soil.

The nourishment which must be supplied in a given time to different plants, in order to admit a free and unimpeded growth, is very unequal.

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On pure sand, on calcareous soil, on naked rocks, only a few genera of plants prosper, and these are, for the most part, perennial plants. They require, for their slow growth, only such minute quantities of mineral substances as the soil can furnish, which may be totaliy barren for other species. Annual, and especially summer plants, grow and attain their perfection in a comparatively short time; they therefore do not prosper on a soil which is poor in those mineral substances necessary to their development. To attain a maximum in height in the short period of their existence the nourishment contained in the atmosphere is not sufficient.

If the end of cultivation is to be obtained we must create in the soil an artificial atmosphere of carbonic acid and ammonia; and this surplus of nourishment, which the leaves cannot appropriate from the air, must be taken up by the corresponding organs, that is, the roots, from the soil. But the ammonia, together with the carbonic acid, are alone insufficient to become part of a plant destined to the nourishment of animals. In the absence of the alkalies, the phosphates and other earthy salts, no vegetable fibrine, no vegetable caseine, can be formed. The phosphoric acid of the phosphate of lime, indispensable to the ceralia and other vegetables in the formation of their seeds, is separated as an excrement, in great quantities, by the rind and barks of ligneous plants.

How different are the evergreen plants, the oleaginous plants, the mosses, the ferns, and the pines, from our annual grasses, the ceralia and leguminous vegetables! The former, at every time of the day during winter and summer, obtain carbon through their leaves by absorbing carbonic acid which is not furnished by the barren soil on which they grow; water is also absorbed and retained by their coriaceous or fleshy leaves with great force. They lose very little by evaporation, compared with other plants. On the other hand, how very small is the quantity of mineral substances which they withdraw from the soil during their almost constant growth in one year, in comparison with the quantity which one crop of wheat of an equal weight receives in three months!

It is by means of moisture that plants receive the necessary alkalies and salts from the soil. In dry summers a phenomenon is observed, which, when the importance of mineral elements to the life of a plant was unknown, could not be explained. The leaves of plants first developed and perfected, and therefore nearer the surface of the soil, shrivel up and become yellow, lose their vitality, and fall off while the plant is in an active state of growth, without any visible cause. This phenomenon is not seen in moist years, nor in evergreen plants, and but rarely in plants which have long and deep roots, nor is it seen in perennials in autumn and winter.

The cause of this premature decay is now obvious. The perfectly developed leaves absorb continually carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere, which are converted into elements of new

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leaves, buds, and shoots; but this metamorphosis cannot be effected without the aid of the alkalies, and other mineral substances. If the soil is moist, the latter are continually supplied to an adequate amount, and the plant retains its lively green color; but if this supply ceases from a want of moisture to dissolve the mineral elements, a separation takes place in the plant itself. The mineral constituents of the juice are withdrawn from the leaves already formed, and are used for the formation of the young shoots; and as soon as the seeds are developed, the vitality of the leaves completely ceases. These withered leaves contain only minute traces of soluble salts, while the buds and shoots are very rich in them.

On the other hand, it has been observed, that where a soil is too highly impregnated with soluble saline materials, these are separated upon the surface of the leaves. This happens to culinary vegetables especially, whose leaves become covered with a white crust. In consequence of these exudations the plant sickens, its organic activity decreases, its growth is disturbed; and if this state continues long, the plant dies. This is most frequently seen in foliaceous plants, the large surfaces of which evaporate considerable quantities of water. Carrots, pumpkins, peas, &c., are frequently thus diseased, when, after dry weather, the plant being near its full growth, the soil is moistened by short showers, followed again by dry weather. The rapid evaporation carries off the water absorbed by the root, and this leaves the salts in the plant in a far greater quantity than it can assimilate. These salts effloresce upon the surface of the leaves, and if they are herbaceous and juicy, produce an effect upon them as if they had been watered with a solution containing a greater quantity of salts than their organism can bear.

Of two plants of the same species, this disease befalls that which is nearest its perfection; if one should have been planted later, or be more backward in its development, the same external cause which destroys the one will contribute to the growth of the other.

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Article IV.

From "Appletons' Mechanics' Magazine," Dec. No. (N. Y.)

Steam-Carriage for Plank-Roads and Smooth Pavements.

Improvements by J. K. Fisher.

Continued from page 257.

In the description of Mr. Fisher's improvements, given in your last number, we confined ourselves to the working of carriages for passengers for hire. We now propose to view it as it was originally intended, as a private carriage, designed for convenience, comfort, elegance, and economy.

The expense of keeping horses is considerable, especially to those who use them only for riding, and would not wish to keep men-servants, were it not exceedingly unpleasant to take care of even a single horse, and to be in some measure obliged to be at home at inconvenient times, lest he should suffer for want of food. The wealthy may not feel the force of this; but the man of slender means, who wishes to enjoy the quiet frugality of a rural home, and to go with comfort, at his own convenient hours, to and from his business in the city, is but too painfully aware of the burdensomeness of man and horse; and rather than support them, he submits to the set times of the public conveyance, with all its disadvantages and discomforts. How far steam can furnish a remedy for these deficiencies may be judged from the following description:

It is obvious that the end proposed could not be attained, unless the fire, the boiler, and all the machinery, could take care of themselves after being supplied with fuel and water for a reasonable distance, of ten or twenty miles: accordingly, Mr. Fisher sought the most sufficient means of securing a performance by the machine itself of all the necessary functions which the engineer, with his gage-cocks, breaks, and levers for retarding, stopping, backing, and his fire-irons, manages to accomplish, with great toil, when his eye should be constantly upon the road, to see the danger before it should be too late. The first step was, to make the fire self-feeding. This is accomplished by a hopper or reservoir in the upper part of the furnace, from which the fuel settles down into the fire as it burns away at the bottom, somewhat as it does in Perkins' hot-water heating apparatus; so that when you stop at a tavern, instead of feed and water for your horse, you will order your hopper and water-tank to be filled, and have no further trouble about it.

To insure a rate of combustion which at least should not slacken when the resistance increased, from ascents or bad roads, is of importance. But to do this by simple and cheap means is not easy. The blast-pipe is the universally favorite mode in locomo-

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tives; and its simplicity and cheapness as to first cost cannot be surpassed. But the noise, the sparks, and dust, and the back-pressure caused by it, are insuperable objections to its use: taste will not endure it, and science will hardly tolerate it much longer. We have at this moment before us a late number of the 'London Practical Mechanics' Journal,' in which an eminent engineer, Mr. Sharp, of Swinton, writes: "In the locomotive, if the pressure of steam on the acting side of the piston be 100 pounds per inch, a resistant pressure of 40 pound or more will be found on the other, thus nearly half the power is expended in expelling the steam from the cylinder. It may be said that this arises from the blast-pipe; and no doubt to a certain extent it does; but the valve-openings are not promptly opened," &c. Instead of this barbarous mode of blowing the fire and frightening horses, Mr. Fisher adopts the fan, which is in general use in steamboats; and to insure a constant and regular action of it, he applies a small separate engine, which also works the pumps, and thus leaves the main engines free from the rods and levers necessary to work them. This small engine may be made to work at any speed required, so that when the road is bad a reasonable rate of travel may be kept. And we may here remark that one of the usual arguments against working expansively, is that too little steam will be used, and the blast will not be forcible enough; so we must have a large boiler and use abundance of steam to get an efficient combustion by this mode if this opinion be correct. And finally, the fan, worked by a small engine, will take care of the fire when the carriage is standing — the throttle-valve and damper being adjusted by the pressure of the steam—so that the carriage may be left for an hour and still be ready to start.

The feed of water is regulated by a float, operating in a novel way, which appears likely to be effective.

One thing more was wanting, a self-adjusting cut-off; it would be too troublesome, in a pleasure-carriage, to watch the quality of the road and the steam-gage, and to adjust the cut-off at every change of resistance. This adjustment, so essential to economy, is performed by a very ingenious mechanism, which some regard as too delicate for the jolting of a road; but we believe it will work well; and if it fails at any time, the adjustment by hand can still be effected.

The steersman, being relieved of all care of the machinery, has only to manage the steering-lever, and to let on the steam, or reverse, according as he wishes to run fast or slow, or to stop. All this is done by a valve, worked by a hand-lever. The English carriages were provided with cumbrous drags and breaks, to diminish their speed downhill, and to stop them; and the working of these appendages was a severe labor; but all the effect of them can be produced by the steam itself, when let on the reverse way, with the required pressure. The stopping is the most difficult op-

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eration, at a high speed; but at a moderate speed it offers no difficulty. The valve may be instantly thrown the reverse way, and the steam will, with its whole force, resist the forward motion of the pistons, and be pumped back into the boiler; and, when the speed is five miles per hour the carriage will stop in five feet; at ten miles per hour it will stop in twenty feet; at fifteen miles it will stop in forty-five feet; and at the usual rate allowed in cities, eight miles, it will stop in thirteen feet from the instant of turning the lever. This, we think, is as quick as horses can be stopped upon pavements.

The carriage may be steered from within, so that one need not be exposed to the weather. And, in the winter, the waste steam may be used to warm it, in the manner it is used in buildings; and with no other expense than a thin coil of pipe.

The time required to get up steam is very little. Mr. Bramah tried, with one of Gurney's carriages, and found that in eight minutes after applying the match the steam was at full pressure. And when charcoal is used the firing may be more rapid. The labor of lighting the fire is the same as in a common stove, and may be reduced to almost nothing if the kindling materials be properly prepared and done up in the form of cartridges. And as such a carriage could be kept in the house, for the convenience of getting in and out without exposure to the weather, it would be no objectionable task for a female servant to kindle the fire and supply the tank with water.

It is supposed, by many who have formed their notions of steam-carriages upon common locomotives, that horses would be frightened by them, that steam and smoke would issue from them, and that they would be noisy. But, from the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons in 1831, it appears that horses took very little notice of them; that as they burnt coke, no smoke was made; and that the steam was mixed with the gas in the chimney, and superheated so as to become invisible. And by giving a proper shape to the exhaust-pipes, and covering them with materials that are not sonorous, the noise may be done away with, as it often is in stationary engines. In short, it may be said, as the general result of that testimony, that steam-carriages make no more noise than other carriages, and that since the noise made by the horses' feet is entirely avoided, they are far more quiet than any others.

The comparative expense of a one-horse carriage, and such a steam-carriage as we described in our last, will be: for a speed of ten miles per hour, running thirty miles per day;

Value of machinery,	$600	Value of horse,	$300
" " carriage,	400	carriage,	300
		harness,	30
	$1000		$630

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The deterioration of the horse and wheels and harness will be greater than that of the machinery; but assuming it equal, at 10 per cent., with 7 per cent. interest, we have 170 dollars per year for the steam-carriage, and 107 for the horse-carriage. The current expenses will be, for fuel, 30 pounds per day, $27 40, and for oil, say 10 dollars; making in all $207 40; and for the horse-keeping, at 2 dollars per week, 104 dollars; shoeing 15 dollars, in all 226 dollars. The feed and stable-rent near a city will cost at least two dollars per week; then add the value of the service of taking care of the horse, at the lowest estimate, 26 dollars; and allowing the trouble of getting up steam, and wiping and oiling the engines, to be equal to that of harnessing, and we find that the steam-carriage, of four horses' power, capable of running thirty miles per hour, costs forty-four dollars per year less than a one-horse carriage, which can run but ten miles per hour, and carry but half the load. And if a long journey is to be taken, the horse cannot do it at any useful speed. The increased way-expenses consequent upon his slow movement would amount to more than the total expense of the steam-carriage. Suppose you wish to go three hundred miles, you can do it in one day by steam, at a cost of a dollar for fuel and oil, and a dollar for each passenger for way-expenses; but the horse will require ten days to do it without injury to him, and the way-expenses will be a dollar and a half for each person per day, and half a dollar for the horse. Three dollars for the steam-carriage, and thirty-five for the horse-carriage, to carry two persons three hundred miles; of course, nobody would use the horse for such a journey; but the steam-carriage might be used with economy, either at the high speed we have supposed, or at half the speed, or less.

The estimates we have made are upon the most economical scale: the usual cost of a good two-horse carriage in the city, with the coachman, is not less than a thousand dollars per year: the steam-carriage, with an equally good man to run it, would not cost more than half that sum; and it would do its work quicker and better.

In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to state that Mr. Fisher has some views upon the subject of roads that are worthy of attention. He thinks that wooden tracks, composed of planks ten inches wide and four or five thick, with cross-pieces at the joints to support them and keep the joints even, will work well for steam-carriages. The tracks would be imbedded flush with the earth, as is usual with stone tracks, so that there would be no danger in running off, and no inconvenience in turning out. The cross-pieces or ties being flush with the tracks, would enable the wheels to get upon the tracks again. Such roads would be cheap, but horses could not work well upon them.

We may further state, that if plank-roads were made eleven feet wide, two steam-carriages could pass upon them without either running off. The present width is eight feet. S. C.

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ARTICLE V.

From the Dubuque Herald.

Statistics of Dubuque, Northern Iowa.

CLAYTON AND ALLEMAKEE COUNTIES.—GENERAL FEATURES.—SURFACE.—TURKEY RIVER.—VILLAGES.—YELLOW RIVER.—PAINT CREEK.—UPPER IOWA.—POPULATION.—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a tour which I have just finished through the counties of Clayton and Allemakee, my mind has been forcibly struck with the number and the importance of their natural advantages and of the rapid progress which has been already made in their settlement, and in the development of their resources. Their characteristic features are: a soil everywhere fertile, sufficiently watered and well timbered; streams furnishing ample water power for any manufacturing purposes; evidences and indications of mineral wealth; excellence of location on the Mississippi river, and remarkable healthiness of climate.

The lands of Clayton, the older county of the two, have been in market about five years, and its population and improvements are more considerable than those of Allemakee. Its soil is well adapted for the production of wheat, corn, oats, and barley, and particularly for a pasture land. Its surface along the Mississippi and for several miles back is broken into high and extensive ridges, which in general rising boldly from the river's edge shut out a view of the country west-ward, and present the aspect of rugged rock-walled mountains on whose heights no signs of vegetation are beheld. On the summits and in the valleys between these ridges the very best locations for farms are discovered — on account of the proximity of this line of country to the Mississippi, its richness of soil, its plentiful supply of pure spring water and its abundance of timber. The country west of these ridges is smooth in surface, and north of Turkey river is chiefly prairie land over which some timber is scattered.

Turkey river is the principal stream in Clayton county and runs through it in a S. E. direction. Its southern bank along its entire course is lined with a body of timber about 6 miles wide consisting chiefly of red oak, white oak and maple. Its northern bank until within 5 or 6 miles of its mouth is barely timbered, for the remaining distance it is well timbered. Several mills are erected on its course, at Millsville are a flouring mill and a saw mill, and at Elkader a flouring mill and a saw mill also.

Its villages are numerous and thriving, and denote the vigor of its growth.

The first in the southern portion of the county on the river is Buena Vista, a place of recent origin, being about 12 months in existence; the discovery of mineral near the site on which it stands

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occasioned its being built. It has a good steamboat landing, a smelting furnace, 2 black-smith shops, a butcher shop, and 25 dwelling houses; about 100 men have been employed in mining during this season, and their operations have been very successful. The country for 20 or 30 miles west of it, is settled, and land in its neighborhood is worth from $4 to $8 an acre.

Guttenberg is situated on a platform of land on the Mississippi and immediately above the mouth of Turkey river; it has a good site for a town, and a good steamboat landing. It contains 5 or 6 stores, a steam-saw mill and a flouring mill, about 130 dwelling houses mostly frame, and has a population of 700, the largest of any place of Clayton county. The country around it is considered to possess much mineral, and during this season a considerable amount has been discovered.

Clayton city is a small place on the Mississippi about 11 miles above Guttenberg, its site is not extensive but its landing for steamboats is good. It is the nearest point on the river to Garnavillo, the county seat, and the country west of it is rich and well settled.

M'Gregor's landing, the most northern town on the Mississippi in Clayton county, is apparently a brisk business place. It has a black-smith shop, 3 or 4 stores, and about 15 dwelling houses; it has a good road to the country westward, and its landing for steamboats is excellent. Two ferries are established at this place. Boats running from one to Prairie Du Chien, and from the other to a point below the mouth of the Wisconsin river.

Garnavillo, the county seat, is situated about ten miles from the Mississippi river, in the centre of High Prairie, surrounded by a rich prairie country, nearly all under cultivation. It has 4 stores, a tavern, a Post office, 3 black-smith shops, 4 churches, and about 50 dwelling houses, with a population of 300. Farms with limited improvements around it are worth from $3 to $5 an acre.

Elkader is a thriving inland town, has 2 or 3 stores, about 20 dwellings, a saw mill and a grist mill, and a population of about 100.

The choicest selections of public lands in this county have been entered; a large amount of land is under cultivation: the population of the county is estimated at 7000, and farms improved bring from $3 to 8 an acre.

In a short time these results have been produced, the effects of which are to repay the hardy pioneers who labored in their accomplishment for their former privations and persevering industry; and to create the means for their future comfort and independence.

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Allemakee is a county of recent origin, about two years ago it was vacated by the Indians, and its lands have been only in market since September, 1850. Along the Mississippi it presents the same aspects as Clayton county; a chain of high bluffs running on a line with the river and extending back two or three miles. The land on the tops of these ridges and lying between them is of the choicest quality; in some places extensive tracts where several farms might be located adjoining each other are found smooth in surface or rolling sufficiently to give a descent for the rains which fall upon them. The country westward of these ridges has a uniform rich rolling surface, every acre of which requires only tillage to make it yield abundantly all the productions of this northwestern country. The whole of this country is well timbered. In its southern portion a body of choice timber from 6 to 10 miles wide runs from the Mississippi to its western boundary, the ridges are covered with good timber, and over the remaining portion of the county, timber is so distributed that every quarter section may be said to have a sufficient or partial supply.

The numerous springs throughout this county, the many creeks and streams that intersect its surface not too remote from each other contribute to make it a most desirable location for emigrants coming to this western country; while in a speculative view the adaptation of the waters of its larger streams for application to machinery is worthy of the consideration of men of enterprise and capital.

Yellow river, a stream with a volume of water sufficient for any manufacturing purpose, runs in an easterly course through the county and empties into the Mississippi, about 1½ miles above the southern boundary of the county; already four saw mills are erected on its course, and are operating successfully.

Paint Creek, a stream af great importance, rises near the western boundary of the county, and after running in a S. E. course, reaches the Mississippi about three miles north of the Yellow river. It is navigable for boats drawing three feet water at its lowest stage. For twelve miles up its course it has innumerable sites for mills, and in this distance its water power is suitable for any mill purposes. On it a saw mill is erected about five miles from its mouth, and a flour mill about nine miles.

Village Creek, a small stream, rises in the northern portion of the county, and empties into the Mississippi immediately below Lansing; some miles from its mouth it presents rare advantages for mill purposes, its waters rolling over a perpendicular fall of 3 feet. It is a beautiful stream, of the purest water, and traverses through a rich extensive valley where happy homesteads will yet

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flourish. It derives its name from Indian villages having been found on its banks.

Upper Iowa river is the largest stream in the county, and courses through its northern extent. It is said to be navigable from the Mississippi for four or five miles, and along its course through this county it is well calculated for application to machinery.

Already the population of this county amounts to about 1600, and from the number of persons who are known to have entered land in it with the intention of making their homes, it is expected the next twelve months will wonderfully increase this number. Comparatively a small portion of the public land has been entered in this county, and the very best selections remain to be entered; yet several towns are starting into existence, the most prominent of which are Lansing and Paint Rock. There are many other excellent sites for towns in this county, along the Mississippi, and the increase that its population may experience from the pouring in of emigration within the next two years, may render many of them of an importance beyond any expectation that might otherwise be formed. J. M. K.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

COMMERCE OF St. LOUIS.

Comparative Statement of monthly prices of some of the leading Staples of the St. Louis market, for the years 1850 and 1851.

From the Mo. Republican.

TOBACCO.

1851.		1850.	
January,...hhd.	$2,00 to 5,50	January, ...hhd.	No sales.
February, ...	2,50 " 5,50	February, ...	do.
March, ...	.....	March, ...	3,00 to 12,00
April, ...	.....	April, ...	4,45 " 7,75
May, ...	.....	May, ...	3,00 " 12,00
June, ...	3,00 to 12,00	June, ...	4,15 " 13,20
July, ...	.....	July, ...	4,45 " 8,45
August, ...	.....	August	5,50 " 10,50
September,.....	.....	September,.....	5,00 " 13,50
October,.....	.....	October,.....	5,45 " 9,35
November,.....	.....	November, ...	6,00 " 15,00
December, ...	2,25 to 6,00	December, ...	4,75 " 8,50

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HEMP.

1851.			1850.		
January, .. Tons,	$85 to	$110	January, ...Tons	$120 to	$125
February, ...	80 "	105	February,.....	90 "	105
March, ...	85 "	95	March,.....	87 "	90
April,.....	70 "	90	April, ...	85 "	93
May, ...	70 "	85	May, ...	80 "	90
June, ...	75 "	82	June, ...	85 "	89
July, ...	75 "	95	July, ...	80 "	90
August, ...	80 "	95	August.....	80 "	86
September,.....	80 "	90	September	75 "	90
October,.....	75 "	85	October, ...	85 "	93
November,.....	75 "	85	November, ...	83 "	92
December, ...	78 "	92	December, ...	85 "	95

LEAD.

1851.			1850.		
January, Pig,	$4,37½ to	$4,40	January, Pig,...	$3,92 to	$3,95
February.....	4,37½ "	4,40	February.....	3,95 "	4,00
March	4,40 "	4,45	March	4,37 "	4'50
April	4,25 "	4,35	April	4,70 "	4,75
May	4,15 "	4,20	May	4,58 "	4,60
June	4,25 "	4,30	June	4,00 "	4,35
July	4,25 "	4,30	July	4,15 "	4,20
August.....	4,25 "	4,30	August.....	4,10 "	4,15
September	4,20 "	4,25	September.....	4,10 "	4,15
October	4,05 "	4,10	October	4,25 "	4,30
November.....	4,12½ "	4,15	November.....	4,25 "	4,30
December.....	4,25 "	4,30	December	4,30 "	4,40

FLOUR.—FAIR, PRIME AND CHOICE QTALITIES.

1851.			1850.		
January, Barrel,	$3,87 to	$4,50	January, Brl.,	$4,75 to	$5,12½
February.....	3,75 "	4,60	February.....	4,90 "	5,25
March	3,60 "	4,50	March	5,37½ "	5,50
April	3,50 "	4,50	April.....	5,00 "	5,37½
May.....	3,50 "	4,50	May	5,62½ "	6,00
June.....	3,60 "	4,50	June.....	6,00 "	6,35
July	3,75 "	4,50	July	4,25 "	5,25
August.....	3,75 "	4,50	August.....	3,75 "	4,00
September.....	3,60 "	4,37	September	4,00 "	4,37½
October	3,50 "	4,50	October	3,75 "	4,12½
November	3,40 "	4,50	November.....	3,80 "	4,25
December	3,75 "	4,75	December.....	4,00 "	4,50

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WHEAT.

1851.			1850.		
January, Bush., cents	75 to	80½	January, Bush., cts.	98 to	$1,15
February	70 "	80	February	80 "	1,05
March	70 "	80	March	75 "	1,20
April	60 "	80	April	95 "	1,25
May	70 "	85	May	90 "	1,27
June	65 "	78	June	80 "	1,25
July	65 "	80	July	75 "	95
August	70 "	80	August	70 "	90
September	55 "	70	September	60 "	85
October	70 "	76	October	60 "	80
November	70 "	75	November	65 "	83
December	75 "	82	December	75 "	86

CORN.

1851.			1850.		
January, Bushel, cents	44 to	48	January, Bus., cents,	38 to	41
February	44 "	46	February	37 "	40
March	35 "	40	March	45 "	48
April	35 "	40	April	44 "	45
May	34 "	38	May	56 "	60
June	33 "	36	June	60 "	62½
July	38 "	43	July	58 "	64
August	35 "	40	August	58 "	64
September	35 "	38	September	50 "	52
October	35 "	40	October	52½ "	55
November	31 "	36	November	46 "	48
December	36 "	40	December	46 "	55

OATS.

1851.			1850.		
January, bushel, cents	45 to	50	January, bushel, cents	42 to	44
February	52 "	53	February	43 "	45
March	45 "	47	March	44 "	46
April	36 "	40	April	46 "	47
May	35 "	37	May	58 "	60
June	31 "	33	June	55 "	56
July	30 "	31	July	53 "	55
August	25 "	26	August	50 "	53
September	26 "	27	September	37 "	40
October	25 "	26	October	37 "	38
November	26 "	27	November	40 "	42
December	30 "	32	December	45 "	50

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BARLEY.

1851.			1850.		
January, bush.,	87½ to	$1,00	January, bush., cents	80 to	90
February	87½ "	1,00	February	95 "	$1,00
March	75 "	90	March	$1,00 "	1,10
April	80 "	85	April	1,10 "	1,15
May	60 "	65	May	1,15 "	1,20
June	58 "	60	June	1,00 "	1,10
July	55 "	70	July	95 "	1,00
August	45 "	60	August	75 "	80
September	45 "	55	September	65 "	70
October	50 "	55	October	60 "	85
November	55 "	60	November	62½ "	85
December	55 "	60	December	65 "	87½

RYE.

1851.			1850.		
January	60 to	65	January	55 to	60
February	60 "	65	February	50 "	55
March	60 "	65	March	65 "	70
April	55 "	60	April	70 "	75
May	55 "	60	May	87½ "	$1,00
June	55 "	60	June	70 "	75
July	60 "	65	July	70 "	75
August	55 "	60	August	55 "	60
September	75 "	80	September	60 "	65
October	50 "	55	October	50 "	55
November	45 "	50	November	45 "	50
December	55 "	60	December	55 "	60

CASTOR BEANS.

1851.			1850.		
January	$1,10 to	$1,15	January	$2,20 to	$2,37½
February	1,10 "	1,12	February	2,25 "	2,50
March	1,00 "	1,05	March	2,50 "	2,60
April	95 "	1,00	April	2,60 "	2,65
May	95 "	1,00	May	2,55 "	2,60
June	—— "	——	June	1,75 "	1,80
July	85 "	87½	July	1,70 "	1,75
August	95 "	1,10	August	1,60 "	1,70
September	75 "	80	September	1,45 "	1,50
October	50 "	55	October	1,35 "	1,40
November	50 "	55	November	1,25 "	1,30
December	—— "	——	December	1,30 "	1,35

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FLAX SEED.

	1851.		1850.	
January	$1,60 to	$1,65	$1,45 to	$1,50
February	——	——	1,40 "	1,50
March	——	——	1,50 "	1,55
April	——	——	1,55 "	1,60
May	——	——	1,50 "	1,55
June	1,55 "	1,60	1,30 "	1,35
July	1,50 "	1,55	1,30 "	1,35
August	1,00 "	1,12½	1,25 "	1,30
September	1,20 "	1,25	1,10 "	1,20
October	1,30 "	1,35	1,25 "	1,30
November	1,25 "	1,30	1,45 "	1,50
December	——	——	1,50 "	1,55

POTATOES.

	1851.		1850.	
January	$1,15 to	$1,20	50 to	55
February	90 "	1,00	45 "	50
March	90 "	95	65 "	70
April	—	—	50 "	80
May	—	—	75 "	$1,00
June	—	—	80 "	85
July	90 "	95	80 "	85
August	35 "	40	75 "	80
September	30 "	37	45 "	65
October	45 "	55	50 "	55
November	50 "	55	80 "	90
December	70 "	75	85 "	1,05

HAY.

	1851.		1850.	
January	$60 to	65	$ 75 to	$ 80
February	60 "	70	70 "	75
March	60 "	65	75 "	80
April	60 "	65	80 "	100
May	60 "	65	110 "	120
June	55 "	68	75 "	85
July	60 "	65	75 "	80
August	50 "	55	80 "	85
September	55 "	60	60 "	65
October	45 "	50	55 "	60
November	45 "	50	62½ "	65
December	55 "	60	70 "	75

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WHISKEY.

1851.		1850	
January	22 to 23	January	22½ to 23
February	22½ " 23½	February	22½ " 23
March	20 " 21	March	23 " 23¼
April	18¾ " 19	April	22 " 23
May	19 " 19¼	May	23½ " 24
June	20½ " 21	June	25 " 27½
July	18¾ " 19	July	25 " 26
August	19½ " 19⅝	August	26 " 26½
September	21¾ " 22	September	25½ " 26
October	20 " 20½	October	24 " 25½
November	20½ " 21	November	21 " 22
December	21½ " 22	December	21 " 23

SUGAR

1851.		1850.	
January	$5,00 to 5,87½	January	4,12½ to 5,00
February	5,50 " 5,75	February	4,00 " 5,00
March	5,25 " 5,75	March	3,75 " 4,75
April	5,00 " 5,75	April	3,25 " 4,50
May	5,75 " 6,75	May	4,62½ " 5,50
June	6,00 " 6,75	June	5,50 " 6,00
July	6,00 " 6,50	July	5,75 " 6,25
August	5,75 " 6,50	August	6,00 " 6,50
September	6,12½ " 7,00	September	6,25 " 7,00
October	6,00 " 6,75	October	6,25 " 7.00
November	5,75 " 6,50	November	5.75 " 6.25
December	5,25 " 6,00	December	4.75 " 5.75

MOLASSES.

1851.		1850.	
January	27 to 29	January	25 to 26
February	30 32	February	25 26
March	30 31	March	24 25
April	33 34	April	24 24½
May	35 37	May	28 30
June	33 35	June	32 33
July	32 34	July	32 34
August	32 34	August	34 35
September	30 33	September	32 34
October	29 31	October	22 33
November	30 31	November	30 32
December	29 31	December	28 31

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COFFEE.—MOTHLY PRICES DURING THE YEAR 1851.

January	$11.00	to 11.50	July	$9.25	to 9.50
February	11.50	12.25	August	9.25	9.50
March	11.25	11.50	September	9.00	9.12½
April	10.75	11.00	October	8.25	8.50
May	10.00	10.25	November	8.25	8.75
June	9.62½	9.75	December	8.50	9.00

LARD.—GOOD AND PRIME.

1851.			1850.		
January	6.75	to 7.00	January	4.50	to 5.50
February	7.50	8.00	February	4.50	5.50
March	7.50	7.87½	March	5.25	6.50
April	7.50	7.75	April	4.50	5.80
May	8.50	9.00	May	4.75	6.00
June	8.50	8.75	June	6.35	7.65
July	8.25	9.00	July	6.00	7.00
August	9.00	9.12½	August	6.25	6.75
September	9.00	9.25	September	5.50	6.12½
October	9.00	9.12½	October	5.62½	6.25
November	8.50	10.00	November	6.00	7.90
December	7.75	8.25	December	6.70	7.10

PORK.—MESS.

January	$10.50	to 11.00	July	13.25	14.00
February	11.00	11.50	August	14.25	14.50
March	11.25	11.75	September	15.00	15.25
April	12.50	13.25	October	14.75	15.00
May	14.25	14.50	November	12.00	12.50
June	13.25	13.50	December	12.00	12.50

TABLE.—Showing the quantity of Liquors, Oils, Molasses, &c., inspected during the year 1851, as reported by the Inspectors to the City Register:

	Whisky.	Molasses.		Oils.		Turpentine.	Liquors.	Vinegr.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Half do.	Barrels.	Casks.	Barrels.	Packages.	Barrels.
January	4288	3084	137	466	—	73	244	—
Feb.uary	4252	2090	384	508	—	284	51	100
March	6921	4406	924	303	60	110	509	26
April	6683	4543	748	461	19	83	94	32
May	6760	5715	625	608	82	142	95	60
June	2887	3174	346	473	18	133	22	60
July	3775	4052	726	306	84	119	231	—
August	4992	2952	328	432	7	165	171	40
September	5470	1686	434	417	7	41	157	—
October	5621	854	28	781	5	62	52	—
November	5416	3267	502	659	3	16	27	—
December	4217	1899	301	425	0	39	213	40
Total	61082	37722	5483	5639	285	1273	1666	358

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	Whisky—bbls.	Molasses—bbls.	Oils—bbls.
Inspected in 1849.....	25668	21113	3310
" 1851.....	61082	40484	5924

THE LUMBER TRADE.

From the Monthly reports of the Lumber Master, made officially to the City Register, we derive the following statistics of the Lumber Trade, for the year 1851.—*Mo. Republican.*

Months.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Laths.	Cooper's stuff.
January..	203205 ft.	———	———	64000 pcs.
February.	348423	———	40000	34600 do.
March....	622818	———	300000	78000 do.
April	1883563	1375000	250000	200000 do.
May	1311537	750000	———	247000 do.
June.....	2283632	650000	———	25000 do.
July	1936963	550000	———	——— do.
August...	3355193	650000	500000	76800 do.
Septemb.	1491772	1160500	———	356500 do.
October	1049982	1078500	175000	471500 do.
Novemb.	1632928	1534500	———	261500 do.
Decemb.	700000	60000	———	———
Total	16820016 ft.	7805500	1265000	1835900

Add to the above about 7,000,000 not measured or included in the report, and about 15,000,000 feet estimated to have been cut by the different mills of this city and suburbs, and we have, as a grand total, of lumber manufactured

Received by river.....	23,820,016 feet
Cut by city mills.....	15,000,000
	38,820,016
Reported from same sources last year.....	29,676,099
Increase in 1851	9,143,917

We next append a comparative statement of the different descriptions for the last five years:

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Laths.
1847.....	16,017,850	13,098,800	2,817,000
1848.....	22,137,209	15,851,500	2,598,915
1849.....	24,188,654	7,334,500	1,290,500
1850.....	14,676,099	4,316,000	283,000
1851.....	16,820,016	7,805,500	1,265,000

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JOURNAL OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Railroads in the United States on the 1st January, 1852.

The following List of Railroads is copied in part from the *American Railroad Journal*, and in part from the *Railway Times*. In comparing the statements of these very respectable Journals we found some slight discrepancies which we had not the means of reconciling. We have, therefore, followed the list contained in the *Railway Times*, in respect to the roads in the New England States; and have adopted the List contained in the *American Railroad Journal*, in respect to the other States with a few exceptions where we have ventured to make corrections of our own.

Editor W. J. & C.

Names of Railways.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction.
MAINE.		
Androscoggin	—	36
Androscoggin & Kennebec	55	—
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	91	65
Bangor and Piscataquis	12	—
Buckfield Branch	10	—
Calais and Baring	6	—
Franklin	9	—
Portland and Kennebec	36	33
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	52	—
York and Cumberland	12	41
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Ashuelot	24	—
Boston, Concord and Montreal	76	17
Cheshire	54	—
Cochecho	18	—
Concord	35	—
Concord and Claremont	26	24
Contocook Valley	14	—
Great Falls	3	—
Great Falls and Conway	13	—
Manchester and Lawrence	26	—
New Hampshire Central	26	—
Northern	82	—
Portsmouth and Concord	23	17
Sullivan	25	—
Wilton	18	—
White Mountain	—	18
VERMONT.		
Bennington Branch	—	6
Connecticut and Passumpsic	61	53
Rutland and Burlington	119	—
Rutland and Washington	12	—
Troy and Rutland	—	55
Vermont and Canada	38	—
Vermont Central	115	—
Vermont Valley	24	—
Western Vermont	—	53

Names of Railways.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Berkshire	21	—
Boston and Lowell	28	—
Boston and Maine	83	—
Boston and Providence	53	—
Boston and Worcester	69	—
Cape Cod Branch	29	—
Connecticut River	52	—
Dorchester and Milton	3	—
*Eastern	75	—
Essex	21	—
Fall River	42	—
Fitchburg	69	—
Fitchburg and Worcester	14	—
Grand Junction	7	—
Harvard Branch	1	—
Lexington and West Cambridge	7	—
Lowell and Lawrence	12	—
Nashua and Lowell	15	—
New Bedford and Taunton	21	—
Newburyport	15	—
Norfolk County	26	—
Old Colony	45	—
Peterboro' and Shirley	14	—
Pittsfield and North Adams	18	—
Providence and Worcester	43	—
Salem and Lowell	17	—
South Reading Branch	8	—
South Shore	11	—
Stockbridge and Pittsfield	22	—
Stoney Brook	13	—
Stoughton Branch	4	—
Taunton Branch	12	—
Troy and Greenfield	—	67
Vermont and Massachusetts	77	—
†Western	157	—
West Stockbridge	3	—
Worcester and Nashua	46	—

* This includes the Eastern (N. H.) Railway which is owned and operated by the Eastern (Mass.) company.
† This includes the Albany and West Stockbridge Railway in New York, which is owned and operated by the Western Railroad company.

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NAMES of Railways.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction
RHODE ISLAND.		
Providence & Stonington	50	..
CONNECTICUT.		
Hartford and New Haven	62	..
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill	51	
Housatonic	110	..
Housatonic Branch	11	..
Middleton Branch	10	..
Naugatuck	62	..
New Haven & Northampton	45	..
New London, Willimantic & Palmer	66	..
New London and New Haven	..	55
New York and New Haven	76	..
Norwich and Worcester	66	..
Collinsville	11	..
Stonington & New London	..	10
NEW YORK.		
Albany and Schenectady	17	..
Albany and West Stockbridge	38½	..
Attica and Buffalo	31½	..
Buffalo and Niagara Falls	22	..
Cayuga and Susquehanna	33	..
Chemung	17½	..
Hudson and Berkshire	31½	..
Hudson River	144	..
Lewiston	3	..
Long Island	98	..
New York and Erie	461	..
New York and Harlem	130	..
Northern	118	..
Oswego and Syracuse	35	..
Rensselaer and Saratoga	32	..
Rochester and Syracuse	104	..
Saratoga and Washington	39½	..
Saratoga and Schenectady	22	..
Schenectady and Troy	20½	..
Skaneateles and Jordan	5	..
Syracuse and Utica	53	..
Tioga	15	..
Tonawanda	43⅛	..
Troy and Greenbush	6	..
Utica and Shenectady	78	..
Watertown and Rome	97	..
Albany and Northern	..	33
Albany and Susquehanna	..	130
Buffalo and State Line	26	41
Buffalo and New York	..	58
Buffalo and Conhocton Valley	..	130
Canandaigua and Corning	46	..
Plattsburg and Montreal	..	25
Rochester and Niagara Falls	..	74
Rutland and Washington	28	..
Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh	..	17
Troy and Boston	..	39
Troy and Rutland	15	..
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls	..	22
NEW YORK.		
Syracuse and Binghampton	..	70
Sodus Bay and Southern	..	35
Whitehall and Rutland	13	..
NEW JERSEY.		
Belvidere and Delaware	15	40
Burlington and Mt. Holley	6	..
Camden and Amboy	64	..
Morris and Essex	35	45
New Jersey	31	..
New Jersey Central	36	26
Patterson and Ramapo	33	..
Trenton Branch	6	—
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Alleghany Portage	36	..
Beaver Meadow	36	..
Carbondale and Honesdale	24	..
Columbia and Philadelphia	82	..
Westchester Branch	9	..
Corning and Blossburg	25	..
Cumberland Valley	52	..
Hazleton and Lehigh	10	..
Little Schuylkill	20	..
Mine Hill	30	..
Mount Carbon	7	..
Pennsylvania	185	64
Phil., Reading and Pottsville	92	..
Phil. and Norristown	17	..
Germantown Branch	6	..
Phil. and Trenton	30	..
Phil., Wilmingt. and Baltimore	98	..
Schuylkill Valley	25	..
Summit Hill and Mauch Chunk	25	..
Whitehaven and Wilkesbarre	20	..
Williamsport and Elmira	25	51
Franklin	22	..
Dauphin and Susquehanna	16	..
Strasburgh	7	..
Lykens Valley	16	..
Nesquehoning	5	..
Room Run	5	..
Pine Grove	5	..
Beaver Meadow Branch	12	..
York and Cumberland	25	..
Sunbury and Erie	..	240
Lackawanna and Western	50	..
Catawissa and Williamsport	..	89
Delaware and Susquehanna	..	48
Philadelphia and Westchester	..	25
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	47	..
Hempfield	..	77
Alleghany Valley	..	180
Columbia Branch	19	..
Hanover Branch	13	..
York and Wrightsville	13	..
Lancaster and Harrisburg	37	..

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NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction.
DELAWARE.		
New Castle and Frenchtown	16	..
Wilmington Branch	..	11
MARYLAND.		
Annapolis and Elkridge	21	..
Baltimore and Ohio	254	125
Washington Branch	31	..
Frederick Branch	3	..
Baltimore and Susquehanna	57	..
Westminster Branch	10	..
VIRGINIA.		
Richmond and Danville	35	122
Richmond and Petersburg	22	..
Clover Hill	15	..
South Side	10	110
Manassas Gap	..	106
Petersburg and Roanoke	60	..
Seaboard and Roanoke	80	..
Appomattox	9	..
Winchester and Potomac	32	..
Virginia Central, including Blue Ridge Railroad	98	75
Virginia and Tennessee	10	195
Orange and Alexandria, including branch to Warrenton, 10 miles	10	90
Richmond, Fred'sb. & Potomac	76	..
Greenville and Roanoke	21	..
Northwestern	..	120
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Gaston and Raleigh	87	..
*Wilmington and Manchester	..	162
Wilmington and Weldon	162	..
North Carolina Central	..	223
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
South Carolina Railroad	241	..
Greenville and Columbia	54	111
Charlotte and South Ca'olina	45	65
King's Mountain	..	25
Laurens	..	31
Spartanburgh and Union	..	66
MISSISSIPPI.		
Raymond	7	..
St. Francisville and Woodville	28	..
Vicksburgh and Brandon	60	..
Mobile and Ohio	..	273
Memphis and Charleston	..	..
GEORGIA.		
Central	191	..
Georgia	175	..
Macon and Western	101	..
Western and Atlantic	140	..
South Western	51	..
Rome Branch	17	..
Muscogee	..	71
Atlanta and Westpoint	40	47
Milledgeville	..	18
Eatonton and Milledgeville	..	22
Wilkes	..	18
Athens Branch	39	..
Waynesboro'	..	53
ALABAMA.		
Montgomery and Westpoint	88	..
Mobile and Ohio	33	29¼
Alabama and Tennessee	..	160
Tuscumbia, Courtland & Decatur	44	..
Memphis and Charleston	..	..
LOUISIANA.		
Carrolton	6	..
Clinton and Port Hudson	24	..
Lake Ponchartrain	6	..
Mexican Gulf	27	..
TENNESSEE.		
Nashville and Chattanooga	70	89
East Tennessee and Georgia	42	68
East Tennessee and Virginia	..	130
†Memphis and Charleston	..	281¼
Winchester and Huntsville	..	60
Mobile and Ohio	..	119¼
KENTUCKY.		
Frankfort and Lexington	28	..
Louisville and Frankfort	65	..
Maysville and Lexington	..	70
Covington and Lexington	..	78
Lexington and Danville	..	37
Louisville and Nashville	..	180
Mobile and Ohio	..	39¼
MISSOURI.		
Pacific	..	315
Hannibal and St. Joseph	..	200
OHIO.		
Cleveland and Columbus	135	..
Columbus and Lake Erie	61	..
Dayton and Springfield Branch	24	..
Findlay	16	..
Little Miami	84	..
Mad River	134	..
Sandusky and Mansfield	56	..
Xenia and Columbus	54	..
Bellefontaine and Indiana	..	118
Cincinnati and Marietta	..	188
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	..
Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo	..	87
Clevel., Painesville & Ashtabula	..	71¼
Columbus, Urbana and Piqua	..	93
Cinc., Wilmington & Zanesville	..	160
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton	60	..
Dayton and Western	..	35¼
Dayton and Xenia	..	15
Greenville and Miami	..	40
Hamilton and Eaton	..	36

* Part of this Line is in South Carolina.

† This includes that part of the route which passes through the States of Mississippi and Alabama.

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NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Miles in operation including branches	Miles in course of construction.
OHIO.		
Hillsboro'	..	37
Iron	..	50
Junction	..	110¼
Ohio and Indiana	..	126
Ohio and Mississippi	..	20
Ohio and Pennsylvania.	81	104
Ohio Central	25	125
Scioto and Hocking Valley	..	120
Steubenville and Indiana	..	121
Pittsburgh and Cincinnati	..	110
Dayton and Michigan	..	25
Eaton and Piqua	..	30
Hudson and Akron Branch	..	50
Franklin and Warren Branch	..	30
INDIANA.		
New Albany and Salem (with Branch around Lake Michigan of 54 miles.	117	279
Jeffersonville	50	16
Madison and Indianapolis	86	..
Shelbyville Branch	16	..
Rushville Branch	20	..
Knightstown Branch	27	..
Lawrenceburgh & Indianapolis	..	90¼
Indiana Central	..	71¼
Richmond	..	4
New Castle and Richmond	..	27
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine	43	41
Peru and Indianapolis	23¼	50
Lafayette and Indianapolis.	..	68
Crawfordville	26	..
INDIANA.		
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	72	..
Evansville and Illinois	26	24
Martinsville Branch	..	29
Indiana Northern	100	35
Extens. of the Greenv. & Miami	..	10
Ohio and Mississippi	..	160
ILLINOIS.		
Illinois Central	..	699
Galena and Chicago	94	88
Rock Island and Chicago	..	180¼
Central Military Tract	..	125
Peoria and Oquawka	..	100
Ohio and Mississippi	..	145
Northern Cross Road	..	54
Sangamon and Morgan	54	..
Alton and Sangamon	..	72
Aurora Branch	13	..
St. Charles Branch.	7	..
O'Fallon's Coal Road	8	..
MICHIGAN.		
Central	228	..
Southern	133	..
Pontiac	25	..
Tecumseh Branch	8	..
Erie and Kalamazoo	33	..
WISCONSIN.		
Milwaukee and Mississippi	20	180
Fond du Lac & Rock Island Valley	..	241
TEXAS.		
Buffalo, Bayou and Brazos	..	32

Total number of miles in operation and in course of construction in the U. S.

	Miles in operation	Miles in progress	Total
Maine,	315	128	412
New Hampshire,	489½	47	536½
Vermont,	380	59	439
Massachusetts	1089	67	1156
Rhode Island,	50	32	82
Connecticut,	547	261	808
Total in New England	2870½	593	3463½

	Miles in operation	Miles in progress	Total.
New York	1826	744	2571
New Jersey.	226	111	337
Pennsylvania	1146	774	1920
Delaware	16	11	27
Maryland	376	125	501

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Virginia	478	818	1296
North Carolina	249	385	634
South Carolina	340	298	638
Georgia	754	229	983
Alabama	121	189¼	310¼
Mississippi	93	273	366
Louisiana	63	...	63
Texas	..	32	32
Tennessee	112	748	860
Kentucky	93	404½	497
Ohio	828	1892½	2720½
Michigan.	427	...	427
Indiana	600	905	1505
Illinois	176	1463	1585
Missouri	...	515	515
Wisconsin	20	421	441
Total in Middle, W. & S. States.	10,814½	10,878½	21,693

BANK REPORT.

Aggregate condition of the Bank of the State of Missouri and its Branches, on the 31st of December, 1851.

Bills discounted		$1,728,574 58
Exchanges matured		179,899 09
Exchanges maturing		907,672 25
Real Estate		127,811 47
Loan to State of Missouri		1,408 83
Bills receivable		13,761 84
Jas. L. D. Morrison, Agent		10,230 72
Suspended debt		117,958 88
Do. do. abstraction of fonds now in suit.		120,961 62
Due from Banks		135,921 31
Certificates Banks of Illinois		112,167 70
Bonds State Bank Illinois		7,500, 00
Bank Notes on hand at Branches		268,520 00
Warrants on State Treasurer of Mo		23,580 74
Specie on hand		1,251,053 00
		$5,006,932 03

CR.

Capital stock owned by the State	$954,205 22		
Capital stock owned by individuals	255,625 02		
			$1,209,830 24
Due Depositors			1,065,950 49
Dividends unpaid			859 25
Interest and Exchange		223,735 74	
Less Expenses	19,873 84		
do. Protest account	118 97	19,992,81	
			203,742 93
Contingent Fund			183,400 05
Circulation			2,116,730 00
Due to Banks			226,419 07
			$5,006,932 03

H. Shurlds, Cashier.

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Condition of the Bank of the State of Missouri on 31st December 1851.

DR.

Branch at Fayette, for Capital	$120,058 84	
Branch at Palmyra, for Capital	120,058 84	
Branch at Jackson, for Capital	120,058 84	
Branch at Springfield, for Capital	120,058 84	
Branch at Lexington, for Capital	120,058 84	
		$660,294 20
Bills discounted		949,432 39
Exchanges matured		160,451 13
Do. maturing		690,017 50
Real Estate		62,594 00
Loan to State of Missouri		1,408 83
Bills Receivable		13,761 84
Jas. L. D. Morrison, Agent		10,230 72
Bonds State Bank of Illinois		7,500 00
Certificates Bank of Illinois		112,167 70
Suspended Debt		43,335 95
Do. Abstraction of Funds now in suit		120,961 62
Due from Banks		49,691 08
Bank Notes on hand, of Branches		196,960 00
Warrants in State Treasury, Missouri		23,580 74
Specie on hand		841,285 85
		$3,783,673 55

CR.

The Capital Stock owned by the State	$954,205 22	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	255,625 02	
		1,209,830 24
Due Depositors		962,126 42
Dividends unpaid		859 25
Interest and Exchange	185,372 44	
Less Expenses	10,951 71	
Protest account	1 87	
	10,953 53	174,418 86
Contingent Fund		183,400 05
Circulation		1,154,900 00
Due to Banks		197,838 73
		$3,783,673 55

H. Shurlds, Cashier.

Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette, on the 31st December, 1851.

DR.

Bills Discounted	$104,780 54
Exchanges Maturing	61,022 68
Exchanges Matured	4,397 48
Real Estate	21,129 58
Suspended Debt	6,971 19
Expense accouut	1,484 53
Protest account	21 30
Due from Parent Bank	41,736 62
Bank Notes on hand	8,200 00
Specie on hand	95,491 49
	$345,235 41

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CR.

Bank of the State of Missouri for Capital	$120,058 84
Deposits	14,414 35
Interest and Exchange	6,432 22
Circulation	204,330 00
	$345,235 41

WILLIAM C. BOON, Cashier.

Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Palmyra, on the 31st December, 1851.

Bills Discounted	$145,592 94
Exchange Maturing	53,108 57
Exchange Matured	1,123 89
Real Estate	14,711 90
Suspended Debt	22,924 78
Expense Account	1,891 96
Protest Account	41 75
Bank Notes on hand	9,900, 00
Specie on hand	116 017 19
	$865,312 98

CR.

Bank of the State of Missouri for Capital	$120,058 84
Deposits	36,320 72
Due to Banks	11,600 07
Interest and Exchange	6,283 35
Circulation	191,050 00
	$365,312 98

S. D. SOUTH, Cashier.

Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Jackson, on the 31st December, 1851.

Bills Discounted	$192,563 00
Exchanges Maturing	11,387 50
Exchanges Matured	4,836 59
Real Estate	5,165 14
Suspended Debt	16,125 64
Expense Account	1,696 84
Protest Account	47 80
Bank Notes on hand	33,040 99
Specie on hand	77,814 61
	$342,677 12

CR.

Bank of the State of Miscouri for Capital	$120,058 84
Deposits	14,578 84
Bank State of Missouri (account current)	16,506 04
Interest and Exchange	7,448 40
Circulation	184,090 00
	$342,677 12

THOMAS B. ENGLISH, Cashier.

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Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Springfield, on 31st December, 1851.

DR.

Bills Discounted	$160,269 32
Exchange Maturing	14,101 00
Real Estate	9,704 00
Suspended Debt	20,446 32
Expense Account	1,271 00
Protest Account	3 50
Bank Notes on hand	20,350 00
Specie on hand	63,219 77
	$289,364 91

CR.

Bank of the State of Missouri for Capital	$120,058 84
Deposits	15,219 14
Bank of State of Missouri (account current)	474 23
Interest and Exchange	5,762 70
Circulation	147,820 00
	$289,364 91

JAS. R. DANFORTH, Cashier.

Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Lexington, on the 31st December, 1851.

DR.

Bills Discounted	$175,936 39
Exchanges Matured	9,000 00
Exchanges Maturing	78,035 00
Real Estate	14,506 85
Suspended Debt	8,155 00
Expense Account	2,577 80
Protest Account	3 50
Due from Banks	16,663 75
Bank State Missouri (account current)	27,829 86
Bank Notes on hand	70 00
Specie on hand	57,224 09
	$390,001 49

CR.

Bank of the State of Missouri	$120,058 84
Deposits	22,966 02
Interest and Exchange	12,436 63
Circulation	234,540 00
	390,001 49

WM. LIMRICK, Cashier.

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Progress of Manufactures in the West.

TOBEY & ANDERSON'S PLOW MANUFACTORY AT PEORIA, ILL.

When arranging the plan of the Western Journal, we appropriated a department to the history of the introduction and growth of manufactures in the West, and regarding this as one of the most important features of our work, we made every reasonable exertion, during the first and second years of its publication, to collect facts from every part of the country. But our inquiries have been so often met by indifference, — many of those to whom we wrote not even deigning to respond,—that we have been compelled, for the most part, to fill the space designed for this department with other matter. We trust, however, that in time this state of indifference will pass from the minds of those engaged in manufacturing, and, that they will kindly furnish us with such facts as will enable us to keep our readers advised in respect to the extent and progress of that great and essential department of industry. The current history of manufactures is important to all classes of the community; and will be read with equal interest by the next generation, who will place the names of those that shall have been prominent in building up this branch of industry among the benefactors of the country. We earnestly invite the manufacturers of the West to give us such facts touching their respective establishments, not inconsistent with their private interests, as will in their estimation, be useful to the public.

The following extracts from an article in the "Democrat Press" shows what industry and manly perseverance can achieve in a few years, even without the aid of capital in money.

"Tobey & Anderson's plow manufactory was established in the spring of 1843, in a log cabin, on Water street, with room sufficient for one forge and work-bench, and manufactured during the season 100 plows. Now mark its progress:

In 1844, they improved their plow, in shape and general structure, which gave it a reputation unequalled by any ever before offered in this market, for its adaptation to our soil, strength and durability, which it has sustained up to the present time. During this year they increased their business, until they were obliged to resort to something more than *man* power to keep up with the demand.

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In 1845, they put up a horse power, to drive their grind-stone, having depended upon steam mills before, and upon hand when they were not in operation. The demand for their plows continued to increase from year to year, which required corresponding enlargements to be made to their shop, until they extended their buildings to the alley, making the shop in length, 171 feet.

In the summer of 1850, having occupied the length of the lot to the alley, they erected a blacksmith shop on the lot immediately in the rear, which lot they now own, and continued their buildings through the entire block, to Washington street, a distance of 360 feet, (less the width of alley, 18 ft.,) and put up a 25 horse power steam engine, to drive the various machinery, which they now have use for, and which are daily in operation.

So great has been the success of this establishment, that in the twelve months, ending 1st of July last, Messrs. T. & A. manufactured 2700 plows; thus increasing their number in 7 years 27 fold, besides greatly increasing their facilities, which will enable them to double the number hereafter.

It would be well to remark here, that the plow made by this firm, requires double the labor to put it up, which is required by the cast iron plow made in the Eastern States—the land side being wrought iron, with steel mouldboard and share.

These plows meet with ready sale, at home and abroad. The sales at home amount to about 1000 per year, and the surplus are disposed of at various points in this State, in Iowa, and Missouri. Messrs. T. & A. have received orders from Mexico, for their plows, and three hundred have this season been ordered for Oregon Territory, were they are well known, having been introduced there by emigrants.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is capable of turning out 100 plows per week. From 20 to 25 workmen have been constantly employed during the present year, and the greater portion of these workmen having families, we may reasonably suppose that nearly 100 persons derive their support from this source.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

INDEPENDENCE.

'Thy spirit, Independence, let me share!
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.'

The Universe is dependent, and man, the masterpiece of its Creator, is also dependent. He is dependent on the earth for the supply of his bodily wants, and on heaven, for the supply of the wants of his spirit. Dependence is the state in which he finds himself when he is born in the world, and in which he loses himself when he dies out. As the acorn sprouts and grows *radically* attached to the earth, at the same time that it arises, buds, branches and bears fruit above the earth, so man grows radically attached to this lower sphere while he is aspiring to a higher. He has temporal necessities, and immortal hopes going hand in hand with him along the course of his present existence. He is dependent on others, and others are dependent on him, for aid and comfort both of body and soul. Dependence is his positive state. But he has an idea of another — of a relative state — of a state of independence. There is an honorable spirit in him which tells him to work himself out of the dependent and into the independent condition. His first care is for his 'creature comforts.' He labors to grow rich in this world's goods. He then stores his mind with knowledge, with treasures derived from arts and sciences. He gains a mental independence. Still he feels a want in his heart, and he supplies it with a world of affections. Then he individually experiences a fullness of satisfaction. He enjoys a material, mental, and moral independence, and remains dependent only on the call to immortality.

This triune independence is the happy state of his mature character.

By taking a more discursive view of this subject, it will be seen that not only the above mentioned, but also social and political, civil and religious independence is the real as well as ideal aim of our citizens and of our Union. Individual rights, State rights, church rights, national rights, and rights of speech, press and conscience are demanding satisfaction. They are demanding it

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with the voice of the people, and with the voice of God. Humanity is growing into super-humanity. Wrongs and miseries are left behind, rights and remedies are just before. The fault-finder falls in the rear, the truth-finder marches in the van. The pioneer of progress is the hero of the day, and, with Daniel Boone, the pioneer of the West, his watchword is 'Onward.'

But what is independence? 'A state of being exempt from undue influence.'

This definition implies that the spirit of independence is limited by due influence. But what is due influence? Law. And, therefore, it may be concluded that independence is harmony with law. Still another *quere* arises: What is Law? The answer is significant. 'A rule of action,'—progress onward. Law is the sun—the radiating point of independence, wherein materiality and ethereality combine in harmonious union.

While treating of independence it is well to guard against the seductions of licentiousness—independence falsely so called. Law is the line that defines the limits between genuine and false independence, — between liberty and licentiousness, — in society, in Church and in State; and this law is triune— the law of common sense, the law of morality, and the law of the land. They, who violate this law, in either of its branches, commit licentiousness. They, who venerate this law, in all its branches, as even the Heathen alluded to by Paul, 'who do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another.' —They, only, who thus fulfill the law, are free from the law. They only are independent. Let the comparatively groveling spirit who will, descend and elaborate the errors of licentiousness; we prefer to arise with the aspiring spirit, and elaborate the rights of independence.

Passing over the laws of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, we strike on the *law of nature*—that 'rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept.' Every man who wants to live in independence here and hereafter, must keep in harmony with this law. 'It stands to nature.' The violation of this law on the one side or the other, as by thirst or by drunkenness, by gluttony or by starvation, puts life in peril. This *law of*

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nature declares: 'Be ye temperate in all things.' By keeping constantly within the limits of this law, man maintains his independence of its power.

So by maintaining a harmonious relation with mental and moral laws, with common and municipal, martial, marine, commercial, ecclesiastical, and international laws, individuals, Churches, and States are independent of their power. So also the spirit of independence is visible in the spheres of conscience and of religion, while a harmonious relation is kept up with the law of everlasting life.

But it may be said, that old laws pass away, are changed, modified, reformed, and that new laws are discovered and declared. What then, it may be asked, becomes of independence, when the old laws in harmonious relation with which it once existed have passed away, and the new laws are discovered and declared? Is independence then lost? No. For independence like happiness is a relative term, and like law and happiness, it also is progressive. The spirit of independence advances with the discoveries and declarations of law, and forms again a harmonious relation with the new order of things. Independence keeps exact pace with law. By the penetrating glance of its eagle eye, and by the indomitable energies of the lion heart of this spirit, it is continually making discoveries in every sphere of truth, and declaring and establishing these new truths to be new laws, and thus continually going on civilizing and enlightening the world. The Patent Office bears record of the truth of this position touching mechanical law. The United States bears witness of the truth of this position touching political law. The Christian Church bears record of the truth of this position touching divine law. The spirit of independence in mechanics, politics, and divinity has civilized and enlightened men, States and Churches; and because this spirit is so great a benefactor of the human family, therefore, as Jefferson has said, even 'error may be tolerated when reason is left *free* to combat it.'

'Truth is mighty and will prevail.'

In order that the most striking and plainest view may be given of this subject of independence, take the case of an individual — and see in what his independence consists, and as the other kinds of independence, are characterized by analogous peculiarities, as Governments are mainly colossal representations of families, the other cases of independence may be elaborated at leisure, from

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the hints here dropped, with modifications to suit the circumstances which alter the cases. The main points only will be regarded.

Our glorious Declaration of Independence holds it to be self evident that all men are created equal, and it might have added free and fraternal. The equal, free and fraternal state, is the real one which is in harmony with the will of the Creator.

Any other state is devoid of pure independence. It contains an incongruity, which is bound one day or another to be modified and reformed, in order that a harmonious union may be established.

'Man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for all that.'

The spirit of 'compromise' is abroad. This fraternal element is now working throughout the political mass, and like leaven it will permeate the 'whole lump' of our Union. It will modify and reform our political character, liberate our country from internal throes and convulsions, and elevate our people to a higher heaven, in which, the heaven we now enjoy shall seem a hell.[1]) Might not Churches take a hint from the 'compromise question' and cultivate the fraternal feelings? Would we not then have more of a heaven on earth than we now possess, and the will of 'Our Father' there, be done here, more in accordance with the immortal prayer of 'His Son?'

Let us return from this digression to contemplate the plain case of manly independence; and without passing through the stages of a wild savage state; let us take a case 'out of the thick' in the civilized state, in which we find ourselves.

Look at the child who is growing up a member of a family, becoming a member of society, a citizen. How can he gain the highest practical point of independence and maintain and manifest its purest spirit? The answer is plain, by devotion, in the family, to the law of his father, in society to the law of its common sense, and as a citizen, to the law of the land. When a man acts in harmony with the law he is free from the law, but when he breaks the law he becomes a slave to the law. Even a threat to break the peace, will put him under *bonds* to keep the peace. Slight breaches lock him in jail, gross breacnes confine him in the penitentiary, and for murder or treason he suffers death. By devoted compliance, with the will of the father, he becomes the favorite in the

1) 'And in the lowest depth, a lower deep
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide,
To which the hell I suffer seems a Heaven.'—*Milton.*

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family, and he is favored with the largest liberty. So the largest liberty is granted him by society when he shows he has the strongest common sense, and when, as a citizen, he pays most regard to the laws of the land, we bestow upon him not only extraordinary privileges, but we even raise him to the highest point of independence, and beg of him to be our law maker, our Judge, our Governor, our President.

As independence characterizes individuals, so, analogously, it characterizes countries.

Our own is a living and glorious illustration of this analogy.

The Father of American Independence published his will to the world. To this, as also to all nations, he said: *be equal, free, and fraternal.* Be at peace with all, have 'entangling alliances' with none, and maintain your own equality. This country has grown up obedient to his will. It has maintained its own equality among the nations of the earth. From the days of the past reign of terror, to the days of the approaching reign of terror, from the days of Washington, to the days of Fillmore, it has kept aloof — *free*—from the alluring political whirlpools yawning to devour the inhabitants and ships of state along the doomed land of Europe. Yet the trait of independence which most brilliantly distinguishes, and which irradiates over the whole face and from the very heart of our nation—which is the element of its most ineffable glory,— is the fraternal, the moral, the enthusiastic spirit which it pours forth, to warm up and gladden the heart, to raise up and strengthen the mind of the 'down trodden' heroes of liberty, even when more 'material aid' is unlawful.

The point of time when acts of interposition may be lawfully committed in behalf of a nation which has struggled for liberty, is as one of the judicial heroes of our own nation has declared:

'It is not susceptible of precise limitations, and is extremely delicate in the application. It must be submitted to the guidance of eminent discretion, and controlled by the principles of justice and sound policy. It would clearly be a violation of the law of nations, to invite subjects to revolt who were under actual obedience, however just their complaints; or to endeavor to produce discontents, violence and rebellion, in neighboring States, and under color of a generous assistance, to consummate projects of ambition and dominion. The most unexceptionable precedents are those in which the interference did not take place until the new States had actually been established, and sufficient means and

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spirit had been displayed to excite a confidence in their stability. The assistance that England gave to the United Netherlands when they were struggling against Spain, and the assistance that France gave to this country during the war of our revolution, were justifiable acts, founded in wisdom and sound policy. And it is not to be doubted that the government of the United States had a perfect right, in the year 1822, to consider, as it then did, the Spanish Provinces in South America as legitimate powers which had attained sufficient solidity and strength to be entitled to the rights and privileges belonging to independent States.'[2])

Yet as Washington wept while he condemned Maj. André, who does not also both weep over and condemn the deluded followers of Lopez, the notorious leader of the Cuban expedition in 1851?

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

What now shall be said of the appeal of the illustrious Kossuth in behalf of the claims of the independence of Hungary? We answer: we will hail to the independence of Hungary with electric

2) See Kent's Commentaries on American Law. 2d. Lecture, page 24 and fol.

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joy, the instant she displays sufficient means and spirit to establish and maintain her own independence. But as Hungary has not already proved this point, every act to war in her behalf which our nation or our citizen, may commit, would not only be unlawful in us, but very likely, most mournful for her.

Were 'material aid' and republican counsel, 'means and spirit' enough, given to Hungary by our people, to establish her independence, what proof have we that she could even then maintain her independence? On the other side have we not strong circumstantial evidence tending to the conviction that the 'means and spirit' thus poured upon her by our people, would produce the effect of the vials of wrath poured out by the Angels in the Revelation where the sea 'became as the blood of a dead man: and every living soul died in the sea,' 'and the rivers and fountains of waters became blood,' 'men were scorched with fire,' 'blood was given them to drink,' 'and they knawed their tongues for pain.' 'That the way of the kings of the East might be prepared' for a reign of terror to come unparalleled even by the reign of terror in France. Let our people read the bloody history of this most enlightened people of Europe, and let their arms be palsied, sooner than raised to curse the banks of the Danube with the mistaken mercies of their wrath. What then shall we do for Hungary? For our sympathies are aroused in her behalf. Our intense passion for her happiness demands satisfaction. Mere expression is not enough. Something must be *done*. Well. Right. Bring her here — to our own home. On the banks of the Mississippi her children may enjoy the fruits of liberty, which do not flourish on the uncongenial soil of the Danube. We want them here to increase the glory of our country. We want more farmers, we want more mechanics, we want more manufacturers, we want our wild lands settled, our railroads built, our mines opened, and our manufactories maintained. Hungary can do more good both for herself and for us, by coming here, than we can do for her, by going there.

Do we not want tillers of our ground, smelters of our mines, workmen of our factories to free ourselves from our own present allegiance to Russia? How much longer shall these glorious United States, so boastful of *independence*, remain still *dependent* on Russia? *materially dependent even on Russia*? Aye *bound* to her by bands of *hemp* and of *iron*? Our Navy and our Firesides are our witnesses! With the old Roman we would ask: 'Who is

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here so base, that would be a bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so rude, that would not be *American*? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile, that will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended.' [3])

We want all the resources of our country to progress rapidly in their development, and most especially those in the heart of the earth, and in the heart of the people, that our country may soon be materially and morally, as well as politically independent.

The policy of our country is not to stir up war and tyranny abroad, but to cultivate peace and independence at home. This is not a vain and narrow policy, that is. That is not a sound and liberal policy, this is. The annihilation of wrongs is negative evil, the establishment of rights is positive good. Let us turn our minds from wrongs to rights, from the evil to the good. Let us build up here the highest and most perfect form of independence in the world. Let our national character increase towards a mature, material, mental and moral independence as time passes along towards eternity, till the sons of men become *equal, free and fraternal* with the sons of God, — our laws transcripts of the divine—Earth in harmony with Heaven.

In the language of one [4]) of our independent Statesmen we conclude: 'Let us revile nobody; let us repel nobody * * * Let us discuss with moderation and coolness the great topics of public policy, and endeavor to bring all men of American heart and feeling into what I sincerely believe to be the true AMERICAN CAUSE. How shall I — O, how shall I — express to you my sense of the obligation which rests upon this generation to preserve from destruction our free and happy republican institutions? Who shall spread fatal dissensions among us? Are we not, together under one common Government, to obtain which the blood of your fathers and of mine was poured out together in the same hard-fought fields? Nay, does imagination itself, in its highest flight, suggest any thing in the form of political institutions for which you would exchange these dearly-bought constitutions of our own? I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart than that these precious institutions and liberties which we enjoy may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity; that they may terminate only with the termination of all things earthly, — when the world itself shall terminate—

> "When, wrapped in flames, the realms of ether glow,
> And Heaven's last thunders shake the world below." '

3) Shakspeare.
4) Daniel Webster.

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RAILROAD LITERATURE.

SELECTED.

The *London Times* states the interesting fact that at many of the book stalls on the English rail-ways, — for which large rents are now paid, — none but healthful, valuable publications can be procured. The trash of other days, and so common still on the thoroughfares of this country, is superseded by standard works. "At the North-western terminus," says this writer, "we searched in vain for trash. We asked for something 'highly colored.' The bookseller politely presented us with the 'Hand-book of Painting.' We shook our head, and demanded a volume more intimately concerned with life and the world. We were offered 'Kosmos.' 'Something less universal,' said we. We were answered by 'Prescott's Mexico,' 'Modern Travel,' &c. *We could not* get rubbish, whatever price we might offer to pay for it. There were no 'Eugene Sues' for love or money — no cheap translations of any kind—no bribes to ignorance or unholy temptations to folly. 'Can you sell such books as these?' we asked. 'Constantly; *we can sell nothing else.*' 'What, have you nothing for the million?' 'Certainly; here is 'Logic for the Million,' priee 6s.; will you buy it?' 'Thank you; but surely books of a more chatty character.' 'Chatty? oh, yes. 'Coleridge's Table Talk' is a standard dish here, and never wants purchasers.' "

A revolution like this is needed; we hope it is advancing here. Men of the baser sort still demand the blood-and-murder literature; but the great body of travelers are sickened with the disgusting issues of the corrupt press. The magazines, though not all they should be, are yet vastly better than the miserable trash which recently flooded the land; and they are rapidly engrossing the market for light reading: while valuable religious works of the Tract Society and other publishers are widely distributed through these channels. We trust the time is not far distant when a corrected public sentiment will scout the vender of moral poison from every steamboat and rail-car— when here, as in the place alluded to above, "no bribes to ignorance or unholy temptations to folly" can be purchased "for love or money."

CONVERSATION. — Dean Swift said that nature has given every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company; and "there are a hundred men sufficiently qualified for both, who, by a very few faults that they may correct in half an hour, are not so much as tolerable."—Sir W. Temple says, that the first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good-humor; and the fourth, wit.

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ATALA.

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand.

IN CONTINUATION.

THE DRAMA.

'Though my dream of happiness was lively, it was also of a short duration, and its termination awaited me at the cave of the hermit. I was surprised, on arriving there at midday, that Atala could not be seen hastening to meet us. A sudden, mysterious horror seized me. Approaching the cave I dared not call the daughter of Lopez: my imagination was equally terrified, either by the noise, or by the silence which succeeded my shrieks. Alarmed still more by the darkness which reigned at the entrance of the rock, I said to the missionary: 'O thou who art accompanied and protected by Heaven, penetrate this gloom.'

'How weak is one who is a slave to his passions! How strong is he who reposes in God! There was more courage in the heart of that monk withered away by six and sixty years, than in all the ardor of my youth. The man of peace entered the cave, and I remained outside full of terror. Soon a faint murmur like mournful lamentations issued from the depth of the rock, and struck my ear. Crying aloud, and regaining my energies, I plunged into the darkness of the cavern * * * Spirits of my Fathers, ye alone know the sight which struck my eyes!

'The hermit had lighted a pine torch; he held it in a trembling hand over the couch of Atala. That beautiful and young woman, half reclining on her elbow, her hair hanging in wild disorder, looked pale as death. The drops of a painful sweat glittered on her forehead; her glances half languishing still sought to express her love to me, and her mouth tried to smile. Struck as by a flash of lightning, with eyes set, arms stretched, lips half-open, I stood immovible. Deep silence reigned a moment around the three personages of that mournful scene. The hermit broke it first: 'This, said he, will be a fever occasioned only by fatigue; and, if we resign ourselves to the will of God, he will have mercy on us.'

'At these words, the suspended blood began again to flow in my heart, and, with the rapidity of the Savage, I suddenly passed from the excess of fear to the excess of confidence. But Atala did not leave me there long. Beckoning sadly with her head, she drew us to her couch. 'My Father, said she with a still small voice, addressing the

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monk, I am at the point of death. O Chactas, hear without despair the sad secret which I have concealed from thee, that I might not render thee too miserable, and that I might obey my mother. Do not try to interrupt me by signs of a grief which will shorten the few minutes I have to live. I have many things to tell, and, by the beatings of this heart which begins to grow cold * * * a mysterious icy burden which my bosom can hardly bear * * * I know not how to hasten rapidly enough.'

'After a few moments of silence, Atala continued thus:

'My sad destiny began almost before I had seen the light. My mother had conceived me in woe; I wearied her womb, and she gave me birth at the extreme peril of her life: and my life was beyond hope. That I might be saved, my mother made a vow: she promised the Queen of Angels that I would consecrate my virginity to her, if I might escape death * * * Fatal vow that hurries me to the tomb! I entered my sixteenth year, when I lost my mother. A few hours before her death, she called me to the side of her couch. 'My daughter, said she to me in the presence of a missionary who consoled her last moments; my daughter, my daughter, thou knowest the vow which I have made for thee. Wilt thou belie thy mother? O my Atala! I leave thee in a world which is not worthy of a Christian, among idolators who persecute the God of of thy father and my God, the God who after having given thee the light of day, has preserved thee by a miracle. Ah! my dear child, by accepting the veil of the virgins, you do only renounce the cares of the wigwam, and the fatal passions which have troubled the bosom of thy mother! Come then, my dearly beloved, come; swear on that image of the Mother of the Savior, between the hands of the holy Priest and of thy dying mother, that thou wilt not betray me before the face of Heaven. Think how I have bound myself for thee, that I might save thy life, and that, if thou wilt not make good my promise, thou wilt plunge the soul of thy mother into everlasting torments.'

'O my Mother! Why do you speak thus? O Religion which causes at once my misery and my joy, which ruins and which consoles me! And thou, dear and sad object of a passion which consumes me, even in the arms of death, thou seest now, O Chactas, what has occasioned the hardship of our destiny! * * * Melting in tears, and casting myself on the bosom of my mother, I vowed all that they wished to make me vow. The missionary pronounced

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the memorable words over my head, and gave me the scapulary, which binds me forever. My mother threatened me with her curse, if ever I should break my vows; and having charged me to keep the secret inviolable towards the heathen, persecutors of my religion, she died while holding me in her arms.

'I did not know at first the danger of my oaths. Full of passion, and a genuine Christian, proud of the Spanish blood which ran in my veins, I looked on the men around me as unworthy to receive my hand; I gloried in being married only to the God of my mother. I saw thee, young and handsome prisoner, I was touched with pity at thy lot. I dared speak to thee at the funeral pile of the forest; then I felt all the weight of my vows.'

'As Atala stopped speaking these words, clenching my fists, and looking at the Missionary with a threatening air, I exclaimed: See that religion about which you have boasted so much! Perish the oath which takes Atala from my arms! Perish the God who violates nature! Man-priest, what hast thou come here to do in these forests?

'To save thee, said the old man with a terrific voice, to subdue thy passions, and to hinder thee, blasphemer, from drawing down the wrath of heaven upon thyself. It is very natural for thee, young man, to complain of thy afflictions! Where are the signs of thy miseries? Where are the unjust trials that thou hast borne? Where are thy virtues which only can give thee some right to complain? What service hast thou rendered? What good hast thou done? Ah! unfortunate, thou displayest before me only passions, and thou dost dare to accuse heaven! When thou wilt have passed, as Father Aubry has, thirty years in exile beyond the mountains, thou wilt not be so quick to judge the designs of Providence; thou wilt learn then that thou knowest nothing, that thou art nothing, and that there is no punishment so severe, no afflictions so terrible, that the corrupt flesh did not deserve to suffer.'

'The lightning which flashed from the eyes of the old man, his beard which shook against his breast, his thundering words, made him seem like a God. Overwhelmed by his majesty, I fell to my knees and begged his pardon for my rage. 'My son, he answered me, with an accent so sweet, that remorse stung my soul; my son, it is not for myself that I have rebuked you. Alas, you are right, my dear child: I have come to do but little in these forests, and God has no servant more unworthy than I. But, my son, heaven,

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heaven is that which it is always useless to accuse. Pardon me, if I have offended you; but let us attend to your sister. There is perhaps some remedy; let us never dispair. Chactas, that is indeed a divine religion which has made a virtue of hope!'

'My young friend, rejoined Atala, thou hast been a witness of my conflicts, yet however thou hast seen only the least portion; I have concealed the remainder from thee. No, the black slave who pours forth his sweat on the burning plains of the Floridas, is less miserable than Atala has been. Urging thee to flight, and moreover certain to die if thou wert parted from me; fearing to fly with thee in the deserts, and in the meanwhile panting for the shade of the woods * * * Ah! had it been necessary to quit only parents, friends, country! if indeed (frightful thought!) it had been only the ruin of my soul! but thy shade, O my mother, thy shade was always there, reproaching me with its anguish! I heard thy woes, I saw the flames of hell burning thee. My nights were weary and full of phantoms, my days were desolate; the dew of the evening dried up as it fell on my burning skin; I opened my lips slightly to catch the fresh air, and the air far from refreshing, enveloped me with the fire of my breath. What torment I felt to see thee incessantly by my side, far from all men, in the deep solitudes, and to feel at the same time an inconquerable barrier between thee and me! To spend my life at thy feet, to serve thee as thy slave, to prepare thy food and thy couch in some unknown corner of the universe had been my supreme bliss; that bliss I touched, but could not enjoy. What plans have I not dreamed of! What imagination has not this sad heart indulged! Sometimes, while fixing my eyes on thee, I was on the point of yielding to desires as wild as they were guilty: sometimes, I have wished to be with thee the only living creature on earth; sometimes, feeling a divinity which arrested me in my frantic transports, I almost wished that that divinity were annihilated, provided that, clasped in thy arms, I could sink from abyss to abyss with the utter loss of God and of the world! Even in this instant * * * Shall I say it? At the instant when eternity is just embracing me, when I am going to appear before the inexorable Judge; at the instant when, to obey my mother, I find my virginity consuming my life; Alas! by a frightful contradiction, I carry the regret along with me that I have never been to thee! * * *'

'My daughter, interrupted the Missionary, your grief unsettles

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your mind. That excess of passion to which you yield yourself, is rarely just, it is not even natural; and in this respect it is less guilty before the eyes of God, because it springs from something erroneous in the mind, rather than vicious in the heart. You must free yourself from these transports which are unworthy of your innocence. But at the same time, my dear child, your impetuous imagination has alarmed you too much on the subject of your vows. Religion does not exact a superhuman sacrifice. Its true sentiment, its tempered virtues, are far above the exalted sentiments and the forced virtues of a pretended heroism. If you had yielded, alas! a poor lost sheep, the good Shepherd would have sought you, to lead you back to his flock. The treasury of repentance would have been opened to you: torrents of blood are necessary to wash away our faults before the eyes of men; a single tear satisfies God. Cheer up, then, my dear daughter, your condition demands repose. Let us turn to God, who soothes all the afflictions of his servants. If, as I hope, it is his will, that you shall escape this sickness, I will write to the Bishop of Quebec; he has the authority necessary to absolve you from your vows, which are only simple vows; and you will end your days near me, with Chactas as your husband.'

'At these words of the old man, Atala was seized with a prolonged convulsion, during which every symptom evinced a frightful anguish. 'What! said she passionately clasping her hands together, there was a remedy! I could have been absolved from my vows!' — 'Yes, my daughter, the Father answered, and you can yet be absolved.'—'It is too late, it is too late!' she exclaimed. I must die, at the very moment when I learn that I might have been happy! Why have I not known this holy old man sooner! To-day; with what happiness would I have been enraptured, with thee, with Chactas a Christian * * * consoled, encouraged by this sacred priest * * * in this desert * * * forever * * * O! it would have been too much bliss!'—'Calm thyself, said I to her, clasping the hand of the unfortunate, calm thyself: this happiness, we will soon enjoy.'—'Never, never!' said Atala. —Why? asked I. —'Thou knowest not all, exclaimed the virgin: but yesterday * * during the storm * * * I was on the point of plunging my mother in the flames of the abyss; her curse was just on me, I was just telling a lie to God who had saved my life. While thou wert kissing my quivering lips, thou didst not know that thou wert em-

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bracing only death!' — 'O Heaven!' exclaimed the Missionary; dear child, what have you committed?' — 'A crime, my Father,' said Atala with eyes all wandering: 'but I have ruined only myself, and I have saved my mother.' —'Be done!' I exclaimed, with terrific suspense.— 'Alas,' said she, 'I had foreseen my weakness: While quitting the wigwams I brought along with me' * * *—' What?' asked I with horror. — 'Poison!' said the Father. — 'It is in my bosom!' exclaimed Atala.

'The torch slipped from the hand of the hermit; I fell dying by the side of the daughter of Lopez; the old man clasped us both in his arms, and all three, in the gloom, blended our sobs together over that funeral couch.

'Let us revive ourselves, let us arouse ourselves,' spoke soon the resolute hermit, while lighting a lamp. 'We are losing precious moments: bold Christians, let us brave the assaults of adversity: with rope around the neck, ashes on the head, let us cast ourselves at the feet of the Highest, to implore his mercy, to resign ourselves to his decrees. Perhaps there is yet time. My daughter, had you but told me last evening!'

'Alas, my Father,' said Atala, 'I searched for you last night; but Heaven, to punish me for my faults, had removed you from me. Every antidote is now useless; for even the Indians, so skillful in the art of poisons, know no remedy for the one I have taken. O Chactas! judge of my amazement, while I have been apprehending this blow, which was not so sudden as I expected! My love has redoubled my energies, my soul could not part from thee so soon.'

'No longer now by sobs only did I disturb the recital of Atala, but by those impetuous transports which Savages only know. I hurled myself furiously to the ground, writhing my arms, and devouring my hands. The old priest, with a wonderful tenderness, rushed from brother to sister, and lavished on us prodigal aid. In the repose of his heart, and under the burthen of years, he knew how to commune with our youthful emotions, and his religion imparted to him tones even more tender and more burning, than our very passions. That priest who for forty years, sacrificed himself every day to the service of God and of men in those mountains, does he not remind thee of those holocausts of Israel, offering up sacrifices on the high places, before the Lord?

'Alas! it was in vain that he tried to employ some remedy for

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the maladies of Atala. Fatigue, sorrow, poison, and a passion more mortal, than all poisons together, conspired to ravish this flower from the solitude. Towards evening, the alarming symptoms became manifest; a general numbness seized the limbs of Atala, and the extremities of her body began to grow cold: 'Touch my fingers,' said she to me; 'do you not find them very icy?' I knew not what to answer, and my hair stood on end with horror; then she added: 'But yesterday, my dearly beloved, thy single touch made me quiver, and now I feel thy hand no more, I can only just hear thy voice; things in the cave vanish away one after the other. Is it the warbling of birds that I hear? Has not the sun gone almost down now? Chactas, its rays will be very beautiful in the desert, over my tomb!'

'Atala seeing us melting in tears at these words, said to us: 'Pardon me, my good friends; I am very weak, but perhaps I am growing stronger. Yet to die so young, suddenly, when my heart was so full of life! Leader of prayer, have pity on me; support me. Dost thou believe that my mother is tranquil, and that God will pardon me for what I have done?'

'My daughter,' replied the good monk, shedding tears, and wiping them away with his trembling and mutilated fingers; 'my daughter, all your unhappiness springs from your ignorance; your Indian education and the want of necessary instruction have caused your ruin; you did not know that a Christian could not dispose of his life. Console yourself then, my dear lamb; God will pardon you on account of the simplicity of your heart. Your mother, and the imprudent Missionary who directed her, have been more guilty than you; they have gone beyond their authority, by wringing from you an indiscrete vow; but may the peace of the Lord be with them! You all three present an alarming example of the dangers of enthusiasm, and of want of information on the subject of religion. Cheer up, my child; he who searches the reins and the hearts will judge you by your intentions, which were pure, and not by your action, which is blamable.'

'As to life, if the moment has arrived for you to fall asleep in the Lord, ah! my dear child, you lose very little by losing this world. In spite of the solitude, where you have lived, you have been acquainted with grief: what would you think then if you had witnessed the afflictions of society? If, on landing on the coast of Europe, your ear had been struck by the prolonged cry of

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grief which arises from that old world? He who lives in the wigwam, and he in the palace, all suffer, all mourn here below; Queens have been seen weeping like simple women, and one would be astonished at the abundance of tears contained in the eyes of Kings!

'Is it your love that you regret? My daughter, as well might you weep over a dream. Know you the heart of man, and can you sum up the wanderings of his desire? You could sooner count the number of the waves which roll on the sea in a tempest? Atala, sacrifices, favors are not eternal bonds: in time, perhaps, disgust would come with satiety, the past would be accounted as nothing, and you would experience only the inconveniences of a poor and despised union. Without doubt, my daughter, the most perfect affections were those of that man and that woman sprung from the hand of the Creator. A paradise had been prepared for them, they were innocent and immortal. Perfections of soul and of body, they were completely fitted for each other: Eve had been created for Adam, and Adam for Eve. If they, however, were unable to maintain themselves in that state of happiness, what couple could? I will not speak of the marriages of the first born of men, of those unspeakable unions, when the sister was the spouse of the brother, when love and fraternal friendship were mingled in the same heart, and when the purity of the one augmented the delights of the other. All these unions have been troubled; jealousy insinuated itself at the primitive altar, where the kid was offered, it has reigned under the tent of Abraham, and in the very couches where the patriarchs were pleased with so much joy, that they forgot the death of their mothers.

'May you flatter yourself, then, my child, for being more innocent and happier, than those holy families of whom Jesus Christ was willing to descend? I spare you the details of the cares of the household, the disputes, the mutual reproaches, the anxieties, and all the secret afflictions which watch on the pillow of the marriage bed. The wife renews her pains every time, she is a mother, and she marries in tears. How sad is the single loss of an infant at the breast, to whom one has given milk, and who died on your bosom! The mountain has been filled with lamentations; nothing could console Rachel, because her children were not. These bitter regrets associated with human tenderness, are so strong that, in my country, I have seen noble ladies, loved by kings, quit the court to

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bury themselves in cloisters, and mortify that rebellious flesh whose pleasures turn to pangs.

'But, perhaps, will you say that these last examples, could not apply to you; that the height of your ambition would be to live in an obscure wigwam, with the man of your choice; that you would seek less for the comforts of marriage, than the charms of that passion which youth calls *love*? Illusion, chimera, vanity, dreams of a diseased imagination! I myself, my daughter, I have known the sorrows of the heart; this head has not always been bald, nor this bosom so tranquil as it appears to you to-day. Trust my experience: if man, constant in his affections, could always supply a sentiment always renewed, doubtless, solitude and love would equal it even to that of God; for these are the two eternal pleasures of the Supreme Being. But the soul of man grows weary, and it never loves the same object a long while completely. There are always some points at which two hearts never touch each other, and these points are sufficient in time to render life insupportable.

'In fine, my dear daughter, the great error of men, in their dream of happiness, is to forget that infirmity of death attached to their nature. We must end. Sooner or later, whatever may have been your bliss, that beautiful face must be changed into those uniform traits which the grave gives to the family of Adam; even the eye of Chactas would be unable to distinguish you from your sisters of the tomb. Love does not extend its empire beyond the tablet on the coffin. What do I say? (O vanity of vanities!) what do I speak of the power of the friendship of the world? Do you wish, my dear daughter, to know its extent? If a man were to return to life a few years after his death, I doubt, whether he would be greeted with joy by those even who have shed most tears to his memory: so soon do they form other relations, so easily do they imbibe other habits, inconstancy is so natural to man, our life is such a small thing, even in the hearts of our friends!

'Thank divine goodness, then, my dear daughter, which has withdrawn you so quickly from this valley of affliction. Already the white garments, and the glittering crown of the virgins, are prepared for you above the clouds; already I hear the Queen of Angels calling you: Come, my worthy servant; come, my dove; come, sit thee down on the white throne, among all those daughters who have sacrificed their beauty and their youth to the cause of humanity, to the education of children, and to the master work

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of penitence. Come, mystic rose, rest on the bosom of Jesus Christ. That coffin, nuptial bed which you have chosen will never be deceived; and the embraces of your heavenly spouse will never end!'

'As the last ray of day lulls the winds, and diffuses repose in heaven, thus the tranquil word of the old man soothed the passions in the bosom of my beloved one. She appeared no longer interested in aught except my grief, and the means to help me bear her loss. Sometimes, she told me she would die with happiness, if I would promise her to dry my tears; sometimes, she spoke to me of my mother, of my home; she tried to banish present grief from my mind, by arousing in me a grief that was past. She urged me to be patient, to be virtuous. 'Thou wilt not always be unhappy,' said she; 'if heaven sends thee trials to-day, it is only to render thee more compassionate towards the faults of others. The heart, O Chactas, is like those kinds of trees which yield their balm to cure the wounds of men only when the iron has wounded them.'

'When she had thus spoken, she turned towards the Missionary, sought from him the consolation which she had made me experience; and, consoling and consoled by turns, she gave and received the word of life over the couch of death.

'In the mean while the hermit redoubled his zeal. His old bones were reanimated by the glow of charity, and continually preparing remedies, kindling the fire, refreshing the couch, he excited admiration by his remarks about God and about the happiness of the just. With the torch of religion in his hand, he seemed to precede Atala in the tomb, to disclose to her its hallowed mysteries The humble cave was filled with the sublimity attending a dying Christian, and the celestial spirits were without doubt watching that scene, where religion struggled alone against love, youth, and death.

'It triumphed, that divine religion, and the first transport of passion might be perceived, transformed by that victory into a holy solemnity which succeeded in our hearts. Towards midnight Atala seemed to revive again to respond to the prayers which the monk pronounced by the side of her couch. Soon after this she tendered me her hand, and with a voice scarcely audible, she said to me: 'Son of Outalissi, do you remember that first night when you took me for the Virgin of the last loves? Singular omen of our destiny!' She stopped, then she continued: 'When I think I am quitting thee forever, my heart makes such an effort to revive, that I feel almost the ability to render myself immortal by the power of my love. But, O my God! Thy will be done!' Atala was silent some moments; she added: 'Nothing remains for me now but to beg your pardon for the trouble I have caused you. I have tormented you often by my pride and my caprices. Chactas, a little earth cast on my body puts a world between you and me, and delivers you forever from the weight of my misfortunes.' — 'Pardon you, I responded

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drowned in tears: Is it not I who have caused all your miseries?' — 'My friend,' said she, interrupting me, 'you have rendered me very happy; and if I were to begin my life again, still would I prefer the happiness of loving you a few moments in an unfortunate exile, to a whole life of repose in my own home.'

'Here the voice of Atala was lost; the shades of death hovered around her eyes and over her mouth; her fingers wandering searched to touch something; she was whispering with the invisible spirits. Soon, making an effort, she tried, but in vain, to unloose the little crucifix from her neck; she prayed me to unfasten it myself, and she said to me: 'While I was speaking to thee for the first time, thou sawest this cross glittering by the light of the fire on my bosom; it is all I have in this world. Lopez, thy father and mine, sent it to my mother, a few days after I was born. Accept from me then this heir-loom, O my brother! keep it in remembrance of my misfortunes. Thou wilt turn for aid to that God of the unfortunate, amid the sorrows of thy life. Chactas, I have one last prayer to make to thee. Friend, our union would have been short on earth; but after this life, there is a longer life. It would be awful to be separated from thee forever! I am only going to precede thee to-day, and I go to wait for thee in the celestial empire. If thou hast loved me, instruct thyself in the Christian religion, which tends to prepare our reunion. It performs now under thy eyes an extraordinary miracle, that religion, since it renders me capable to part from thee without dying in the anguish of despair. Moreover, Chactas, I want from thee only one simple promise; I know too well what it costs to demand an oath of thee. Perhaps this vow may seperate thee from some woman more happy than I * * * O my mother, pardon thy daughter. O Virgin! restrain your wrath. I relapse in my frailties, and I deprive thee, O my God, of thoughts which should be bestowed on no one but thee.'

'Overwhelmed with grief, I promised Atala in time to embrace the Christian religion. At this scene, the hermit raising himself with an inspired air, and extending his arms towards the vault of the cave: 'It is time,' he exclaimed, 'it is time, to call here on God!'

'Scarcely had he pronounced these words, when a supernatural force constrained me to fall on my knees, and bow my head on the foot of the bed of Atala. The priest opened a secret place containing a golden urn covered with a veil of silk; he prostrated himself and adored profoundly. The cave appeared suddenly illuminated; the air was filled with the whispers of Angels, and the music of celestial harps; and while the hermit was taking the sacred vase from the tabernacle, it seemed to me that God himself came forth from the mountain's side.

'The priest opened the chalice; he took a host white as snow between his two fingers, and while pronouncing mysterious words, he approached Atala. That saint raised her eyes to heaven, in ecstacy. All her sorrows seemed vanishing away. Her whole life

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rallied around her mouth; her lips half open, were longing with devotion to obtain the God concealed within the mystic bread. Then the divine old man dipped a piece of cotton in the consecrated oil; he anointed the temples of Atala; he looked a moment on the dying daughter, and suddenly uttered these strong words: 'Part, Christian soul, go meet your Creator!' Then raising my bowed head, I exclaimed, gazing on the vase which contained the holy oil: 'My Father, will that remedy give life to Atala?'— 'Yes, my son,' said the old man, falling in my arms, 'life everlasting!' Atala expired.

'Here, for the second time during his recital, Chactas could not continue. His tears fell in floods, and his voice uttered only broken words. The blind Sachem opened his bosom; from it he drew out the crucifix of Atala. 'Behold,' exclaimed he, 'that badge of adversity! O René! O my son, thou canst see it! and I, I can see it no more! Tell me, after so many years, is not the gold on it injured! Dost thou see no trace of my tears? Canst thou discover the place that a saint has touched with her lips? How is it, Chactas is not yet a Christian? What frivolous reasons of policy and country have even to this moment detained him in the errors of his Fathers? No. I do not wish to wait longer. The earth cries out to me: When wilt thou descend in the tomb? and why art thou waiting to embrace a divine religion? * * * O Earth! you will not wait for me long: so soon as a priest will regenerate in the wave this head whitened by afflictions, I hope to join Atala * * * But let us finish the remainder of my history.'

Conclusion in March Number.

A VALENTINE

I come a victim to your shrine,
Disciple of St. Valentine,
Freely to offer up my life
To you, if you will be my wife;
To quit the rounds of dissipation,
Resign the pleasures of flirtation,
To yield my roving heart to thee,
My 'meditation fancy free',
My fortune, fame, my all, aye even,
I'd almost said my hopes of Heaven.
But would'st thou know what magic arm,
Has drawn me with its spirit charm,
Before the altar of thy beauty,
To plight my vows of love and duty?
'Tis not the arm of common love,
Which ties the hands, but lets us rove,
It is an arm much more divine,
More powerful, yet still more benign,
How sympathetic its emotion!
'Tis your own spirit's pure devotion.

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FRIENDSHIP, A VISION.

"And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade, that follows wealth or fame,
And leaves,—the wretch to weep."

Goldsmith.

When I selected the subject of the present number, I was not aware that I should experience the slightest difficulty in treating it to my entire satisfaction.

But not finding my thoughts to arrange themselves into the easy order which is usual with me on topics that have often recurred to my mind, nor so clear as I had been led to expect, I gave myself time for reflection, and ran from book to book to see what had been the thoughts of others.

In this way I pursued my enquiries to a late hour of the night; and afterwards threw myself down upon a couch to ruminate upon what I had read, and thus to educe the proper definition of my subject and the sequence of the essay.

Cicero's work, *de amicitia*, I discovered pleased me most. It had been fifty years since I had last read this little book at school: and now I felt all my youthful impressions renewed, and devoured its pages with the eagerness of a boy.

Where can be found, I exclaimed, among the records of ancient literature, thoughts so beautiful yet so simple, or language so chaste and elegant? or where shall we look for so accurate a knowledge of men, illustrated and enforced by analyses so perfect, and an erudition so varied and extensive?

Passing from the execution of his work my mind glided insensibly into a review of the life and character of this great ancient patriot, orator, statesman and philosopher. A prodigy of learning from his boyhood he was courted by the lovers of letters, so that the wisest men of his age considered themselves honored by his society.

Bold, generous, witty, and eloquent, he enjoyed the very qualities of mind calculated to win the favor of the multitude, and to lift his fortunes to the highest places under the popular institutions of his country.

Imbued with an ardent patriotism and an incorruptible integrity, there was a time when he held the confidence of his countrymen to a degree perhaps never surpassed in the case of any other individual.

Ever the friend of the weak, ever the enemy of the oppressor, the poor, the humble, and the innocent looked up to him as their guardian angel; while the guilty, though rich and powerful, trembled in his presence, as that of the indubitable avenger of their crimes.

I recalled to memory the events of his long and triumphant political career, and was so much interested, that I almost imagined

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myself present at that crowning scene of his greatness, when at a moment of tremendous peril to the republic, wholly careless of himself, he rose in the Senate chamber to pour upon the head of the impious Cataline, that awful rebuke which, in point of moral sublimity and scathing power, has no parallel in the annals of Roman Oratory. I saw him in fancy leading the mighty procession from the *Palatine hill* down through the *via sacra*, and into the middle of the *forum* to the execution of Lentulus Cethegus and other conspirators: and heard "the loud acclamations and plaudits of the people calling him the saviour, and second founder of Rome."

Is it possible, I silently enquired of myself, that the *friends* of such a man should not be linked to him by "hooks of steel?"

Surely, his is a stamp of merit, which must bid defiance alike to the insinuations of private calumny, the undermining schemes of conspiring factions, and the unscrupulous vengeance of official power.

But, alas! how sadly was I to be answered by the history of this good man's life?

What Plutarch has said, is, of course, familiar to us all.

Without abandoning the cause of virtue, Cicero was soon to be abandoned by his countrymen.

The idol of the people to-day, while he is yet courageously defending their rights, to-morrow they heap curses upon his name.

Pursued by the violence of persecution, which thirsted even for his life, about midnight he privately quitted the city "to seek safety in flight and exile."

The usual decree of banishment is pronounced him, with the prohibition of "fire *or* water, *or* admission into any house within five hundred miles of Italy."

The unhappy man had made his way safely as far as Hipponium, a town of Lucania, where lived a person named Vibius whose friend he had always been, and who had received an office and other favors at his hands.

He confidently discloses his name to this Vibius, and solicits the shelter of his roof. It was in this hour of sore adversity, that Vibius closed his door against his benefactor. He next directs his course towards Sicily, when Caius Virginius, Praetor of the Island, "though indebted to Cicero for considerable services," forbids his entrance there.

Discouraged and mortified, at the train of reflections into which I had fallen, I rose, and seizing the paper on which I had begun to write, tore it into shreds, and cast them into the flames.

My resolution was taken, to think no more of the subject, and give myself up to repose for the night. But on turning again towards the couch, I discovered that a person had entered the chamber unperceived, and was standing near me. Surprised by the presence of the mysterious intruder, I was about to enquire

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the cause of his unexpected visit, when I was made but too sensibly aware, that it was no other than a supernatural being who stood before me.

"Mortal," he thus began to speak, "I am the Genius of the 'Past. It is given to me to know the subject of thy meditations. 'Be silent, and listen, and when thou hast heard, write the words 'which I shall give thee. In the first age of the world the sons of 'God came down and abode with the sons of men, and took unto 'themselves for wives the fair daughters of the earth. About this 'time there appeared one morning in May, in the country which is 'watered by the Euphrates, a young damsel of exceeding beauty 'and loveliness. Her name was Friendship. By her own account 'she had come from afar, and was destined to visit every people under 'the sun. She gave gifts to all she met: and such was the benig-'nity of her air and the utter disinterestedness of her whole con-'duct, she was at once the delight of every eye, and the joy of 'every bosom. In profession, she claimed to carry with her the 'only balm to soothe the wounded sensibility, and heal the broken 'heart. To believe her immortal, and proclaim her a goddess sent 'to bless and to save, were simultaneous acts not attributable en-'tirely to the wildness of Eastern infatuation. But so it was: they 'reared for her a temple fast by that stream which erst had watered 'the garden of Jehovah, and Friendship enthroned and deified, 'assumed the reins of empire under circumstances of unexampled 'magnificence and splendor. Incense was burnt, peans were 'sung, and the shouts of a great multitude sent up the name of 'the new Divinity in oft repeated acclamations to the skies. For 'a season the sweet delusion seemed reality. The vast altar groaned 'beneath the accumulated and accumulating weight of the offerings 'of devotees, and thousands kneeling around in humble adoration 'besought with confidence the favor and prot·ction of the goddess; 'to all of whom the beautiful adored vouchsafed an undistinguishing 'smile of approbation. The people were intoxicated almost to mad-'ness: and even Philosophy, proud Philosophy, ventured to assert 'that under the auspices of Friendship mankind were blessed 'beyond the hopes which were offered by *Moses and the Prophets*. 'But, *lachrimabile dictu*, what seemed so fair at first turned out 'in the end to be but "a bright deceit." It began to be discovered 'that the fair deity was susceptible of preferences, and had her 'favorites among the crowd of eager admirers. Nay that the 'grounds of her predilections were evidently to be referred to the 'warmth of devotion paid her, and the value of the offerings laid 'at her feet. She was observed to return a more cordial smile to 'one who brought her jewels, the sapphire, the amethyst, and the 'ruby, than to another who came with a single basket of fruit, 'though it was all he had. It was even asserted that she was ac-'cessible to flattery, and that half the pleasure that beamed in her 'eyes sprung directly or indirectly from that source. She was

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'sometimes unpropitious to the prayers of the great, but more fre-
'quently so to those of the low. But it was said at the time there
'was probably some good reason for this, and it must be admitted,
'there was wisdom in the remark. Again it was related as a pos-
'itive fact, O shame, shame! that one who had offered all he had,
'in proof of his sincerity, came at last empty handed, and was re-
'jected. Doubt, suspicion, and indignation followed each other
'in quick succession in the minds of many: jealousies, heart burn-
'ings and divisions ensued; and Friendship herself condescended
'to mingle in the exchange of heated and bitter vituperation, till
'the people, rushing into a paroxism of rage and fury, tore down
'in one luckless hour the beautiful temple they had reared with
'such sacred awe and veneration, leaving not one stone upon an-
'ther. Friendship now driven out into the world again, wandered
'about, having no particular spot, which she could say *she knew*
'*was her own*: sojourning only in such places and for such periods
'as she was welcomed to stay: for now she was every where looked
'upon with some distrust, and received with caution. At length,
'the spring was gone, and summer was gone, and autumn was gone,
'—the cold blasts of winter set in to blow, — and Friendship im-
'prudently venturing into a mountainous region, perished in a
'snow storm, to which she was exposed. The sequel of the story
'is this. By an order of the great king who ruled with temporal
'sway in those parts of the earth, a post mortem examination of
'the supposed immortal took place in the presence of the most
'learned anatomists of the age and country. Their report was
'carefully preserved in the royal library, an extract whereof, O thou
'of little sight, I will rehearse for thy instruction. It runs as fol-
'lows. We proceeded to examine the heart of the deceased. We
'found there all parts of the heart of another person. The seats
'of many passions, and among them pride, jealousy, envy, avarice,
'love and vanity were visible to the naked eye. The part allotted
'to selfishness was as large as in a common heart. The seat of
'life we observed particularly. It was surrounded by certain very
'subtle humors and essences, whose warm and invigorating nature
'under the proper stimulus, constituted the life-giving principle.
'These it appeared by the intricate and ingenious connexions,
'ducts and fibres were made to assume the highest possible life-in-
'spiring efficacy at the touch of prosperity, wealth, fortune, &c.
'on the contrary they were instantly converted into deadly
'poisons, that extinguished life at the presentation of poverty,
'misfortune, adversity. The whole construction indicated that the
'deceased had been a person of tender and delicate constitution,
'adapted to flourish in a warm and luxurious climate; while her
'health must rapidly decline in a cold one. It is proper to state,
'in relation to this extraordinary person, that the foregoing account
'of her death and post mortem examination, was soon after dis-
'credited by a large number of the children of men whose descen-

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'dants are to be found at the present time scattered everywhere 'through the earth. These still continue to assert her immortal-'ity, and pay to her all becoming adoration. They believe that 'after the destruction of her earthly temple, disgusted at the follies 'of men, she sprung on the viewless winds to Heaven again, 'leaving behind her only her mantle as a pledge of her affection to 'such as still adhered to her: and, that though in a human form, 'she is no longer present in this lower world, her unseen spirit 'still walks the earth strenghtening the faith, and brightening the 'hopes of her followers."

The reader will readily imagine that such a recital, so averse to all the sympathies of my nature, not a little rivetted my attention, at the same time that it filled my breast with the most distressing emotions.

Availing myself of what appeared to be only a temporary pause in the discourse I made bold enough to ask: Is it true then, O Genius of the Past, that this Friendship which we mortals so much prize—this Friendship that we are wont to regard as the brightest and fondest conception of youth, as it mounts into life, save only its young love-dream, this Friendship that we have been taught to look upon as the sweetest consolation of age, as it sinks into death save only the immortal consolations of religion, is, after all, a mere delusion, a miserable cheat? O Genius, Genius!

In the midst of my perturbation, I awoke, and was greatly rejoiced to find that my supernatural visitor was but a vision of the night, and his story but the figment of the dreamer's fancy.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF VOSS.)

Epigram.

To a good Friend.

Thou speakest ill to all of me,
And I speak well to all of thee;
Yet disbelieved alike are we.

NOTE ON ART.—Why may not St. Louis rival Cincinnati with the charms of Art? Where are our Longworths? For Art cannot flourish without the warm smile of patronage, and some material evidence of its sincerity. Think of the honor gained by Cincinnati, fostering the genius of Powers and of Powell. A gentleman of this city has allowed us the privilege of giving a cut of a painting, purchased by him of Bingham, which is considered by many superior to its predecessor, 'The Jolly Flatboatmen', published by the 'American Art Union.' The Capitol of Missouri may be expected in our March Number. This month we have been obliged to resort to Cincinnati work, for the picture of Kossuth. Grosvenor, the artist, who executed this work, has distinguished himself by marks of genius and simplicity combined. The glance of 'Philosophic Melancholy', which may be seen in the history and in the speeches of the noble Hungarian, is caught admirably and very happily rendered by the artist. This picture mirrors to us our idea of the Hungarian Hero.

American Railway Times. We take pleasure in placing this valuable Journal upon our List of Exchanges. The Railway interest has become an element of so much importance in the economy of the American people that Railway Journals are not less necessary to one who desires to be well informed upon general subjects than political or commercial papers. The "Railway Times" is published weekly, at Boston—price $3 per annum.— We cordially commend it to the patronage of the West.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Stationery.

F. SCHUSTER & CO.—Stock of German, English, French, &c. Books, Engravings, Blank Books, Music Paper and Stationery, No. 38 Walnut street, corner of Second street, St. Louis, Mo.
August, 1851.

Trunks.

M. PENDZINSKI, Premium Trunk Maker. Constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, and made to order at the shortest notice, Hard Leather Trunks, Solid Leather Steel Spring Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Packing Trunks, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c.
Trunks repaired in the best manner. Call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as low as any house in the trade, at all risks, No. 42 North Second street [Westside,] between Chestnut and Pine streets, May, 1851.

A. B. LATHROP. J. W. MITCHELL.
L. G. JEGFERS.
A. B. LATHROP & Co.

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Ladies' Satchels, Dress and Bonnet Boxes, &c.
☞Constantly on hand at *Eastern Prices* (for CASH,) the largest assortment of Packing Trunks, Canvas or Leather, suitable for packing Prints, Clothing or Fancy Articles, Boots and Shoes, &c. Also—Manufacturers of all kinds of Packing Boxes for the city trade. Depot and Office No. 60 Third street, at the "Trunk Emporium" opposite Old Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Architects.

BEN. SMITH, Surveyor and Engineer. Surveys made with accuracy and despatch in any part of the city or country; also, Maps constructed, and Plans and Estimates made for Rail, Plank and other roads. Orders respectfully solicited. Office: North-west corner Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.
May, 1851.

Flowers.

FLORA GARDEN.—This establishment contains a collection of Plants and Flowers not excelled perha s by any in the United States. Of ROSES alone there are 230 varieties; and the proprietor has devoted ten years to storing his HOT-HOUSES, 420 feet in length, with specimens of rare and beautiful plants, and flowers from almost every part of the globe. The Garden is pleasantly situated on South Seventh street and affords a delightful retreat from the noise and dust of the city. A commodious SALOON has been fitted up and will be supplied with confectionary, ice creams, and other refreshments suitable to the season and the place. Spirituous liquors are excluded from the premises. Boquets of the richest flowers and most tasteful combination furnished throughout every season of the year.
April, 1851. G. GOEBEL.

Stoves.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE. HARRISON P. BRIDGE.
BRIDGE & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS of Pierce's Patent "American Air-Tight," "Empire" and "Victory" Premium Cooking Stoves, and every variety of Wood and Coal heating Stoves, dealers in Tin Plate, Copper, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Tinners' tools, machines, also, manufacturers of Jewett's improved Patent Cary Ploughs.

GILES F. FILLEY, Manufacturer of the celebrated pri e premium cooking stoves; also, Irving's air tight cooking stoves, fancy box and coal stoves; dealer in tin plate, copper, sheet iron, block tin, rivets, tinner's tools, machines, &c. Warehouse No. 168 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. Foundry on Lewis street, near the water works.

Mathematical Instruments.

J. BLATTNER, Mathematical and Surgical Instrument maker, Dealer in Guns, Pistols and Sporting Materials, No. 68 North Second street, between Pine and Olive, St. Louis, Mo., manufactures, and has always on hand: Surveyor's Compasses, Levelling Instruments, Theodolite Pocket Compasses, S y-glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, Spectacles, Ivory and Gunter's Scales and Protractors, Hour and Half Hour Glasses, Microscopes and Magnifying Glasses, Hydrometers of silver and glass, hydrometers for acids and salts, Magic Lanterns, Electrical Machines, &c., also, Surgical and Dental Instruments; Pocket, Dissecting, Cupping and self-injecting cases; Taylor's Shears, all sizes; Syringes, large and small, Scarificators, Lancets; Forceps; Turnkeys; large Scales and Weights for Druggists; Prescription Scales on Stands; Revolvers, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flaks, Game Bags, &c. ☞All the above Instruments repaired at short notice in the best manner.

Hardware.

WILSON & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

P. WONDERLY, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work—such as Copper Pipes for Steamboats and Distilleries, Soda Fountains, Copper ettles, Well and Cistern Pumps, and every other article in his line of business, No. 233 Main street, South-east corner of Cherry, St. Louis, Mo. He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Premium Steamboat Cooking Stoves. Tinware always on hand, wholesale and retail.

Hats.

C. BENEDICT, Danbury, Conn. D. PEARCE, St. Louis, Mo.
DAVID PEARCE & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 110 Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. HENWOOD, Hat manufacturer, No. 72 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Saddlery.

HEWITT & STEINACKER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 67 Fourth street, corner of Pine, opposite the Planters House, St. Louis.

Commissions.

H. W. LEFFINGWELL, Notary Public — R. S. ELLIOTT, Com'r of Deeds.

LEFFINGWELL & ELLIOT, Real Estate Dealers, Auctioneers and Conveyancers, No. 123 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Real Estate sold on commission, at private sale, or auction. Also, deeds of all kinds written, and acknowledgments taken. Maps of the city and additions to be seen at the office, and information given free of charge. Surveying done promptly and correctly.

GENERAL AGENCY at Dubuque, Iowa, for public lands, real estate, military land warrants, payment of taxes, investigation of titles, amicable collection of debts, and all other business within the legitimate sphere of an Agent's duties, by

CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 18 1.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 58 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

Refer to Messrs. Thomas & Todd, Smart & Hughes, Coleman & Dallam, Independence, Mo.; Hon. Wm. Scott, Hon. Thos. L. Price, George W. Hough, Jefferson City, Mo.; Tutt & Watson, M. Tarver, Esq., H. Cobb, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

Leather.

JOHN C. MEYER, Dealer in Hides, Leather, Oils and Findings, No. 88, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Furniture.

O. W. JEROME, wholesale and retail dealer and manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, bedsteads, &c., Nos. 44, 46 and 48, Olive street, opposite the Monroe House, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. HARLOW, proprietor of the St. Louis Furniture Store, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every variety of household furniture, matresses, window blinds, willow ware, &c.

Also, manufactures to order every article in his line, with despatch. Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed. All goods warranted as recommended.

New Warehouse, No. 88 Second street, between Olive and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Fashionable Goods.

THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SHELTON.

Dry Goods.

DOAN, KING & CO., wholesale Dry Goods dealers, 131 and 133 Main street, St. Louis. Job P. Doan, St. Louis, Wylley King, do., Richard Bigelow, New York.

CROW, McCREERY & CO., Wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 71 Main street, St Louis, Mo. Wayman Crow, Phoceon R. McCreery, Wm. H. Barksdale, Wm. A. Hargudine, Charles D. Appleton.

WOODS, CHRISTY & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, No. 75 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. James Woods, William T. Christy, James C. Christy, Robert K. Woods.

Fruit Trees.

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY, for sale by the undersigned, at their fruit farm and nursery. This establishment is located seven miles South of St. Louis, Mo. There are Omnibus Coaches running daily from the City within one half mile of the establishment. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times (Sundays excepted) for the reception of visitors. Horticulturists and amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment and examine for themselves. In directing the attention of the public to their nursery, they would remark that one of the firm, (Mr. James Sigerson,) has been engaged in the above business for the last twenty-five years; during that time he has tested many of the varieties now growing. This, with the assurance on their part of an intention to increase the number of their trees, as well as to add to their assortment from year to year, furnishes a strong guarantee to persons wishing to make choice selections of fruit, that they can always be supplied. Their prices for trees will be as reasonable as at any similar establishment East or West, and when desired, trees will be delivered free of charge in the city or on steamboats; packed in good order for their destination.

☞ All letters addressed to John Sigerson, St. Louis, or to James Sigerson, Carondelet, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Paper Warehouse.

SLIGO BOOK STORE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.

AMOS H. SCHULTZ, No. 136, North Main street, St. Louis, opposite the Bank. Wholesale dealer in books, paper and stationery.

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Banking Houses.

PAGE & BACON, Banking House No. 139 Main street, St. Louis, next door to the Bank of Missouri.

N. B. Deposits received, Drafts and Notes from all parts of the Union collected and Exchange on the East and South for sale at all times.

Also Branches of Exchange and Banking Houses at San Francisco and Sacramento Cities, California.

LOKER, RENICK & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 132 Main street, west side, third door north of Vine street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates in sums to suit purchasers.

JOHN J. ANDERSON & CO., bankers and exchange dealers on the north-west corner of Main and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Interests paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased and exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale at the lowest rates.

L. A. BENOIST & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, No. 83 Main street, east side third door north of Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Interest paid to depositors, drafts and notes collected, sight and time bills purchased, and sight exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans for sale, at the lowest rates, in sums to suit purchasers.

S. HASKELL. JAS. E. FRANCISCUS
J. H. BILLING.

HASKELL & CO., bankers and exchange dealers, corner of Main and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo., buy and sell exchange on all the eastern, western and southern cities; all kinds of bank notes, and foreign gold and silver.

☞Land warrants bought and sold, and fully guaranteed.

☞Collections made in all cities, and promptly remitted for, at current rates of exchange, free of charge.

☞Interest allowed on deposits on time, or to be checked for at sight.

☞The highest price paid for Gold Dust.

Slate Yard.

JOHN M. CANNON, Slater, No. 15 and 17 South Sixth street, St. Louis, would respectfully inform the public that, having now completed his arrangements, he is prepared to make contracts for any work in his line. He has in his employ practical slaters, and is well prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner, and with dispatch, all orders entrusted to his care. He keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, Welch slate, rich tiles, sheet lead, slate flagging, slate hearths, copper, brass and iron slating nails, Rosendale cement, and all other articles pertaining to his business. He will strip from roofs zinc, sheet iron, tin, or other covering, and substitute therefor slate. Slate removed from one roof, can be used to advantage on another, which is not the case with any other roofing material. His terms are such as cannot but prove satisfactory. Apply as above.

Brushes.

F. DINGS & CO., importers of German, French and English Fancy Goods, and manufacturers of all kinds of brushes, No. 47 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

College.

JONATHAN JONES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., incorporated by the General Assembly, January 24, 1849. With full authority to "grant diplomas, award degrees, confer honors, and exercise all and singular, the privileges common to Commercial Colleges, authorized by law in other States."—Charter, Sec. 2.

Young Gentlemen wishing to prepare themselves for business pursuits, are respectfully invited to call during business hours and examine the mode of imparting instruction, the progress of the pupils, and the superior facilities extended to those desirous of qualifying themselves for the practical duties of the Counting House. Personal references given to above one hundred and eighty (180) Practical Accountants now in charge of Books in this city, all of whom have completed their business education in this institution.

N. B. For CIRCULARS containing information in regard to the terms, the course of instruction and all business connected with the above, call at the "Book-keeping Department," corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, or address JONATHAN JONES, St. Louis, Mo.

Paper Hangings.

JOHN S. WATSON, (late of Wilgus & Watson) No. 64 & 66 Pine street, between Second and Third, next door above the old stand of Wilgus & Watson, house, steamboat, sign and ornamental painter, grainer, glazier, whitener and paper hanger; also, dealer in all the latest styles of French and American paper hangings. He keeps constantly on hand and ready for sale mixed paints of all colors, oils, varnishes, Japan, turpentine, white lead, putty, and a large and superior assortment of French and American window glass, which will be cut to any size to suit customers.

Particular attention paid to estimating on houses or steamboats. November.

WOLF & ENGERT, importers and dealers in Paper Hangings, Colors and Fancy Papers, No. 49 South Second street, between Elm and Myrtle, St. Louis, Mo. Constantly on hand, all kinds of oil and water colors, paper-hangings, chimney screens, tester pieces, window shades, marble, marroquin, Gold and Silver paper, painters' and Dutch gold bronze, lead pencils, paint boxes, paint brushes, drawing paper, &c. April, 1850.

Records.

PERSONS wishing to obtain transcripts of records in New Madrid county, can procure them without delay by addressing the undersigned. And to avoid the inconvenience of remitting small sums, the records will be directed to George Pegrim & Co., St. Louis, who will deliver the same upon the payment of the fees. WM. MOSELEY,

Recorder of New Madrid Co., Mo.
March, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

JOHN MULLERY, Premium Horse Shoer in the alley, opposite the Post Office, will as usual pay particular attention to the various diseases affecting the feet of horses, and will guarantee to give general satisfaction in either of the above departments.

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Manufacturers.

THOMAS GREY, Blacksmith and Iron Worker, No. 90 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order Ox Chains, Sledges, Wedges, and every description of Mining Tools, also Iron Hobbles and Picket Pins. ☞Blacksmith work for 'ouse builders, at the lowest prices. ☜He has always on hand the highly recommended Iron Frame Bedstead, and Camp Stool.

Foundry.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY, corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, Mo. We are prepared to fill with dispatch, and to fit up in superior style, all orders in the Foundry and Machine business, such as steam engines, mill work, mill castings, railroad cars, wheels for coal trucks, lard and soap kettles of all sizes, press screws, &c., made to order at short notice. Wool carding machines, and a large and superior stock of machine cards, we will warrant equal to any in the Union.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

J. T. DOWDALL & CO.

S. J. SMITH. T. FAIRBRIDGE.
W. D. WOOD. H. B. HAWKINS.

Missouri Foundry.

FAIRBRIDGE, WOOD & CO., manufacturers of Castings, Iron Railings, Iron Window Shutters, Vaults and Doors; Plumbago Concrete Fire Proof Safes; also, Garrison's Portable Saw Mills.

Office and Warehouse No. 118 North Third street. Foundry, corner Clark Avenue and Eighth street. June, 1851.

Saws and Scales.

ST. LOUIS SAW AND SCALE FACTORY. LEE, GAGE & CO., manufacturers of every description of Saws and Scales. Factory on Broadway, North St. Louis. Office and Ware-room No. 86 Main street, up stairs. June, 1851.

ROLIN CLARK, PHILANDER BRALEY.
JOHN RENFREW. ALEXANDER CROSIER.

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOP, North-west corner of Main and Biddle streets. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery, boilers and sheet iron work, portable circular saw mills always on hand, all orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Lithographic Establishment.

SCHAERFF & BRO., No. 71 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., are prepared to execute anything in the line of lithography; and especially, as they are in possession of the largest sized lithographic presses and stones, they are able to fill orders of the largest dimensions. They take and lithograph portraits and likenesses from daguerrotypes, engrave or lithograph show bill cards, business and visiting cards, diplomas, music, ma ifests, labels, facsimiles, bank notes, bank bills, bank checks, bill heads, drafts, bills of lading, maps, town plats, &c.

☞They particularly beg leave to request the special notice of the public to their crayon drawings and colored lithographs, in as much as this is the only establishment in the West, where this improved style of lithographing is practiced.

Insurance.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of St. Louis, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained by this company in May last, the stock notes now on hand amount to $330, 00. The stock notes of the company are secured by lien upon real estate and approved endersers. Office, No. 100 North Third street.

Directors: I. L. Garrison, A. P. Ladew, P. Salisbury, John Whitehill, Jos. A. Eddy, Henry Kayser, D. D. Page, Theron Barnum, John Kern.

ISAAC L. GARRISON, President.
D. D. PAGE, Treasurer.
PHILANDER SALISBURY, Sec'y.

Boots & Shoes.

JOHN HOW. WM. CLAFLIN.
ROBT. COOK. JNO. A. ALLEN.

HOW, CLAFLIN & COOK, dealers in boots and shoes, hides, leather, shoemakers' findings, Tanners' oil, Curriers' tools, &c., 412 Main street, (opposite the Bank,) St. Louis, Mo. April, 1851.

Washington Steam Sash Factory.

B. PHILIBERT,

WASHINGTON Avenue and 14th street, south side. St. Louis, Mo., makes Doors, Sash and Blinds, Also, Door and Window Frames. Terms moderate.

N. B.—Slitting and Planing done here.

G. A. BAUER,

WOOD-ENGRAVER, No. 19 Chesnut street, up stairs, (between Main & Second str., opposite the City Hall,) St. Louis, Mo. Every description of Wood Cuts, Portraits, Fac-similes, Buildings, Type, Labels, Borders, Notary Seals, &c. &c. I would recommend myself by executing at very reasonable prices, the finest work that can be done in this city.

Proofs of my work can be seen at my office.

TO THE LADIES.

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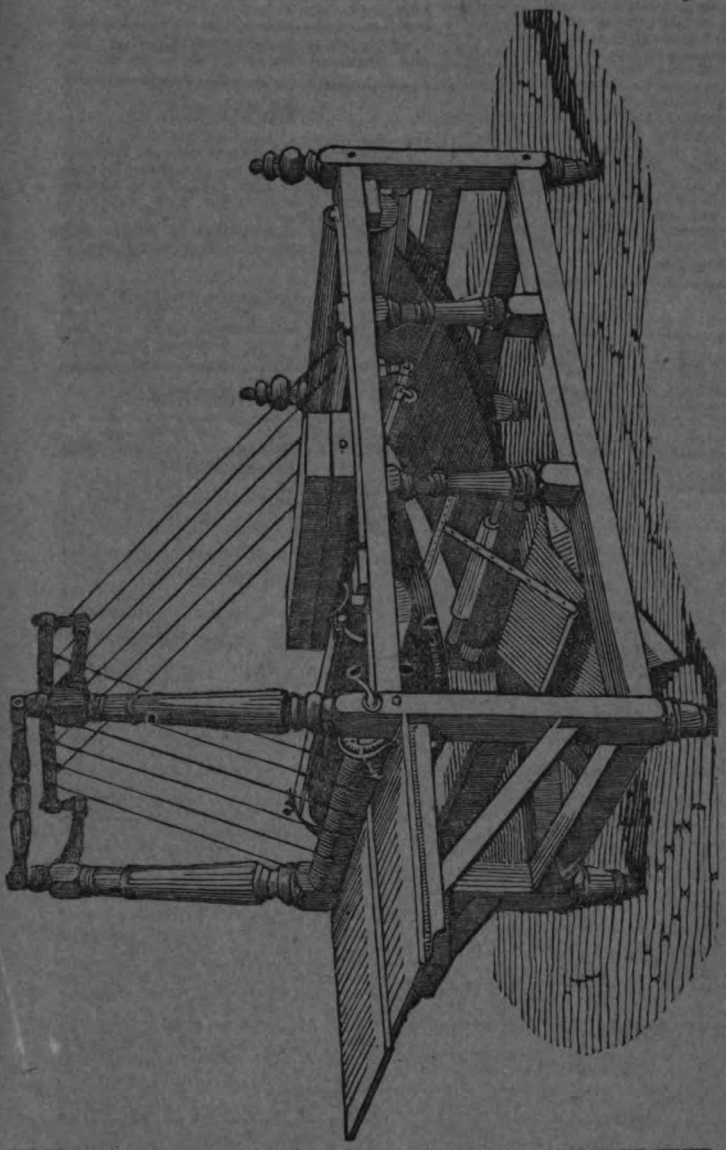

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AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC ARTS, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, COMMERCE, PUBLIC POLICY, AND POLITE LITERATURE.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors & Proprietors.

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XLVIII.

VOL. VII. MARCH, 1852. NO. 6.

THE WESTERN JOURNAL AND Civilian,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, Commerce,

PUBLIC POLICY,

AND

POLITE LITERATURE.

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AND

Civilian.

M. TARVER & H. COBB, Editors and Proprietors.

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THE

WESTERN JOURNAL

and Civilian.

VOL. VII. March, 1852. No. VI.

Article I.

Financial Prospects of the Current Year.

The inquietude of the public mind and the diversity of opinions entertained in respect to the financial prospects of the current year, demand an inquiry into the leading facts relating to the industrial and commercial interests of the nation.

Our foreign commerce is so intimately connected with the financial condition of the country that it may be regarded as a controling element in the economy of the American people. And, therefore, one who would form correct conclusions in respect to the subject before us must examine the facts relating to foreign trade, and observe the nature and extent of its influence upon the habits and pursuits of a people naturally inclined to agriculture and commerce.

Before the influx of gold from California, the exportation of specie to pay for merchandise always incited a degree of caution and anxiety, more or less intense according to the extent of the foreign demand. This state of the public mind generally operated as a check upon excessive importations; and except in a few instances, occurring under the influence of extraordinary circumstances, has proved sufficient to restrain the spirit of speculation, and reduce importations to an amount which could be met by the exchange of domestic products.

As a general proposition, considered separately and apart from all questions touching the policy of encouraging foreign trade at the expense of home industry, it may be admitted that a nation may increase its imports with safety so long as the amount does not exceed the value of its exports. But beyond this point it cannot go without parting with a portion of its capital, or creating a debt to be paid by future earnings.

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Keeping these principles in view, we proceed to inquire into the present financial condition of the country, for the purpose of enabling us to form conclusions respecting the future. Then, what, it may be asked, is the present state of our foreign trade? Judging from the official report on the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1851, and the comparative ease with which money is obtained in the principal commercial cities, it is reasonable to infer that the account between this and foreign countries is upon a fair business footing; and that it may so continue, provided proper caution be observed by those engaged in foreign trade. But, in our opinion, every class of dealers in merchandise have fallen into an error in respect to the capacity of the consumers to pay for the increased quantity of commodities, recently imported. Leading Journals of the East have endeavored to inculcate the doctrine that California Gold, being a product of American soil, should be viewed in the same light as other domestic products; and, consequently, that no danger need be apprehended from enlarging our importations of foreign merchandise, so long as its value shall not exceed the amount of gold produced within the limits of our territory. In connection with this subject, we find the following remarks in a late number of the *Merchants' Magazine*: "When we depended for our supply of the precious metals almost entirely upon our foreign commerce, it was natural to watch with some anxiety the exports of coin, for in a little while the basis of our circulating medium might be withdrawn from us. Now we are, in this respect, independent of the world, and the anxiety which was then natural, is now foolish and unreasonable." It would be unprofitable to undertake to enlighten the mind of one who, confiding in his own wisdom, imputes folly and want of reason to all who hold opinions differing from those entertained by himself. But at the risk of being regarded foolish and unreasonable by the writer for the Merchants' Magazine, we shall endeavor to show that although gold may be "as legitimate a product of the soil as so much value in potatoes," yet the ability of the potatoe growers to purchase and pay for foreign merchandise has not been increased in proportion to the increase of gold. Nor do we believe that either the quantity or price of agricultural or manufacturing products have been materially enlarged in the States East of the Rocky Mountains, by the production of gold in California. It is true that the money value of

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the cotton crop in 1850 exceeded that of any previous year, but it would be unsafe to affirm that this was occasioned by an increase in the products of the California mines. And were it shown that the high price of cotton, in 1850, was owing to that cause, yet the decline in 1851 would seem to prove that the dealers in cotton had been actuated in 1850 by a spirit of speculation, or that they were incapable of comprehending some of the obvious principles of commerce. The exports of provisions and bread stuffs during the year ending June 30, 1851, were less in value by the sum of $4,102,684 than in the preceding year; and from present appearances the amount of these commodities exported, during the current year, will not exceed that of the last.

During the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851, our imports, after deducting specie, and foreign merchandize re-exported, amounted to $201,019,390; and our exports of domestic produce, deducting $18,069,580 of California gold, amounted to $178,-546,555, being $22,472,735 less than the amount of foreign merchandise, entered for consumption. The amount of gold deposited for coinage, in 1851, is estimated* by a writer in the 'Merchants' Magazine' at about $54,000,000; and we find it stated in the February issue of that work, that the exports of Specie from New York, during the same period, amounted to $43,743,209. We have seen no statement of the amount of precious metals shipped from other ports; but it cannot be doubted, we think, that the whole amount exported at all points, during the year, exceeded the sum deposited for coinage. It is obvious, therefore, that, instead of entering into general circulation, an amount equal to the increased coinage has been absorbed by foreign commerce, while the consumption of foreign merchandise has exceeded the exports of commodities produced in the States East of the Rocky Mountains, by more than twenty-two million dollars. Hence it is evident that notwithstanding the nation has been able to adjust its account with foreign countries, yet these States have incurred a debt beyond their means of paying; unless it can be shown that they have found a market in California for their products to an amount equal to the deficit of exports to foreign countries.

* Since the above was written, we have seen a statement from a respectable source showing that the coinage at the several mints of the U. S. during the year 1851 amounted to $63,488,524.

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In a commercial point of view, California must be regarded as a foreign country. If she takes our products to the amount of the gold we receive from her, then according to the recognized principles of commerce, we may safely export this gold to other countries, in exchange for foreign merchandise; otherwise, we cannot export the full amount received without incurring a debt in some quarter. This, we think, is the true light in which the subject should be regarded. And we respectfully submit these views to the consideration of our readers with a hope that they may counteract, in some degree, the broad and unqualified doctrine of the eastern economists, who seem to regard the extension of foreign commerce as the chief end for which all men should labor, and the only object worthy of American enterprise.

Recurring to the present state of our foreign trade, it is to be observed that although the account with foreign countries was upon a better footing at the close of the last fiscal year than at its beginning, yet, the payment of the balance, amounting to more than twenty-two million dollars, which stood against this country on the 30th of June 1850, added to the excessive importations of last year, has occasioned a drain of money from the western States, that is severely felt in every department of business. From what sources, and when, are the channels of circulation, thus drained, to be replenished? Labor and machinery, operating upon the soil and raw material of the country, constitute the legitimate and principal source to which we are authorized to look for permanent amelioration of our present condition. But even this must fail without the adoption of more enlightened views of political economy than now prevail.

It may be said of men engaged in commerce that, although intelligent and honorable as a class, yet, owing to the nature of their occupation, they are prone to enlarge their business beyond the legitimate resources of the country in which they operate. And, hence, instead of conforming to the law which regulates consumption by the standard of production, it is the nature of trade to expand with each successive expedient adopted by the consumers. Consequently, all expedients designed to sustain a community in consuming more than it produces, or in buying more than it sells, tend to aggravate the evils of overtrading.

But the present condition of the country requires no temporary expedients: a return to sound principles of private and public econ-

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omy is all that is needed to insure the most exalted degree of prosperity. A variety of elements, now in active operation, all conspire to produce this end.

Gold, to the amount of $50,000,000 per annum, is flowing in from California; foreign immigrants bring $10,000,000; and the accumulation of the precious metals, and political inquietude in Europe, may cause $10,000,000 to flow thence to this country for investment—swelling the annual increase in the States East of the Rocky Mountains to $70,000,000.

These are legitimate resources. But, how is this accumulation of the precious metals to be appropriated so as to promote the greatest good to the greatest number? This problem is now presented to the American people for solution.

It would seem to be the opinion of the eastern economists, that the best course to be pursued in respect to this accumulating volume of gold is to ship it to Great Britain and other parts of Europe as fast as it arrives, and exchange it for foreign merchandise; and, should we afterwards discover that we could apply it to any valuable purpose, we may then borrow it at a low rate of interest. This policy has been pursued for three years, and its fruits are in an advanced state of development throughout the land. But, in vain have been the toils and privations of the diggers for gold; vain the expectations of those who have looked to its production as the means of promoting the general prosperity of the country; and the acquisition of California must be regarded as a misfortune and a snare, if, by reason of our folly, we should be compelled to pay interest to foreign nations for the use of gold, extracted by the labor of American citizens from our own mines.

We are persuaded, however, that the laws of trade, modified and controlled by the intelligence and enterprise of the American people, will, in due time, give a new direction to at least a portion of the gold that shall hereafter arrive from California. The scarcity of money in the interior is operating as a check upon the consumption of foreign merchandise, and as a consequence, the amount of importations must be reduced to the standard of legitimate exports. When that point shall have been attained, the excess of gold will be thrown upon the American market, and taken up by those engaged in the construction of railways and other works of public improvements. From them it will pass into the hands of the laborers, provision growers, manufacturers, and handy-craftsmen of

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the interior, and thus the channels of circulation, now so nearly exhausted, will be replenished, and a new impetus given to industry in all its departments. Then, the quantity of money in circulation will depend less upon the amount of our exports, than the amount of commodities produced and consumed in our midst. This is a state of things, resulting from the laws of trade, that may be looked to with confidence, provided the production of gold continues without abatement; but it is a state of improvement which cannot be suddenly produced, especially in the western States.

That we may arrive at reasonable conclusions respecting any improvement that may take place in the financial condition of the country, during the current year, we must recur to the state of our foreign commerce, at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June 1850. At that date, according to the report on "commerce and navigation," emanating from the Treasury Department of the United States, the balance against this country was $26,239,598. The balance in our favor for the year ending June 30, 1851, including specie exported, is $1,791,135, reducing the balance on the export and import account for the two years to $24,448,463. We have no means of ascertaining the precise state of this account for the current year: but from the data before us, we conclude that the exports and imports, since 30th June, 1851, have been about equal. And it is fair to suppose that a considerable portion of the balance against this country in 1850 has been adjusted by the sale of bonds and stocks, which will probably place the account between this and foreign countries, as before remarked, upon a fair business footing. It is to be observed as an important fact that, judging from the receipts of foreign merchandise at New York, since June 1851 a salutary check has been given to importations. The amount entered at that port for the last six months of the year being less by about $10,000,000, than during the same period of 1850. And if a corresponding reduction should continue through the balance of the fiscal year, the imports will probably fall $25,000,000 below the amount of the year preceding; a sum which will nearly correspond with the depreciation in the value of the cotton crop now going forward. And although this leaves the difference between the amount of our imports and exports of domestic produce about the same as it has been for two years past, yet, if, as we have supposed, there should be a disposition on the part of European capitalists to transfer their means to this country for

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investment, there will be less export demand for the precious metals, than existed during the last year.

The precious metals are now more abundant in this country than at any preceeding period of our history; for notwithstan ling the large amount exported during the last year, the increase since 1848, coined and uncoined, cannot be less, we think, than $50,000,000. And if importations of foreign goods should not increase during the present year, the intense demand for money, which has long existed, for commercial purposes, will relax; and we may reasonably expect it to become more abundant at the East than it has been, perhaps, for many years.

Having arrived at this conclusion, we proceed to inquire into the benefits which we, of the western States, may expect to derive from an abundant money market in the East. And here we may remark in advance that, except the temporary relief which it may afford from the present want of a circulating medium, we can derive no permanent benefit, only so far as it will enable us to increase our productions. No matter how we obtain it, it will not remain, unless we make it productive. But we have legitimate uses for an unlimited amount, which if wisely appropriated, will remain permanently with us. The construction of rail-ways and other public improvements will require an amount of money which will afford an abundant circulation during their progress; and the impulse which these improvements will give to agriculture, mining and manufacturing, will so far develop our resources as to enable us to retain at least a portion of the money employed in their construction. It is through this process, chiefly, that the circulation of Missouri and other western States can be increased beyond its present volume, during the current year. But if the public works which have recently been projected in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, should be prosecuted upon a liberal scale and with energy, they will be the means of putting into circulation an amount of money that will relieve the people of these States, in a good degree, from the inconveniences which they now suffer from the want of a circulating medium.

While contemplating this branch of our subject, we experience a profound sense of the good fortune that has led the people of the West to enter upon an extensive system of public improvement, at a time so propitious as the present. Without the prosecution of these works, we could not expect to receive and permanently re-

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tain any considerable portion of the precious metals beyond the value of our exports, after deducting the amount of imports. While on the other hand, if the influx of gold continues without abatement, as we have good reasons for supposing it will, for many years, our public works may be accomplished without producing revulsions in commerce like those which have occurred in other countries where extensive public improvements have been made. Indeed, in view of the present state of things, we regard the prosecution of public works in the new States as the best means of preventing excessive importations, and of limiting the operations of trade to a steady and healthy course. These works will serve as reservoirs to draw off the accumulating capital from the great commercial cities, and counteract the centripetal force of commerce.

Having taken a glance at the financial condition of the country, and the elements in operation, we may observe, in the conclusion of this article, that the people of the United States have hitherto resisted the intoxicating properties of California gold with a degree of firmness, that few anticipated. Thus far, nearly all, we believe, have been disappointed in the results.

The attractive properties of the *work-shops and machinery* of Great Britain were not comprehended, nor even suspected, by the people of this country; and, consequently, they never imagined that $50,000,000 could be drawn thither from California in one short year without stopping longer on its way than the time required to change the dust into coin. But this was in strict obedience to the laws of production and trade. And had we prevented the operation of those laws, we should have incurred the penalties of speculation which would have been far worse, perhaps, than those which we now suffer from excessive importations. But even the workshops and machinery of Great Britain will not always continue to absorb the entire products of the California mines. Hence, we may begin to look for a reflux of the precious metals from that country, and with it a tide of unparalleled prosperity, provided we resist the spirit of speculation, and apply a just proportion of our means to the construction of public works, to the opening of mines, and the establishment of manufactories.

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ARTICLE II.

The Trade of the Southwest.—The Valleys of the Mississippi and the Amazon.*

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, Dec. 16, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor informing me that a railroad convention is to be held in New Orleans on the 1st Monday in January next, and inviting me to be present and "address the convention upon the southern and western commerce; the home and foreign trade, as they are influenced by facilities of intercourse and communication by railroads or otherwise; *or to prepare a report upon these subjects to be read before the convention and placed among its documents.*"

My official engagements put it out of my power to attend; and I regret exceedingly that present active calls upon my attention will not at this late day allow me to give as much time to the consideration of the vast subjects which are about to occupy the attention of the convention as their importance deserves.

Times have greatly changed in consequence of railroads, steam, the telegraph, and improvements in ship-building. You all can recollect, gentlemen, when the price of cotton depended upon which way the wind blew. If easterly winds prevailed, so as to prevent the arrival of the cotton fleet in Liverpool, up went the staple. Some swift-footed sailor was despatched over with the intelligence, and he who could outride the mail and reach your markets first made his fortune. But steam and the telegraph have done away with this. There is no more room for that sort enterprise, as it used to be called. New York and New Orleans, with the forked tongue of the lightning, now talk daily together about the price of cotton and everything else; and there is no more chance for the merchant to display his enterprise by getting control of private and peculiar sources of information. All information now as to the state of markets is common.

Salem once had command of the tea trade. Her merchants, ascertaining that the stocks on hand were small, and the sources of immediate supply scanty, would club together and buy up for a speculation all the tea in the country.

But now a cargo of tea arrives: the fact is known. The Tele-

* The following communication from Lieutenant Maury to the Southwestern Railroad Convention, held at New Orleans, on the 1st Monday in January, 1852, commends itself to the perusal and study of every inhabitant of the South and West. And we trust it will be the means of inciting a more lively interest in a system of internal improvement connected with the Gulf of Mexico and its commerce.—*Editor.*

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graph may "pass the word fore and aft" through every State, and ask, Who wants?

If Salem merchants should demand one farthing more than those of New York were willing to take, the telegraph would give the order to New York. And so with every article known to commerce.

Southern and western merchants now, by reason of steam and lightning, can stay at home, send out orders, and get from France and England their supplies much sooner than a few years ago they could get them from Baltimore, New York, or Philadelphia, after having gone there to order them. The consequence is that southern and western merchants do this; and there are now in that section of the country houses engaged in importing direct from abroad.

The fact is, the producer and consumer are much nearer together than they used to be; consequently the factor does not keep the large stocks of former times on hand. He draws from the sources of supply just in proportion as the channels of demand are choked or free.

Thus the chances of speculation are small, and profits are brought down to the smallest figure.

All these circumstances have impressed themselves upon the business of the country, imparted new features to it, and made necessary important changes in the mode and means of conducting it.

These changes, and the cause of them, have powerful bearings upon the subjects which the convention is called upon to take into consideration.

They and the operations of the warehousing system have caused men of business to establish in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, foreign importing houses. The duties collected in these three cities for the current year amount to nearly a half a million, and the value of the foreign merchandise imported direct to largely upward of a million and a half. These importers and the warehousing system are recovering back to the South a portion of the direct trade. The duties collected at Charleston this year are greater than they have ever been; and Charleston imports largely of Havana cigars for New York.

It is true that the quantity of produce coming to New Orleans in search of a market seaward has fallen off; and, consequently, the number of vessels arriving and departing has decreased. This is what has alarmed, and justly alarmed, the people of New Orleans. The cry is, what's the matter? Here there is a decline where there ought to be robust, vigorous health; depletion where we ought to look for habits plethoric and full. What is it that has brought our city to this state of decline? It appears to me that a satisfactory answer to this question is a necessary preliminary to

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the treatment of the case — to the application of all the needful remedies.

It is in the domestic trade, I apprehend, that the great falling off has taken place; or rather, I should say, it is in the export trade by sea, whether domestic or foreign, and not in the imports by sea, where the decline is; and if a decline in the quantity of produce going out of the mouth of the Mississippi has taken place, why, of course, a decline in the quantity delivered at New Orleans from the upper country has preceded.

To satisfy gentlemen as to the correctness of these views with regard to import trade of the Mississippi river, I am enabled, by the politeness of the commissioner of customs, (who has furnished it,) to quote the following tabular statement of the gross revenue collected at New Orleans for the last five years:

Gross Receipts from Customs.

	New Orleans.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.
1847.....	$1,621,357 08	$31,793 04	$52,571 69	$8,752 98
1848.....	1,714,880 43	56,874 79	60,618 38	8,648 81
1849.....	1,594,742 27	41,859 65	54,334 04	26,663 26
1850.....	1,924,698 41	133,838 76	122,914 91	59,901 00
1851.....	2,296,636 08	149,187 15	211,526 19	64,795 37

"The revenue collected at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, and other ports similarly situated," says he, "was derived from importations of foreign merchandise *via* New Orleans."

The importation of coffee (free) at New Orleans does not appear in this statement.

The returns since July 1, 1851, compare favorably with last year up to the present date.

There are other places in the valley where duties are collected also; but this table shows a regular, steady, and business-like increase in the direct importation of foreign merchandise into the Mississippi valley by way of New Orleans. The duties upon it have increased during the five years ending with the 30th of June last, in round numbers, from $1,715,000 to $2,722,000, or, at the average rate of nearly 12 per cent. per annum.

Now, the reason that the export sea-trade of New Orleans has decreased, and the foreign import trade increased, if traced back to first principles, will be found depending for an explanation upon the railroads which have crossed the mountains from the east to tap your valley; upon steam and lightning; upon the improvement of ocean navigation and ship-building in other parts of the country, which have opened new outlets on the one hand; and upon the obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which have clogged up the old channels.

In consequence of the first three of these, a punctuality and certainty have been given to commercial transactions which, as

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before stated, have broken up almost entirely those transactions which were formerly known as "commercial speculations." Punctuality in filling orders and delivering goods when they are required is now a vital principle to wholesome commerce. Dealers and factors are brought down to the smallest margin for commissions and profits. Merchants will tell you that profits now consist in parings made by close cutting — a little here and a little there. Therefore, to save the handling of the produce of the Mississippi valley, once on its way to market, is profits. Hence much of that produce which used to be shipped from New Orleans to New York, and then reshipped thence for European markets, and all that foreign merchandise which used to be imported into New York, and sent thence to New Orleans, are beginning to go and come direct to New Orleans in order to save the transshipment. Many of the agencies which used to be employed between the producer and consumer have been stricken down by the lightning, and the tendency of the steam and the telegraph is to bring the producer and consumer more and more into direct intercourse.

In evidence of this, we may point to the importing houses that are springing up in the cities of your great valley— in St. Louis, for example. There the wholesale merchants do not, as formerly, buy of the eastern importer, and, of course, do not pay him his fees, commissions, and profits; but they are beginning now to go direct to the foreign producer, as the eastern importer does, and order direct, thus saving the expenses of one agency, or the part of one at least.

Hence we account for an increase of *imports*. The enterprise of Illinois has created another mouth to the Mississippi and placed it in Lake Michigan. Much of the produce which formerly touched at New Orleans on its way to market now goes through that canal,* and, for several articles, its influence is felt even in the State of Louisiana itself; for some articles even from thereabout are and flowing up instead of down stream; sugar is one, molasses another. Before this canal was opened the sugar of Louisiana, in order to reach the consumer in the lake country, had to go down to New Orleans, then round by sea to New York, then up to the lakes, and so across by water, boxing the compass to get to Chicago. Now this canal is beginning to supply that whole region of country with sugar and molasses, which it attracts up the Mississippi.

* The opinion seems to prevail throughout the United States that all the agricultural products exported from the Illinois valley go north through the canal. So far from that being the case, the official report of business done on the canal, in 1850, shows that a larger quantity of flour and grain came out of the canal into the river on its way south, than went from the river in the other direction. We have not seen the official statements, except for the year 1850, but we are persuaded that the course of trade has been uniform in this respect for at least four years past. Tabular statements of the trade on the canal for 1850, will be found at page 320 vol. VI. of the Western Journal.—*Ed.*

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This lessens the receipt of freight at New Orleans; but it benefits both producer and consumer; and it is not, I apprehend, any part of the objects of the convention to interfere with a business so legitimate and proper as this is, and which all the railways in the world can no more bring back than they can stop up that canal. It is the object of the convention, I take it, to assist the sugar and molasses to get to Chicago by railway, if sugar and molasses shall prefer that to water carriage.

Another case: We now buy Virginia hams here in Washington that are cured in Terre Haute, on the Wabash. By the old and natural roads to market, that could not be: the route of the ham would have been down to New Orleans, thence by ship to New York, and thence back by packet into the capes of Virginia, and so up the Potomac to Washington—a two or three months' voyage, during which, in consequence of the climates through which it must have passed, and the storage it must encounter, it probably would have *come to life* again. At any rate, it would have been quite too lively for the market by the time it reached this place. Now, in consequence of these railroads which have been tapping the Mississippi valley, the "*Westphalias*" of Terre Haute can reach here in a week or ten days by paying ¼ cent a pound. They come up the Ohio instead of going down, and across by railroad instead of around by water. Consequently, so much the less pickled pork now goes to New Orleans.

The commercial history of this ham, which used to appear in New Orleans in the shape of mess pork, is that of much produce in the valley of the Upper Mississippi. Here, therefore, in these tapping railways, is to be found another of the silent causes which have lessened the deliveries of produce at New Orleans. To add to the deleterious effects upon New Orleans of this tapping of the Mississippi river at the other end of its valley, and on the eastern side, are the bars at the Balize, and the influence which the depth of water there exercises—the baneful influence which the bar there exercises upon the models and the sailing qualities, and, in fact, upon the whole economy of the ships that are built for the New Orleans trade.

It is bad for owners to be compelled to build ships that will not answer equally well for all trades. The best carriers, therefore, cannot come to New Orleans. If they could, New Orleans would soon find her merchants shipping the produce that lines the levee direct to its foreign port of destination, wherever that may be. As it is, the ingenuity of ship-builders has contrived peculiar models for cotton ships. These are immense carriers, and can take cotton to England at rates which a few years ago would have been considered ruinous to owners. These vessels, being once loaded, and over the bar into blue water, will take cotton to Liverpool nearly as cheap as they will to New York or Boston. The voyage

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is short, and, perhaps, the chances for a return cargo are better in Liverpool; therefore they go direct, but for long voyages transshipment must take place.

Moreover, the capitalists among you, gentlemen, have not sought sufficiently to stimulate, by their enterprise lines of packets, steamers, and traders from New Orleans, and thus to extend her commercial relations by sea, and make them equal to the resources of her back country; moreover, our laws with regard to trade with the Spanish West India Islands are exceedingly prejudicial to southern interests, and, indeed, to the interests of the whole country. The act of 1831 with regard to the subject ought never to have existed. It cannot be too soon repealed. See an able paper upon this subject by Mr. Senator Mallory. In these facts and circumstances, and in this view of them, we can see the operation of certain causes which tend to increase the foreign export trade, and of others to decrease it. These cotton ships are not good provision and assorted cargo carriers. The clippers are for that; the new models beat steam. One of them — "the Flying Cloud" — has been known to sail 430 statute miles in one day, and upwards of 1,000 miles in three consecutive days. These ships cannot come to New Orleans. The bar will not let them; and one of them can go to California and return, while a cotton droger is getting around Cape Horn. Therefore, it is in vain for New Orleans to expect to keep pace in foreign commerce with other cities when the obstructions to her navigation must keep the ships employed in it behind the times. Besides, the winds are such that a vessel bound from New Orleans to Brazil or California has to go out of the Gulf into the Gulf stream, and then steer north till she reaches the parallel of 35 deg. or 40 deg. —so that it is not greatly out of her way to touch at New York; and if by touching her cargo can be transferred to a swifter ship, time will be saved and money gained, and therefore she touches. Hence most of the trade with California in produce of the Mississippi valley is carried on by the way of New York, on account of the dull sailing qualities which the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi imparts to models of ships. In all these circumstances are to be found lamps to our feet and lights for our eyes, as we attempt to devise the ways by which enterprise and energy may restore to New Orleans all the advantages which their absence from her high places has suffered to be taken away from her, or to be withheld because never enjoyed. The objects of the convention, as set forth in the committee's circular of November 4, 1851, "are, as far as possible, to bring about a concentration and unity of effort in all these States in the extension of their railroad systems, and in bringing into more active connexion their population and their industry." But it seems to be the wish of the committee that I should confine my attention to the extension of southern and western commerce, the home and foreign

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trade, &c. Therefore, being invited out to sea, I shall let the railroads, which it is the special object of the convention to encourage, alone. I take my departure from the premises above stated, and stand out to sea.

The apparent decline in the business of New Orleans is, as I have already intimated, due to the effects of the telegraph and railroad, and to improvements in steamship building and navigation, in which New Orleans has not been able to participate equally with the northern cities.

This is the root of the matter. What, then, are the steps which the South and West ought to take? What are the measures which they ought to adopt in order to insure to them that degree of commercial wealth and prosperity which their resources and their geographical position entitle them to expect?

The answer to this question lies under several heads, and the principal of them are these:

1. A liberal policy on the part of New Orleans and the General Government as to the Spanish West India trade, and municipal fees of various kinds, to which the produce and shipping that come to New Orleans shall be subjected.

2. Embankments to confine the Mississippi river in its channel.

3. To deepen the waters on one of the bars in the passes of the river.

4. The establishment of lines of sea steamers.

5. Attention to the mineral resources of the Mississippi valley and a free use of its manufacturing facilities.

6. The opening of commercial highways across the Isthmus.

7. The establishment in the Mississippi valley of a navy-yard, depot, and workshops, which in war shall have strength, capacity, and resources enough to give us command of the Gulf of Mexico, and control of the commerce passing through it.

8. The free navigation of the Amazon river, and the building up there of those business relations and friendly ties which hold nations together in the bonds of peace and friendship.

Such are the questions which I propose to consider, except in so far as the proposed railroads may be involved in the case.

1. I do not present these measures, or any of them, as substitutes or rivals to the proposed systems of railways. Nor do I hold them up as measures which will, ought, or should divert attention from the railways. There will be ability enough in the Convention to treat all of these questions, and to present each one to the public in its true bearings upon the common weal, and there is energy with enterprise enough in that region to carry them all on together.

2. The drowned lands in the Mississippi valley have been ceded to the States in which they lie, upon condition that these States, in reclaiming them, will confine the river within its banks.

The reclamation of those lands would improve the climate of a

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vast region of country and make it much more salubrious. It would add vastly to the wealth of those States by giving value to the lands that are now useless, and greatly increase the commercial resources of those States by bringing immense regions of these vacant lands under cultivation, and it would also vastly improve the navigation of the river.

An object of so much importance to the health and prosperity of so many States and people is certainly worth looking after, and the work, when done, should be done in the most thorough and effectual manner.

Therefore let us pray Congress for the appointment of an engineer who shall plan the work, and for the enactment of a statute requiring the States to have the work done according to that plan.

This work is to last for all time. I suppose, therefore, merely for the sake of illustration, that one of the States above—Louisiana—should be unfortunate in the adoption of a plan; that, after having let the work, accepted it, and parted with the lands, experience should prove the plan to be bad, or the work to be useless: Louisiana, then, is overflowed in spite of herself, and her works, which we will suppose were really sufficient, are thus in danger of being rendered of no avail.

The prosperity of the valley is to be greatly effected by this work of embankment, drainage, and reclamation, and therefore the best talent that the country affords should be employed to direct it.

3. More than fourteen feet water cannot now be counted on in crossing any of the bars of the Balize. Vessels drawing sixteen feet are sometimes dragged over through the mud.

As for the ability of New Orleans, or the people who send their produce there on its way to market, to avail themselves of the improvement in ship-building as long as the passes of the river are obstructed by shallow bars, it is out of the question. The sailing qualities of ships are according to their models; their models are regulated by their draught; and their draught is controlled by the depth of water on the bars which they have to pass in order to reach their destination. Therefore, the people of the great valley of the West — the men whose labors and whose enterprise have placed the heart of the country where it is, and who supply all those great staples out of which the business of commerce raises revenue for the government — therefore, I say, those people must be doomed to second and third-rate ships to do business for them upon the great waters, until the bar at the Balize is deepened.

The people of Missouri, Iowa, and Tennessee, of Maine, Massachusetts, and Texas, are as much interested in the matter as are those of Louisiana.

4. Steamships are the railways of the sea. Notwithstanding there be fine navigable streams and good turnpike roads leading by and into a city, it is found by ample experience that a few rail-

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roads, well placed and brought into the same city, will vastly increase its business and enhance its prosperity.

What is singular about these railways is, that they do not interfere with the turnpikes nor the river trade. They create a business of their own.

So it is with lines of steamships; they do not interfere with the coasters and the sailing packets, which answer to the turnpikes and river craft of the interior. But they also create a business of their own. Look what the European steamers have done for New York and Boston! So far from interfering with the business under canvas from those cities, they have stimulated it, and made it more active. Ever since steamers began to ply between New York and Liverpool, the New York packet-ships have been increasing both in numbers and size; and it is idle for us of the South and West to rest contented upon the great commercial advantages which Nature has vouchsafed to New Orleans and to that region of country, by reason of her own geographical position and the geographical position of the Gulf of Mexico. It is idle, I say, for people to rest quietly upon natural advantages, and expect the proper lines of steamers to come to them, as it has been for them to rest quietly upon the advantages which the Mississippi river gave them, while all around them were enterprise and activity. Other cities and sections tapped the Mississippi valley, and sent railroads there for their own benefit and advantage. They may also, from the same motives, send their steamships to ply about New Orleans.

The people of New Orleans have waked up to the reality of their position in one of those respects. The watchful are never caught asleep twice; and it is time they were beginning to be up and doing in the other. I need not name the many good openings which the Gulf ports have for lines of steamships.

5 and 6. As soon as there is a commercial thoroughfare across the Isthmus, which will unload, handle, and transport the breadstuffs, with the other heavy produce of the Mississippi valley, across the Isthmus, and put them on board ship in the Pacific for less than it costs to get them as far as Cape Horn on the way around, that moment is the Gulf of Mexico raised to the summit level of this world's commerce. All nations will then be down-hill from the Gulf; and the people who inhabit the great valley of the West, and who pass its produce down through the Mississippi river into the Gulf, and deliver it there to the winds of heaven or the currents of the sea, may then take their choice, and go with it by downstream and fair-wind navigation to any market-place upon the seashore in the wide world.

Then New Orleans, instead of New York, should glut the markets of California and Peru with breadstuffs and merchandise. Then the valley of the West, instead of the coal mines of England and Pennsylvania, should supply the vast demands which the Pacific

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Ocean has, and the far greater which it will have for coals. It will give New Orleans the command of the Costa Rica trade, and a better coffee market than any she now has, and she can then send coffee along with Louisiana sugar up to that other mouth of the Mississippi which Illinois enterprise has discovered in Lake Michigan.

Wherefore, let the people of the South and West take time by the forelock, and wake up Tennessee and Kentucky, and other parts to their duty in that great manufacturing and mining region which Nature has fitted them to be.

The people of South America and California and the isles of the Pacific will depend on them for merchandise; for the ports and outlets to market of the western people and southern States will then be the half-way house on the great market ways of the earth. England and Europe, to reach the "Grand Ocean," as the French navigators style the Pacific, will have to pass our very doors as they go, and come within call as they return.

A magnificent future is that which commerce, by the laws of trade and the decrees of Nature, holds in store for the people of the South and West. If we of this generation will only do our part, the prize is won, and the wealth and the power are ours also.

7. Should there ever be — and doubtless there will be — more than one highway across the Isthmus, and should war ever again occur among maritime nations, is it to be supposed that the belligerents, be they who they may, will look on and see us quietly enjoying all the advantages of these thoroughfares, and becoming thereby a head and shoulders taller than all the nations in the world? No, never!

Moreover, we are bound by that golden cord which never has, and which, as far as it depends upon the people from my part of the country whom I now address, never can be tarnished or weakened— by the faith of this great nation are we bound to maintain the neutrality of those highways.

That we may do this — that we may be true to ourselves, and rest secure in the possession of that great edifice of commerce, of wealth, grandeur, and power, the very keystone of which you have assembled to put in — the naval supremacy and command of the Gulf of Mexico is a *mare clausum*, and an American sea is a *sine qua non*.

It will never do to let Great Britain or any other power command that sheet of water with her ships in war.

To whom shall its defences be intrusted but to the people of the South and West, who have so much at stake there?

Therefore, fortify the Tortugas, and build up the navy-yard at Memphis.

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The South and West have been *thimble-rigged* out of that work. The law has made it a naval depot, or dock-yard. It has been converted into a rope-walk, and thereby it has become a by-word and a reproach, if not an eye-sore. I repeat here what I have recently had occasion elsewhere to say upon the same subject:

"The enterprise of American citizens is about to open one or more commercial highways across the Isthmus. The access to them lies through American waters. They will be the channels of communication between the distant shores of the nation—its great highways from one part of the Union to the other.

"The faith of the nation has been pledged touching the neutrality of some of these communications. The country will expect its navy to keep them open in war, and to preserve unsullied the national faith.

"The way to these thoroughfares and the road to market from the Mississippi valley run side by side through the Gulf of Mexico.

"No system of measures for providing for the common defence can be considered either complete or effective unless it secures the command to us of this *mare clausum*. Its commercial importance, already great, will in a few years more be paramount.

"Already the natural outlet for millions, it is destined to surpass all other arms of the sea for its commerce, its wealth, and its national importance.

"The currents and winds at sea are such as to unite in the Florida pass the commercial mouth of the Amazon with that of the Mississippi.

"The market way across the seas, from the valley of the Amazon to the Orinoco, the Magdalena, the Atrato, the Coatzacoalcos, the Rio Grande, and the Mississippi, passes through or upon the borders of this sea.

"The works are projected which will turn in that direction the commerce of the East; and all the ships engaged in it, whether from Europe or America, will sail through the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, passing by our doors, both coming and going.

"Through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, that country will require safe conduct in war for its mails, its citizens, and their merchandise, as they pass to and from one part of the Union to the other.

"The natural outlet to a system of river basins that include within their broad dimensions 70° of latitude, the most fertile lands in either hemisphere, and an area of them exceeding in extent the whole continent of Europe, this arm of the ocean that is spread out before our southern doors occupies that position upon which the business of commerce is to reach its fullest development.

"Here is to be the scene of contest between maritime nations in

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war. Here are the gateways of the ocean, and the power will hold the keys thereof that has the naval supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico.

"The great sea-fights of this country are probably to take place here.

"In the valley of the Mississippi Nature has placed the means and our free institutions the men for defending that Gulf and the interests connected therewith. Unless we avail ourselves of these resources now, it will be difficult and expensive to command it in war.

"Therefore, in providing a system of national defences for our interests in that quarter, one of the first steps is to complete the navy-yard at Memphis, and make of it an establishment worthy of its object, and capable of giving force and effect in time of war to the immense naval resources, power, and strength of the great valley of the West.

"To Memphis, Pensacola, and the fortifications at Key West and the Tortugas, ought to be mainly intrusted the defence of the Gulf of Mexico.

It has been said: "It is too expensive to build a navy-yard at Memphis; piles will have to be driven at the edge of the river." Yet it would seem it is not too expensive to drive them in the bottom of the sea at New York, and build there a dock which the Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, tells the country has cost $2,146,255 36.

I do not comprehend the logic which makes it too expensive to provide for the common defence in the Gulf of Mexico— the most vital port in our whole system—when it has been by no means too expensive to provide defences for the Atlantic. Provide as effectually, or as ineffectually, we care not which, for the common defence of the Gulf as for the common defence of the Atlantic. All we want is justice—even-handed, impartial justice.

According to the report of the Secretary of war just presented to Congress on the subject of fortifications, the amount expended upon the army and navy, exclusive of dock-yards, in providing for the common defence since 1816, has reached to upwards of $75,000,000. How much of this has been expended upon Gulf defences, or for the benefit of the people whom I address? Precious little. We all know the Atlantic States have enjoyed a double benefit from this expenditure: first, of having the works in them; and, secondly, of drawing the money from the South and West, and spending it in the North and East.

To me, gentlemen, it is immaterial whether a proper naval establishment at Memphis will cost one or twenty millions of dollars to found it. Let us have it, I say, if it be necessary. If the country want it, and if great interests of State demand it, shall a nation

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like this expose itself to injury and insult because it cannot afford to supply the necessary means of defence to any part of it? Let us have an establishment there worthy of its object and of the people whose purposes it is to subserve. It should be the pride and the boast of the entire Mississippi valley. In times of peace it would stand you in the place of a great university for teaching the higher branches of many of the mechanic arts to your young men.

The workshops connected with such an establishment would be filled with apprentices, whom the Government pays while they are learning their trade. These workshops would draw to your section of country many of the most skillful mechanics. They would stimulate the industrial pursuits of that region, and assist in the development of its mineral resources. These are some of the incidental advantages which such establishments carry along with them in peace, and which make their presence so greatly to be desired along the Atlantic borders.

You have assembled to plan foundations for your future commerce. To provide the means of defending that commerce appears to me to be intimately and necessarily connected with the subject of your deliberations. Hence the reason for calling your attention to a suitable naval establishment at Memphis, and for pressing it upon your consideration with all the earnestness that is admissible.

The free navigation of the Amazon is the greatest commercial boon that the people of the South and West—indeed that the people of the United States— can crave. That river basin is but a continuation of the Mississippi valley. The Mississippi takes its rise near the parallel of 50 degrees north latitude, where the climates are suited to the growth of barley, wheat, and the hardy cereal grains. The river runs south, crossing parallels of latitude, and changing with every mile its climate and the character or quality of the great agricultural staples which are produced on its banks.

Having left behind it the region for peltries, wheat, and corn, for hemp and tobacco, for pulse, apples, whiskey, wine, oil, and cotton, and having crossed the pastural lands for hogs, horses, and cattle, it reaches, near the latitude of 30 degrees, the northern verge of the sugar-cane; thence, expanding out into the Gulf, with all these staples upon its bosom, to be exchanged for the produce of other climes and latitudes, it passes on to Key West and the Tortugas; and there, at that commercial gate-way to the Ocean, which opens out upon the tropic of Cancer, it delivers up to the winds and the waves of the sea, for the distant markets, the fruits of its teaming soil and multitudinous climes.

Then comes chiming in the great valley of the Amazon. Taking up climes, produce, and staples which the Mississippi had just reached, and pushing the variety beyond the Equator far down into the other hemisphere, it increases and diversifies the great assortment to a wonderful extent, adding drug after drug, spice after

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spice, and staple after staple, until sugar and coffee, rice and indigo, all manner of nuts, balsams and spices, cocoa and cotton, cochineal and tobacco, India-rubber, dye-wood, peltries, flax, and wool, ornamental woods, mines of silver, gold, and precious stones —many of them of new varieties, kinds, and virtues — have been reached, and added to the list of countless treasures, boundless commercial capacities, and dazzling resources of these two magnificent water-sheds.

Saving and excepting tea, which, midway the two valleys, is indigenous to the mountains of Costa Rica, and which is the only article of commerce that is gathered from the field, the forest, or the mine, that is not to be found in one or the other of these two river basins, everything that is grown or cultivated upon the face of the earth is to be found in equal if not in greater perfection and abundance in one or the other of these valleys than in any other part of the world. One of them is in the rear of New Orleans, and the other in its front. It is for the Convention to say whether these two rivers shall be united in the bonds of commerce or not.

The Amazon, with its tributaries, is said to afford an inland navigation up and down of not less than 70,000 miles. The country drained by that river and the water-courses connected with it is more than half as large as Europe, and it is thought to contain nearly as much arable land within it as is to be found on that continent. It has resources enough to maintain a population of hundreds of millions of souls.

The navigation on that river is at present such that the people of the upper country can make but one trip in the year. They have there, in their delightful climate of an everlasting spring, the calm season and the trade-wind season. The trade-winds blow up the river. In the calm season the natives in their rude bungoas, loaded with produce of the upper country, drift down with the current. Arrived with their stuff at Para, they sell almost for dollars what they procured for cents at the place of production. Having completed the business of the season, they wait for the south-east trade-winds to set in: with them they return, and complete the business and the trading for the year.

To afford the Convention an idea of the business carried on by sea with Para, I quote returns of exports for the year ending December 31, 1850, which Mr. Norris, the American consul for that port, has had the kindness to furnish me:

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Exports from the port of Para for the year ending December 31, 1850.

		To the United States	Total exports
Spice.	*Arrobas.*	......	1633
Sarsaparilla.	*Arrobus.*	58	4558
Annatto	*Arrobas.*	1638	6655
Tapioca.	*Alqueises.*	3254	7595
Cleaned rice.	*Arrobas.*	3980	82606
Cocoa.	*Arrobas.*	28479	283753
Balsam copœva.	*Canada.*	1130	1837
Cotton.	*Arrobas.*	......	3132
India rubber.	*Arrobas.*	50099	79335
Isinglass.	*Arrobas.*	....	834
Nuts.	*Alqueises.*	21889	47528
Rice in husk.	*Alqueises*	.....	63676
Tonka beans	*Arrobas.*	74	92
Ind. rubber shoes.	*Pairs.*	143247	240999
Sugar.	*Arrobas.*	......	9551
Dry hides.	*No.*	11581	26463
Green hides.	*No.*	10196	12670
Grass rope.	*Inches.*	......	5581
Guarana.	*Arrobas.*	......	93

HENRY LEE NORRIS, Consul.

This is a growing business. A friend who has crossed the Andes, and is now on his way home down the Amazon, informs me that parts of the Puna country of Peru and Bolivia, and in which the waters of the Amazon take their rise, are already over-populated; that portions of the Amazonian water-shed, over which he has passed, are rich in flocks of sheep; and all that is wanted is a close market (which the free navigation of the Amazon would give) to induce the shepherds to raise millions. No other part of the world grows wool like this. It is peculiar. He reports fine sugar and coffee plantations there, with cotton growing wild. Also, there are cinnamon groves and forests of the tree from which all the Peruvian bark, which affords quinine and physic to the world, is taken, and, being put on the backs of these sheep and asses, is transported from the head navigable waters of the Amazon, 600 miles, among the clouds and snow-capped mountain range, to the Pacific.

This drug now goes west, and when it arrives at the seaport town of Arica it is worth annually half a million.

With the right to send an American steamboat up the Amazon, all this stuff would come east, and flow down that river.

With the free navigation of the Amazon, a steamer might load at St. Louis with the products of those high latitudes, and deliver its cargo right at the foot of the Andes, where the Amazon leaps down from the mountains into the plains below. With a portage easy to overcome by the hand of improvement, she could then ascend the Steppes of the Andes, steam several hundred miles further up, and deliver her cargo within hail of Cozco and the mines of Peru. Nay, the country Lake Titicaca would look to her for supplies.

The free navigation of that river is included, I conceive, among the subjects with regard to which the committee have invited me to express my views to the Convention; and I hope the Convention will deem it not unworthy of their careful consideration.

Considering the softness of the climate, the fertility of its soil, and the lavish hand with which Nature stands ready there to fill for the husbandman the horn of plenty, and where man is thus surrounded, considering that his industrial energies are for the most part addressed to the tillage of the earth, and considering, moreover, the character of the people who inhabit that valley of the South, and the character of the people who inhabit this of the North, we are struck with the fact — and it is a physical fact of moment— that the valley of the Amazon is but a commercial appendage to that of the Mississippi, and that it rests with us, and the course of policy which we may pursue, whether this physical fact shall be converted into a commercial one, and whether the South, with the geographical advantages of its position with regard to that region, is to go by default, as it has similar advantages in other cases.

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Attention to this subject cannot be given too soon or too earnestly. Its importance is great. Legions of benefits and advantages are to flow from it. Many of them are palpable and obvious; some are dim in the midst of the future; but all of them are certain. In short, as a commercial matter, the free navigation of the Amazon is *the* question of the age. As time and use shall develop its bearings, our children will weigh the effects upon the prosperity of the country of the free navigation of the Amazon with the acquisition of Louisiana. They will place them in the balance together, to contrast and compare them; and in considering the effects of each they will dispute and wrangle as to which of the two has proved the greater blessing to their country. The question which I propose for the especial consideration of the Convention relates to the free navigation of the Amazon itself — to the right of the people of the United States to send their steamboats to that river, to ply up and down it, and to buy and sell, and get gainon the banks thereof, as they do upon the waters of their own Mississippi. Commerce, so far as climate and soil are concerned in ministering to its wants and in imparting health and activity to its influences, is based upon an exchange of the produce of one latitude for the produce of another, and for the simple reason that the planter who grows sugar in Louisiana does not wish to exchange it for Brazil or any other sugar, he may exchange it for Brazil coffee, or for Brazil anything else that is not sugar. For this reason, Europe, for hundreds of years past, has been struggling for the commerce "of the East," and for no other reason than that latitudes and climates, and consequently wants and produce, that are not to be found or satisfied in Europe abound in the East.

In a commercial sense, the valleys that are drained by the "Father of Waters," and the "King of Rivers" as the Amazon is called, are complements of each other— what one lacks the other supplies. Together, they furnish all those natural products and staples which complete the list of articles in the circle of commerce. As in one sense the Gulf of Mexico is but an expansion of the Mississippi river, so, commercially speaking, the Caribbean Sea is only an expansion into one sheet of water for the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Magdalena. These two arms of the Ocean are the fountains of the Gulf stream, and the people of the Mississippi valley have but to roll away the commercial stones which lie over this fountain, and then they and their children's children may taste of its sweets and drink of its riches, and there shall be none to drive them away.

The right of our people to go with their Mississippi steamers into the Amazon will, when exercised, draw emigrants to that valley, who, being there, will become our best customers; and as soon as the proper impulse is given to their commerce and the industrial

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pursuits, we shall then find there at our doors, instead of away on the other side of the world, all the productions of the East. In short, the East, in one sense, will be brought within eight or ten days' sail of New Orleans, instead of being removed to the distance of four or five months off, as it now is.

Several nations, as Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil, are the owners of the Amazon and its navigable tributaries. Brazil, however, is the principal owner. All the lower Amazon is hers, and she has given none of the upper countries, as yet, the right of way through it to and from the sea.

The question, then, is, do the people who are represented in this Convention — nay, do the people of the United States — set any value upon the right to steam and trade up and down the navigable streams of that magnificent water shed? At present the country is for the most part a wilderness of howling monkeys and noisy parrots; its boundaries are fringed with settlements, but only here and there, when you leave the outskirts of the valley, and begin to penetrate into the interior, are the traces of civilized man to be found.

To obtain this right is the work of diplomacy. But the States and people who have been invited to this Convention may by their action influence that diplomacy. They want nothing but what is right; and if they ask they are also willing to give.

Brazil may be invited to give the free navigation of this river away as a boon to civilization, and make it common to the world. But it is not to be supposed that Brazil will part with a jewel of such exceeding great value without consideration.

Is it worth having? Shall it be bought with a sum of money? Or shall the free navigation of the Mississippi be offered to Brazil in exchange for the free navigation of the Amazon?

By our own laws, an English vessel, or the vessel of any other nation at peace with us, is as free to sail up the Mississippi river, to land and take in a cargo at St. Louis, and with it to come down again, as she is to go up the Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, or the Delaware to Philadelphia.

But do such foreign vessels go up to St. Louis? No. Why? Because when they arrive at New Orleans with their cargoes of foreign merchandise, which they have brought across the seas, they find it cheaper to send it up in one of our river boats than to take it up themselves, and therefore, though foreign vessels by our own laws may go up and down, yet the free navigation of the Mississippi to this extent has proved of no practical value to any of them. Would they go up further if they could?

Still the time was when the free navigation of the Mississippi river was a question of deep and absorbing political interest to us, and we may infer, therefore, that a certain degree of jealousy with regard to it still lingers in the public mind. Therefore, the more

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propriety in reopening the question at this time and on this occasion and in this place.

Admitted upon the Amazon with their boats, our people would desire to participate there in what is called with us "the River Trade;" for, considering that the habits of the Amazonians are not at all aquatic, it is not by any means probable that Brazilian enterprise would be sufficient to supply the boats and boatmen requisite for this river trade. She cannot do it now.

But are we prepared to let Brazilian capital and Brazilian subjects compete with our own people for the business—the river trade —of our own Mississippi waters? We should ask nothing of Brazil which we are not willing to render to Brazil. Are we prepared, therefore, to offer to admit Brazilian subjects to an equal participation with our own citizens of the trade of the Mississippi river, on condition that she will admit our citizens to an equal participation with her own subjects in the river trade of the Amazon and its tributaries?

That is the question as to which I desire to draw an expression of opinion from the Convention, because I believe that that opinion, being regarded as the opinion of the people of the Mississippi valley, would have a bearing upon the subject as one of a practical nature and of paramount importance.

Suppose that the United States should declare that the citizens and subjects of all nations should have the same right to build and launch boats on the Mississippi river that our people have — that the right to take freight from one landing town to another, and to trade up and down the river, should be as perfect and as complete to the foreigner, of whatever nation, as it is to the American citizen—what would be the effect?

Such a surrendering of the "coasting trade," as the river trade may be properly called, might possibly induce a few foreigners to send over their capital and build boats. But these boats, to compete with our own boats, would have to be manned by our own watermen, and officered by our own people. Among them would be expended all the money required to build, run, and keep the foreign-owned boats in repair. True, such a law might interfere with American owners.

But, instead of such a privilege being offered to *all* nations, suppose it were offered only to Brazil, in exchange for like privileges to our own citizens upon her rivers, what would be the result then? Why, this: Brazil has not even the energy among her own subjects to put boats upon her own rivers, where they have the monopoly of trade and navigation. Much less would her subjects have the enterprise to come here and put boats upon the Mississippi to run in competition with our own. On the other hand, we, who have the enterprise, the energy, the skill in boat-building, would, with the knowledge over all the world which we have in

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steamboat river navigation, go to the Amazon, and enjoy there something like a practical monopoly; for it is not to be supposed that if we offer to divide our Mississippi river trade with Brazilian subjects, on condition that she will make a like division to us of her Amazonian trade — it is not, such being the bargain, to be supposed, I say, that any other nation would, on either side, be admitted into the arrangement. There is but one Mississippi river and but one Amazon river in the world, and there is no equivalent for the free navigation of the one but the free navigation of the other. Therefore, no nations on the earth can buy or sell commercial rights of such value.

The question thus narrowed down is simply this: In enlarging and extending the foundations of the commercial system which is to make of the United States the greatest nation the world ever saw, and of the Mississippi valley, the heart and centre of it, are you willing to give the free navigation of this river for that of the Amazon?

The subject of the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries is a vast one. I have barely touched it. Nor is it necessary for me to attempt a discussion of it — do it justice I could not. To go into the merits of it, either with the committee, or before the Convention in whose behalf I have been drawn into the subject, I have not the time, and, if the time, not the abilities I merely wished to put the question, and to subscribe myself, gentlemen of the committee,

Yours, &c., M. F. MAURY.

Messrs. GLENDY BURKE, A. D. CROSSMAN, and others, Committee Southwest Railroad Convention, New Orleans.

ARTICLE III.

Lead Mines of Wisconsin.

From the Dubuque Tribune.

A committee of the Wisconsin Legislature has made a valuable report on the subject of the Lead Mines. According to the facts presented by this Report, the Lead Mines not only have been, but are, more productive than the Gold Mines of California, and to all intents and purposes, the Lead Mining Region has a greater amount of wealth than any surface of the same area in California. After some preliminary discussion as to the propriety of an application to Congress for a survey, and a brief history of Mr. Owen's labors, the committee recommend that the State of Wisconsin, "as other States have done, and as most States have thought a wise State

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policy imperiously required, cause a thorough geological exploration of the State, especially of the Lead Region, to be speedily made by the ablest and most scientific geologist that can be obtained." They recommend the reprinting of Mr. Owen's report by the Legislature as a valuable contribution to geological and mining knowledge. They consider, however, that it is entirely too general to answer the wants of the present time, it having been made in two months and a few days, over a surface embracing eleven thousand square miles.

The committee are of opinion that Mr. Owen's estimate of 30,000,000 pounds as the average yield of these mines, is too low; they think it should be put at 41,000,000 pounds or more. They present a table of the number of pounds of lead shipped at Galena, for eleven years previous to 1852, and its estimated value for the same time, in which the whole number of pounds of mineral is put at 458,997,251, worth $18,329,885. They estimate, too, that "at least nine-tenths of the lead shipped at Galena, is raised in Wisconsin, and not more then one-tenth is raised in Illinois or Iowa; and this is more than compensated by the amount of Wisconsin lead shipped from Potosi and from Milwaukee and Chicago.

The committee think that the people of the eastern portion of the State do not fully understand the value of the Mining Region, the general impression being that the lands are fit for nothing but mining purposes, when the truth is that, for agricultural purposes, for the raising of corn and cattle, wheat, barley, rye, sheep, hogs or hay, the mineral lands are equal to any in the State.

The committee give a table which exhibits the astonishing fact, that in the mining counties, consisting of Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, one-third of Green, and one-fourth of Dane, containing a population of only 45,229, and with a taxable property valued at less than four millions of dollars, the lead product of the last year is $1,380,015, (less than it has been before since 1842,) and that the average lead product of the same counties for the last eleven years has been $1,669,080; while the total exports (lead excepted) from the ports of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Port Washington and Sheboygan, during the last year was only $2,039,547. The population of the counties in which these ports are situated, and of the counties directly connected with them commercially being 227,996, and the taxable property of the fifteen counties amounting to nearly twenty millions of dollars.

From these statistics the results follow, that the exports of lead during the last year has produced on an average the sum of $30 51 to every man, woman and child in the mining counties, taking the census of 1850 as the basis, and has yielded a return of 34 cents on the dollar on all the taxable property in those counties. That the average product of the last eleven years would produce, if divided by the population of the mining counties in 1850, the sum

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of $36 90 to every inhabitant, of whatever age or sex, and would yield a return of 42 cents on the dollar on all the taxable property.

The exports from the Lake counties, and those enumerated with them, would give but $8 94 to each inhabitant, and yield a return of but 10½ cents on the dollar on the assessed value of property. By the census it would seem the lead product in 1842 was equal to $95 90 to every man, woman and child in the mining region. In 1846, it was equal to $62 74, and in 1847 to $60 15.

The committee say such facts are truly wonderful, and if they were not so well sustained by the statistics through which they are derived, would be rejected as fabulous. It is believed that the history of the world does not furnish another example (California not excepted) of as great an aggregate return of wealth in proportion to the number of persons or amount of capital employed in producing it, as is exhibited by the incontrovertible facts in relation to the products of the lead mines during seven of the years in which the results are here presented, nearly $96 to every human being! The same rate of exported wealth multiplied by the population of this State in June, 1850, would amount to over $29,000,000!

The mines first began to be worked to any considerable extent 1826—7, and for about twenty years, the number of men engaged in mining gradually but continually increased. During these twenty years, the operations of miners were confined almost exclusively to raising the surface mineral, as it is called, or that portion of the great lead deposit, which is not submerged with water, and which can be raised without removing the water — the raising of which requires the employment of no other capital, than the pick and shovel of the miner, and his rude windlass. There were it is true some few experiments made in removing the water with pumps, operated by horse power, and in two instances by the power of steam. These experiments proved the fallacy of the opinion entertained by some that mineral did not exist in the water, and demonstrated that the mineral not only existed below the water line, but that it increased greatly in quantity, in proportion to the depth to which it was followed; and there is no doubt from all the information which experience and observation furnish, that the mineral will be found to extend to the same depth that the lead bearing rock extends, which in the opinion of scientific geologists, in the southern part of the State is as much as two hundred feet below the bed of the largest streams.

The working of mines hitherto has also established the locality of all the principal bodies of lead ore in the county. From those operations we learn that decidedly the most extraordinary and valuable body is located in a district of country about fifteen miles wide on either side of the south line of the State, and extending about ten or twelve miles north of the line, and stretching from the Mississippi river to the western part of Green county; a distance

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of about fifty miles. That other extensive bodies lie north of that, and that small bodies are spattered over the entire surface of Grant, Lafayette, Iowa, and in the western parts of Green and Dane counties.

Water is encountered at a depth of from thirty to one hundred and fifty feet above the beds of larger streams. The most extensive deposits which have yet been discovered, will not justify the employment of horse power to remove the water, when it has to be elevated more than about sixty feet. But a tunnel run up from the level with the larger streams, would furnish the means of removing the water from the ground to the average depth of about one hundred and twenty-five feet, and by means of pumps with horse power, the ground could be drained sixty feet more, and the water carried off through the tunnels. These operations will unquestionably be entered into at no distant day, and whenever they are, will exhibit a result in the amount of lead produced, to which it is difficult to set any limits.

It is highly essential, indeed almost indispensible, before these extensive operations are entered into in developing the interesting and valuable mysteries involved in bringing to light the emboweled treasures of the earth; that all the information and light, which science can contribute should be afforded to aid the miner in directing his labor, and employing capital so as to produce a satisfactory result. Past experience and years of toil have presented a variety of geological facts, which will be of vast service to the scientific geologist in making a practical application of geological theories. No doubt is entertained that such a geological exploration of the western part of the State as might be made, would, when its results were exhibited, be the means of bringing to this field of operations all the capital requisite to the development of its great wealth.

Article IV.

Steamboats of the Upper Mississippi.

But little more than two years ago, the whole trade of the Mississippi river, above Galena, was done by little boats like the Argo; and those boats were by no means regular in their departures and arrivals.—When another boat, about like the Argo, came into this trade, it was thought that the competition would be ruinous to both boats; and the rivalry between them waxed exceedingly hot. The Argo and her competitors, used to have some terrible trials of speed together, running up stream, sometimes bow and bow, as savage as two hedge-hogs, and about as fleet. The business above

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increased; and the next year the Senator came into the trade, a boat of more tonnage and pretensions, and which was considered a marvel of a steamboat, (and she was a fine model,) with only one engine, and with a voice like a huge bull-dog. The Franklin No. 1, also came into the trade, commanded, as she now is, by Capt. Lodwick; who obtained this boat in place of the old Argo, which was sunk by a snag. The Senator was then owned and commanded by Capt. Smith Harris. (It is just as natural for a Harris to climb up to the hurricane deck of a steamboat, and to nestle in the pilot-house, as it is for a chicken to go to roost.

Capt. Harris sold the Senator to Orrin Smith, now the popular commander of the Nominee; and the next season, brought that splendid boat, the Dr. Franklin No. 2, into the trade. In 1849, then, the boats in this trade, were the Senator, Capt. Smith, once a week from Galena to St. Paul; the Dr. Franklin No. 1, Capt. Lodwick, from St. Louis to St. Paul, once in two weeks; the Dr. Franklin No. 2, from St. Louis to St. Paul, once in two weeks; the Highland Mary No. 2, Capt. Atchison (who had for several years before done a transient business in these waters,) about once in two weeks; and toward the close of the season the Yankee, Capt. Keeler Harris, once a week from Galena to St Paul; with occasionally a transient boat. In 1850, the same boats were again in the same trade, with the exception of the Senator, which Capt. Smith sold; and in the place of her, brought into the trade, the Nominee, that large, fine boat which he now commands. In 1850, transient boats were more frequent than before, notwithstanding the increased tonnage of the regular boats. The Anthony Wayne made several trips: but none of the transient boats met with very decided encouragement. During that summer, the little old Otter which used to be a crack boat in these waters, came creeping up to the levee of St. Paul, with a cargo of pine boards looking as disconsolate as an old race-horse with the heaves, nibbling at rye straw. In the summer of 1850, Capt. John Atchison, the most obliging Captain of a boat, and the most patient of delays of any commander of a water craft, since the days of Capt. Wouter Van Twiller, died of the cholera; and the Highland Mary No. 2, with her Scotch plaided lassie for a figure head, disappeared from our waters; making but one more trip; and commanded then by Mark Atchison, brother of the deceased. The Mary will be long remembered, for the spirited little band that belonged to her, consisting of the bar-keeper and sundry of the culinary corps of the boat.

In 1851, the trade opened with the same arrangement of boats as at the close of navigation in 1850, except that the Franklin No. 1, has become a regular weekly trader between Galena and St. Paul, instead of making trips, once a fortnight, between St. Louis and St. Paul. We have now, therefore, three weekly Galena packets, and one only (the Dr. Franklin No. 2,) to St. Louis.

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To this list must be added the Tiger, owned in Dubuque, which is to make weekly trips to St. Paul and back. Messrs. Wasson & Barnes of St. Paul, have also a little boat on the way here, intended, we believe, for trading up the Minesota river. Messrs. Wasson & Barnes are erecting a machine shop, &c., and will soon be ready to execute orders for the construction of steamboats. In 1850, was built and launched, also, above the Falls of St. Anthony, that most extraordinary boat, the Governor Ramsey, which is now running from St. Anthony as far up as Sauk Rapids; a boat to which we earnestly invite the attention of those who wish to run a boat with little or no water — a sort of artificial terrapin, which scrabbles over a sand bank with ease, and with slight modification would do to navigate the Desert of Sahara.

Thus, we have presented, briefly, the recent history of steamboating in the Upper Mississippi; but we will not forget to add, that the steamboat Yankee, in 1850, had the honor of having gone several hundreds of miles up the Minnesota river, into a region of wild, fairy beauty, a land as lovely as the imagination ever painted —the recollection of which, in all its shades and colors, is pictured upon our memory, vivid as the remembrance of childhood.

(Minnesota Pioneer.)

LEAD EXPORT OF GALENA.

The 'Galena Gazette' of the 6th furnishes the following exhibit of the exports of lead from that city, during the last six years:

Pigs	exported	in 1846	626,960
"	"	1847	778,469
"	"	1848	681,969
"	"	1849	628,934
"	"	1850	568,300
"	"	1851	452,608

It will be perceived that the exports have regularly diminished from 1847, down to the year just closed, the diminution amounting in 1851, to about two-fifths of the whole export of 1847. The 'Advertiser' says:

"This falling off may be accounted for from a variety of causes, which it is not convenient here to discuss further than to say, that this falling off severely affects the prosperity of Galena, and calls for several remedies, which we will try from time to time to point out."—*Dubuque Tribune.*

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COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1851 inclusive, and showing, also, the value re-exported from warehouses, under the act of August 6, 1846.

Years.	Dutiable value of merchandise re-exported.	Value re-exported from warehouses.
1821	$10537731	
1822	11101306	
1823	19846873	
1824	17222075	
1825	22704803	
1826	19404504	
1827	15617986	
1828	13167339	
1829	11427401	
1830	12067162	
1831	12434483	
1832	18448857	
1833	12411969	
1834	10879520	
1835	7743655	
1836	9232867	
1837	9406043	
1838	4466384	
1839	5007698	
1840	5805809	
1841	4228181	
1842	4884454	
1843	3456572	
1844	3962508	
1845	5171731	
1846	5522577	
1847—5 months to Nov. 30.....$2333527		
1847—7 months to June 30..... 2020380		
	4353907	$651170
1848	6576499	2869941
1849	6625276	3692363
1850	7376361	5261291
1851	8551967	5665706
Total in 31 years	309644498	18141471
Average per annum	9988532	8628294

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 5, 1852.

N. SARGENT, Register.

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Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, annually, from 1821 *to* 1851 *inclusive, and also the estimated population and rate of consumption, per capita, during the same period.*

Years ending—		Value of foreign merchandise.			Population.	Consumption, per capita.
		Imported.	Re-exported	Consumed & on hand		
Sept. 30	1821	$62585724	21302488	41283236	9960974	$4 14
	1822	83241541	22286202	60955339	10283757	5 92
	1823	77579267	27543622	50035645	10606540	4 71
	1824	80549007	25337157	55211850	10929323	5 05
	1825	96340075	32590643	63749432	11252106	5 66
	1826	84974477	24539612	60434865	11574889	5 22
	1827	79484068	23403136	56080932	11897672	4 71
	1828	88509824	21595017	66914807	12220455	5 47
	1829	74492527	16658478	57834049	12543238	4 61
	1830	70876920	14387479	56489441	12866020	4 39
	1831	103191124	20033526	83157598	13286364	6 25
	1832	101029266	24039473	76989793	13706707	5 61
	1833	108118311	19822735	88295576	14127050	6 25
	1834	126521332	23312811	103208521	14547393	7 09
	1835	149895742	20504495	129391247	14967736	8 64
	1836	189980035	21746360	168233675	15388079	10 93
	1837	140989217	21854962	119134255	15808422	7 53
	1838	113717404	12452795	101264609	16228765	6 23
	1839	162092132	17494525	144597607	16649108	8 68
	1840	107141519	18190312	88951207	17069453	5 21
	1841	127946177	15499081	112447096	17612507	6 38
	1842	100162087	11721538	88440549	18155561	4 87
9 m's	June 1843	64753799	6552697	58201102	18698615	3 11
Year	June 1844	108435035	11484867	96950168	19241670	5 03
	1845	117254564	15346830	101907734	19784725	5 15
	1846	121691797	11346623	110345174	20327780	5 42
	1847	146545638	8011158	138534480	20870835	6 60
	1848	154998928	21132315	133866613	21413890	6 25
	1849	147857439	13088865	134768574	21956945	6 13
	1850	178138318	14951808	163186510	23246301	7 01
	1851	223419005	21743293	201675712	24250000	8 31

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 5, 1852.

N. SARGENT, Register.

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Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1851; also, showing, the value of the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.

Years.	Total imports, including specie &c.	Imports consumed, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports including specie, &c.	Tonnage.
1821	$62585724	$43696405	$43671894	$10824429	$64974382	1298958
1822	83241541	68367425	49874079	11504270	72160281	1324699
1823	77579262	51308936	47155408	21172435	74699030	1336566
1824	85190 07	53846567	50619500	18322605	75986657	1389163
1825	96340075	66395722	66914745	23793588	99535388	1423112
1826	84974477	57652577	52499855	20440934	77595322	1534191
1827	79484068	54901108	57878117	16431830	82324827	1620608
1828	88509824	66975475	49976632	14044608	72264686	1741392
1829	74492527	54741571	55087307	12347344	72358671	1260798
1830	70876920	49575099	58524878	13145857	73849508	1191776
1831	103191124	82818110	59218583	13077069	81310583	1267847
1832	101029266	75327688	61726529	19794074	87176943	1439450
1833	108118311	83470067	69950856	17577876	90140433	1606151
1834	126521332	86973147	80623662	21636553	104336973	1758907
1835	149895742	122007974	100459481	14756321	121693577	1824940
1836	189980035	158811392	106570942	17767762	128663040	1882103
1837	140989217	113310571	94286895	17162232	117419376	1896686
1838	113717404	86552598	95560880	9417690	108486616	1995640
1839	162092132	1458708·6	101625533	10626140	121028416	2096380
1840	107141519	86250335	111660561	1200837	132085946	2180764
1841	127946177	114776309	103636236	8181235	121851803	2130744
1842	100162087	87996318	91799242	8078753	104691534	2092391
1843 (9 months ending June 30)	64753799	37294129	77686354	5139335	84346480	2158603
1844	108135035	96390548	99513774	6214058	111200046	2280695
1845	117254564	105599541	98455330	7584781	114646606	2417002
1846	121691797	110048859	101718042	7865206	113488516	2562085
1847	146545638	116257595	150574844	6166754	158048622	2739016
1848	154998928	140651902	130203709	7886902	154032131	3154012
1849	147857439	132565108	131710081	8641091	145755820	3334015
1850	178136318	161032033	134900233	9475493	154898720	3532454
1851	223419005	207618003	178620138	10347121	218433011	3777439

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, January 5, 1852.

N. SARGENT, Register.

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Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1851 inclusive; and also the amount of importation over exportation, and of exportation over importation, during the same years.

Years ending—		COIN AND BULLION.			
		Imported.	Exported.	Excess of— Import'n over exportation.	Excess of— Exportation over import.
September 30	1821	$8064890	$10478059	.....	$2413169
	1822	3369846	10810180	.....	7440334
	1823	5097896	6372987	.....	1275091
	1824	8379835	7014552	$1365283	.....
	1825	6150765	8797055	.....	2646290
	1826	6880966	4704533	2176433	.....
	1827	8151130	8014880	136250	.....
	1828	7489741	8243476	.....	753735
	1829	7403612	4924020	2479592	.....
	1830	8155964	2178773	5977191	.....
	1831	7305945	9014931	.....	1708986
	1832	5907504	5656340	251164	.....
	1833	7070368	2611701	4458667	.....
	1834	17911632	2076758	15834874	.....
	1835	13131447	6477775	6653672	.....
	1736	13100881	4324336	9076545	.....
	1837	10516414	5976249	4540165	.....
	1838	17747116	3508046	14239070	.....
	1839	5595176	8776743	.....	3181567
	1840	8882813	8417014	465799	.....
	1841	4988633	10034332	.....	5045699
	1842	4087016	4813539	.....	726523
9 months to June	1843	22320335	1520791	20799544	.....
Year to June	1844	5830429	5454214	376215	.....
	1845	4070242	8606495	.....	4536253
	1846	3777732	3905268	.....	127536
	1847	24121289	1907739	22213550	.....
	1848	6360224	15841620	.....	9481396
	1849	6651240	5404648	1246592	.....
	1850	4628792	7522994	.....	2894202
	1851	5453981	29465752	.....	24011771
Total		268903854	222855800	112290606	66242552

N. SARGENT, Register.

Statement of the consumption of iron in the United States at the dates therein specified, and of the rate per capita.

Years.	Consumption of iron, in tons.	Population of the United States.	Rate, in pounds, per capita.
1842	330055	18155561	40¾
1846	834625	20327780	92
1848	953377	21413890	99¾
1849	939687	21956945	95⅞
1850	901532	23246301	86⅞
1851	754750	24250000	69¾

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Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of bar iron, pig iron, and old and scrap iron, imported annually from 1821 to 1851.

Years ending—		IRON.								Total value.
		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.		Pig iron.		Old and scrap iron.		
		Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	
September 30	1821	386778	$1213041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1213041
	1822	634139	1861868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1864868
	1823	698013	189 635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891635
	1824	115809	240727	425966	$1205856	2313	$3444	.....	.....	1450027
	1825	85010	224497	492998	1562146	16309	36513	.....	.....	1823156
	1826	88741	223259	467515	1590350	34092	67004	.....	.....	1880613
	1827	162052	347792	440200	1323749	35118	46881	.....	.....	1718422
	1828	205897	441000	667849	2141178	69937	93025	.....	.....	2675203
	1829	66408	119326	589638	1884049	22771	28811	.....	.....	2032186
	1830	138981	226336	613865	1730375	22499	25644	.....	.....	1982355
	1831	344918	544664	466359	1260166	138967	160681	.....	.....	1965511
	1832	427745	701549	763002	1929493	203025	222303	.....	.....	2853345
	1833	560566	1002750	722486	1837473	186601	217668	19963	$24035	3081926
	1834	577927	1187236	635698	1742883	222265	270325	32746	33243	3233687
	1835	566204	1050152	630584	1641359	245917	289779	12806	11609	2992899
	1836	9335 4	2131828	658752	1891214	170822	272978	24953	28224	4324244
	1837	956792	2573367	626512	2017346	282571	422929	15333	18391	5032083
	1838	723486	1825121	426389	1166196	243830	319099	8739	7567	3317983
	1839	1205697	3181180	711153	2054094	250154	235300	11783	10161	5530735
	1840	656574	1707649	576381	1689831	110314	114562	14142	15749	3527791
	1841	1261118	2172278	592108	1614619	245353	223228	15670	10537	4020662
	1842	1231985	2053453	390236	1041410	378881	295284	13713	8207	3398354
9 months to June 30	1843	315157	511282	125081	327550	77461	48251	3157	2743	889826
June 30	1844	757824	1065582	236451	583065	298880	200522	42663	43396	1872565
	1845	1023772	1691748	363530	872157	550209	506291	116950	119740	3189936
	1846	482176	1127418	426569	1165429	483756	489573	47247	56534	2838954
	1847	803676	2129489	308223	854708	557114	554486	37871	40699	3579382
	1848	1631786	3679598	403127	975214	1032641	815415	132600	140037	5610264
	1849	3469142	6060068	211964	525770	2112649	1405613	189001	144424	8135875
	1850	4959022	7397166	294132	744735	1497487	950660	202090	161981	9254542
	1851	5086039	7324283	403973	900026	1344990	787524	167885	112029	9123862

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Statement exhibiting the quality and value of bar iron, manufactured by rolling and otherwise, pig iron and old and scrap, imported annually from 1843 to 1851 inclusive; and also the average cost per ton and the estimated amount of duties which accrued on each during the same period.

BAR IRON, MANUFACTURED BY ROLLING.

Periods.	Tons and cwt.	Value.	Average cost.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
During 9 months to June 30, 1843	15757 17	$54282	$32 45	$25 00	$393946 25
During year to June 30, 1844	37891 04	1065582	28 12	25 00	947280 00
During year to June 30, 1845	51188 12	1691748	33 05	25 00	1279715 00
During year to June 30, 1846	24108 16	1127418	46 76	25 00	602720 00
During 5 months to November 30, 1846	8098 08	434316	53 63	25 00	202460 00
During 7 months to June 30, 1847	32085 08	1695173	52 83	30 per cent.	508551 90
During year to June 30, 1848	81589 06	3679598	45 10	do.	1103879 40
During year to June 30, 1849	173457 02	6060068	34 93	do.	1818020 40
During year to June 30, 1850	247951 02	7397166	29 83	do.	2319149 80
During year to June 30, 1851	254801 19	7324283	28 80	do.	2197284 90
During 9 months to June 30, 1843	6254 01	327550	52 37	$17 00	106318 85
During year to June 30, 1844	11822 11	583065	49 32	17 00	200983 35
During year to June 30, 1845	18176 10	872157	47 99	17 00	209000 50
During year to June 30, 1846	21328 09	1165429	54 65	17 00	362583 65
During 5 months to November 30, 1846	10413 02	588322	56 50	17 00	177022 70
During 7 months to June 30, 1847	4998 01	266386	53 30	30 per cent.	79915 80
During year to June 30, 1848	20156 07	975214	48 38	do.	292564 20
During year to June 30, 1849	10598 04	525770	49 61	do.	157731 00
During year to June 30, 1850	14706 12	744735	50 64	do.	223420 50
During year to June 30, 1851	20198 13	900026	44 55	do.	270007 80

N. SARGENT, Register.

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Commerce of Alton, Ill.

We copy the following Statistics and the accompanying remarks from the "Alton Telegraph."

The facts show well for the business of Alton, and it is gratifying to know that her citizens are beginning to gather the fruits of their industry and enterprise.—*Ed.*

BUSINESS OF ALTON—1851.

Below we give a statement of the business of our city for the year 1851, carefully compiled from reliable sources. We regret that we are unable to obtain full information in relation to the amount, variety, and value of our imports, and we must consequently content ourselves with giving a few of the leading items of trade.

The number of steamboat arrivals during the year, exclusive of our daily packet to St. Louis, were 2,351, and the amount of wharfage collected since 1st of May, $2,098 30. — The estimated value of merchandise sold is $2,000,000; and the amount received and forwarded to the interior at $1,000,000. The imports of Lumber were as follows: Plank, joists, and scantling, 5,800,000 feet; Shingles,4,470,000; Laths 2,063,000; prime value $94,472. There was also received of Railroad ties, 50,000; and bars of Railroad iron, 15,492. The receipts of Wheat were about 328,-187 bushels; Corn, 105,602 bushels; and Flour,4911 barrels.

The subjoined table gives a view of the variety and aggregate amount of the leading articles of export for the past year:

EXPORTS—1851.

Apples, bbls	229	Butter, lbs	26610
Bacon, hhds	1720	Candy, lb	10000
do. tcs	20	Candles, bxs	32
Bale rope, lbs	306042	Castor beans, bush	695
Bagging, yds	136853	Castor oil, bbls	105
Barley, bush	182	Cheese, bxs	117
Beef, tcs	1010	Cider and ale, bbls	7
do. bbls	3500	Corn, bush	21031
do. hf. bbls	100	Cornmeal, bush	192
Beeswax, bbls	6	Crackers, bbls	1000
Bran, bush	18817	Eggs, bbls	180
Bristles, bbls	101	Feathers, lbs	600
Buckwheat flour, bush	20	Flour, bbls	43198
Bulk meat, bls	9952	Grease, bbls	105

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Hams, tcs	40	Shipstuff, bush	1129
do. bbls	180	Sweet potatoes, bush.	1729
do. canv'd	999	Tallow, bbls	223
Hay, bales	3485	Tobacco, bxs	51
Hac'd hemp, bales	304	Tongues, bbls	27
Hides, dry	4794	do. hlf.-bbls.	22
Hides and skins, bdls.	1400	Venison, saddles	40
Lard, tcs	305	Wagons and carriages	30
do. bbls	969	Wheat, bush	3613
do. kgs.	2654	Whisky, bbls.	6952
Lime, bbls	33634	Wool, lbs	28094
Leather, rolls.	69	Cooperage	
Malt, bush.	80	Oil barrels	3595
Oats, bush	57252	Casks, barrels and kegs.	7031
Pork, tcs	110	Machinery	
do. bbls	1810	Thrashing machines	144
do. csks.	58	Steam engines, &c.	13
Peaches, bbls.	100	Stock	
do. baskets.	488	Cattle	942
Plows	33	Hogs	8519
Potatoes, bush	14182	Horses	18
Rags, lbs	5896	Sheep	2194
Rye, bush	33	Poultry, boxes	17
Shingles	177000		

The total value of the above, together with a few minor articles, not enumerated, is estimated at $836,366 50. It is proper to state that this does not show the entire amount of our exports; many articles having been shipped directly by the producers, and which we were consequently unable to obtain. These, if included, would doubtless swell the amount to upwardsof one million of doll.

Imperfect as this statement necessarily is, it will enable the reader to form an idea of the kind of business done here, and its probable extent. We may add, that, during the year, about 150 dwellings and warehouses were erected; and it is estimated that at least $100,000 were expended on public and private improvements within the city.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The great Southwestern convention which was recently held at New Orleans, adjourned to meet at Jackson, Miss., on the 12th inst. It was well represented, and continued in session three days.—The most important proceeding of the convention was the adoption of a resolution in favor of extending the New Orleans and Jackson railroad from Jackson north to the State line through the most central and practicable route, so as to unite with such road and roads as may be projected thence, and designed to connect Nashville, Tennessee, with any great central railroad improvement through Mississippi, connecting Nashville & N. Orleans.

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JOURNAL OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The ceremony of breaking ground at Illinoistown, the Western terminus of this great work, took place on the 7th ultimo. Hon. T. Ellis, president of the Eastern division, Col. John O'Fallon, president of the Western division, Professor Mitchell of Cincinnati, consulting engineer, and —— Seymour, contractor for the construction of the work, were on the ground and performed their respective parts in the ceremony with much propriety.

At the close of the ceremonies, Professor Mitchell delivered an interesting address, touching the progress of the work and the benefits, national and local, which must accrue from its construction.

Ste. Genevieve, Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob Plank Road.

We learn from the "Ste. Genevieve Plain Dealer" that, this road will be very nearly completed during the present year. The Editor says: "The work 'goes bravely on,' and our citizens begin already to understand the advantages of such improvements. The contractors expect to begin to lay their planks about the 1st of April; and we hope to take a ride on the STE. GENEVIEVE, IRON MOUNTAIN AND PILOT KNOB PLANK ROAD about the month of May. This will be a proud day for our city, and will mark out a new era in her advancement to further greatness!"

Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad.

We are pleased to learn that the enterprising president and directors of this company are still resolved to persevere in the prosecution of the work. Nothing daunted by the opposition against which they have been struggling for several years, it seems from the following statement which we extract from the "Wabash Express," that the company have resolved to go to work in earnest. The indomitable courage and patient perseverance evinced by this company must, in the end, surmount all obstacles.—*Ed.*

Terre-Haute and St. Louis Railroad.—No sooner is the Railroad to Indianapolis finished, than we find active steps at once taken to carry the locomotive across Illinois, from the Wabash at Terre-Haute to the Mississippi at St. Louis. The railroad spirit abroad in the land seems to quail at nothing, for every few days witness some important work completed or commenced, and before very many years, traveling will be just as cheap and comfortable perhaps, as staying at home by a good fire.

A railroad meeting was held at Marshall, Illinois, on the 16th inst., at which William S. Wait, President of the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad, resigned his place, and John Brough, of the Madison road was elected President in his stead. Wm. S. Wait was then elected Vice President.

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A call of 8 per cent. was made on the capital stock of the company, and it was ordered that a corps of engineers be placed in the field, at as early a day as practicable, to resurvey one or more routes and re-examine the line before run, and make estimates of cost of construction; and that said corps be accompanied by one or more persons to take releases of right of way, where the same have not already been granted; and where releases cannot be obtained to take from parties agreements as to the conditions upon which such right of way will be conveyed in case the line so surveyed shall be adopted as the route of the road.

We presume now, we shall soon see the ground broken on the line from this place to St. Louis.

HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

The Preliminary Survey of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad was commenced last Thursday, by Mr. Bewley, chief Engineer of the E. and I. Railroad. We understand a large amount of stock has already been taken in this Road, and the prospects are bright that the efforts of its friends to secure the whole amount of stock, will be successful. We look to the building of this road with more than ordinary interest. Its importance is not alone derived from the promised value of a distinct Railroad connecting the Ohio river with the Tennessee river, and traversing a rich and thickly populated section of the country — but from the fact that while it has this value, it at the same time forms a prominent link in the great chain of railroads connecting the Lakes with the Gulf. It is a link indispensable in the chain, and which receives a greater importance from the very fact of its occupying such a position. As a separate railroad, it might never be built, but as a part of the grand chain of railroads alluded to, an interest is felt in its erection that is not alone confined to the cities and region of country it is directly calculated to benefit, but which pervades every section traversed by the railroads with which it will ultimately connect.

The citizens of Evansville certainly feel an interest in this road e ual to that felt by the people of any other place. They have built or are building one link in the chain, and are looking forward to its continuance, aye, and *working* for it, till it meet the Terre-Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and thus connect us with the Lakes. This consummation is not very far distant. It is even within sight—therefore, we regard with peculiar interest the efforts of our friends at Henderson, to build what will in a short time be about the sole remaining link in the great chain. We shall then share in the benefits of their enterprise, and in the same proportion will they share in the great results of the enterprise and energy and industry of our citizens, while the benefits of both roads will be greatly enhanced by the connection.—*Evansville Journal.*

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THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.

Decision of the Court. — The following is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the Wheeling bridge case: —

1st. That the Ohio is a public navigable river, the free navigation of which is secured by the regulations of Congress establishing ports of duty, and by public expenditures to improve its navigation, and by express compact between Virginia and the other States, when Kentucky was admitted into the Union; and Virginia is bound by that compact.

2d. That the States bordering on the Ohio river, have, therefore, no right to obstruct its navigation by bridges.

3d. That the Wheeling bridge does obstruct the steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, and is a public nuisance.

4th. That the obstruction of navigation on the Ohio river, by the Wheeling bridge, is injurious to the public works of Pennsylvania and to the commerce of the river.

5th. That the State of Pennsylvania has a right to maintain her suit for the abatement of the nuisance, on the ground of its injury to her public works.

6th. That the State of Pennsylvania, being a party to the suit, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to grant relief.

7th. That the equitable powers of the Supreme Court authorize it to grant relief, as prayed for in the bill, by removing the bridge, or compelling it to be elevated so as not to obstruct navigation.

8th. That the bridge must be raised to the hight of one hundred and eleven feet, twenty feet higher than it now is at the highest point, for a width of three hundred feet, over the channel of the river.

It was suggested to the court, yesterday, by Mr. Johnston, on the part of the defendants, that the obstruction might be removed by making a draw on the bridge. The Court said they would hear the motion, if the defendants desired to submit one on that point.

From the American Railroad Journal.

RAILROAD DECISION.

In the suit of Kennard vs. the New Jersey railroad company, a verdict has been given to the plaintiff of $2,500. Mr. Kennard was sitting in the cars with his arm *out of the window*, which was broken above the elbow by coming in contact with a bridge. The bridge was of the ordinary width. The Judge decided that a railway company was liable for all such accidents as arose from the construction of the road or its connections; that carelessness on the part of travellers was no defence; and that a notice posted up that no traveller shall put his head or arms out of the window, furnished no defence, because it may not and often cannot be read by passengers. We have some doubts of the correctness of a decision which punishes the company for the carelessness of the traveller.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Who are Oppressors, and who the Oppressed?

By Mrs. Mary R. Hall.

This may seem a strange question, and yet it is one of vast importance, demanding careful investigation, before it can be properly answered. Divided into contending parties, as our nation is, in regard to the one great system of slavery, a hydra monster is held up before the world, displaying but *one* formidable head, while its fellows are either bedecked with jewels and exposed to the admiration of the gaping multitude, or smothered in darkness, that the eyes of mortals may not discover their hideous features, as they lash their venomous tongues amid the midnight gloom!

But let us, for a moment, strip the glittering gems from the coroneted brows—let us penetrate into the fearful darkness and gaze upon the grim visages hidden there!

Go with me to yonder lowly dwelling and enter its humble door! A pale woman raises her eyes in apparent wonder at our intrusion, and pointing to a few vacant chairs, would have us be seated.

Her little ones sit quietly at their mother's feet and look inquiringly into her pallid face. That face bears striking marks of former beauty, many traces of which linger still—her eyes beam with the fire of intellect, and every movement is marked with grace! Yet, reader! that lone woman is a *slave!* Nay, start not, nor deny the fact: for it is even so! She is held in bondage by the existing, unjust *usages of society;* and keenly does she feel the fetters whose corrosive poison is cankering and festering her very heart, and freezing up her life-drops at their source!

That woman was once the pride of the wealthy circle in which it was her bright destiny to move—her face wore the smile of gladness, and her favor was sought by many an aspiring one. She married her equal in fortune and rank, and for a time, she was still the caressed and admired. But unavoidable misfortunes crossed her path — wealth plumed her glittering wings and speedily took her flight,—the young husband sickened—wasted away—then yielded up to death; while the fragile being who clung to him mid all his deep afflictions and trials, now relaxed her hold only to feel the whole weight of all their accumulated sorrows press heavily upon her crushed and bleeding heart. For a time friends pitied, and offered words of sympathy, but soon, one by one they forsook her and fled! The poor widow may no longer mingle in the circle in which she formerly moved, — and why? Is she less worthy? Has she lost a single virtue, or has her intellect been robbed of a single gem? Have the fires of affliction scorched out one noble trait, or left the heart less susceptible of poverty and neglect? Alas, no!

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She has been bereft of nought save the gilded trappings of wealth; and though possessed of superior mental powers — of numberless virtues— an unsullied name, and with a heart keenly alive to the sad change as it regards her position in society, she must withdraw herself from former scenes of enjoyment, to pine away in solitude within the narrow limits of her humble abode. She must toil early and late to support herself and little ones, and should a friend deign to call upon her, it is for the purpose ot bestowing charity, rather than from the desire of keeping up former intercourse! This is no fancy sketch, and yet multitudes are ready to declare, that this poor widow is not, in reality, a *slave*. But *I* know of *no* word in our language *so* applicable to her case, as the one I have made use of—indeed, no *softer* word, could convey an adequate idea of her real situation. But methinks I hear my opponent say: "Truly, such cases are distressing and the policy is bad whereby they exist—but after all, individuals thus situated are not bound—they are free to go and come *when* they please — they have liberty of the will; while many have wealthy relatives who supply all their wants—besides, if permitted to retain their former position in society, they would not enjoy it— they would feel as if out of their sphere: consequently, it is *best* that scenes of former splendor should be shut from their sight!"

Very wise reasoning, truly, and will doubtless bear analyzing. In the first place, *individuals thus situated, are not bound*: no! not by fetters of iron or steel, but by that which is *far* more galling — neither have *superiors*, or *foes* inflicted the stripes; but they have been given by equals, yea, by *professed friends*! Again, "*they are free to come and go when they please*" that *may* be, but not *where* they please! "*They have liberty of the will:*" true, they have liberty to *work* or *starve*, just as they see fit, or perchance to accept an asylum in some house erected for the poor.

"*They have wealthy relatives, &c.*" What sensitive mind feels poverty more keenly, than when dependent upon a wealthy relative? Bodily wants may be supplied, in *most* cases, *grudgingly*; and *this* is bondage of the must humiliating character.

Lastly, "*they would not enjoy their former position in society if permitted to retain it.*" This very fact speaks for itself. So long as *wealth* is the only passport into the first society; so long will persons deprived of it, feel humbled when in the presence of its possessor. Aristocracy is becoming the bane of our country; we find it in every city — every town and every village; swelling and puffing as far as circumstances will permit: a very TYRANT, who tramples upon the rights and privileges of mankind, and places upon the necks of humbled victims the galling yoke of bondage!

But another scene presents itself to our view. Go with me to yonder splendid mansion! Enter its spacious halls and survey with wonder and admiration its various apartments! The hand of wealth

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has scattered full well her glittering treasures here; but by what means? Follow the owner to the *mint* wherein his golden coin was cast, and there behold the OPPRESSOR! He stands with hardened heart, in the presence of High Heaven, and dares to deal out the foul waters of death to his unwary brother, when he *knows* that it degrades and ruins him — robs him of his hard earned gains— beggars his wife and children—brings loathsome disease upon his manly form—quenches the fire of intellect—obliterates every tender recollection and stamps his soul with the bloody seal, wrought by fiends in the dark caverns of despair!

Tell me not, that this man is not a *tyrant!* that no *unwilling* slaves stand in his presence clanking the fetters with which they are bound! *Numberless* are his victims who struggle for freedom, and are still unable to throw off their shackles, and stand redeemed before their oppressive foe. Habits, when once formed, become a part of our existence, and if vicious, by constant exposure to temptation, they soon gain the ascendency over judgment and every reasoning power. Then the man becomes the *slave*, nor has he strength or moral courage sufficient to loosen his bonds, and he who kindles and feeds this destructive fire—who delights to add oil and fuel to the devouring element, till its flames become unquenchable, he it is, that may bear the stigma of TYRANT, OPPRESSOR! Nor is he located in any one portion of our goodly land! Behold him as he stalks abroad at the North, that part of our country that boasts of *freedom*, and listen as he rejoices over his thousands slain! Look upon him at the South, where he carries on with impunity his work of death! Gaze upon him at the East, where with stealthy tread he succeeds but *too* well in making sure the bonds of his victims, while with a bolder march and statelier step, he strides over the fair domains of the West, spreading devastation and ruin, whenever the hot vapors of his foul breath are inhaled, or the sound of his footfall is distinctly heard!

But another form of oppression now claims our attention. Go to the largest, the most wealthy cities of which our country boasts! The streets are crowded with children, miserably clad, whose very countenances betoken the most abject poverty,— their little hands are always outstretched to receive the beggarly coin, if it should perchance be bestowed. Even the bones in the streets, which *dogs* would scorn to notice, are gathered by these starving little ones, broken open, that the marrow may be sucked out, to help sustain a wretched existence!

And yet these children have a just claim upon humanity, they have souls which must exist during the ceaseless ages of eternity, they have minds capable of cultivation, the germs of intellect implanted within them are susceptible of culture and expansion! And yet they are suffered to pass on; urged by the gnawings of hunger they are led to commit theft— vices of all descriptions soon follow

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in their train, till their last days are spent in the house of correction—the gloomy dungeon or perchance the gallows. Many may have a more enviable end, by being cut down by hunger and exposure, ere their hearts have grown bold in sin, or their souls become polluted by crime. And is there no slavery among this wretched class of children? Are they not held in bondage by a tyrant whose well known name is POVERTY? Still, the rich man walks the streets, heedless of the wretchedness around him; his mind, may be, is absorbed in some GREAT scheme for the amelioration of mankind in some place *far distant*; perhaps, he is to speak that night before a crowded house, of the untold sufferings of the poor African race, and he has no eyes to see how much misery there is to alleviate at HOME! *His* duties lie *farther off*, and *somebody else* must attend to those at home; but unfortunately, that *personage* is just like himself: consequently, the evil goes unchecked.

"But," saith my opponent, "we cannot be expected to lavish money upon every poor beggar in the streets: it would soon drain our purses!" Not so, allow me to say. There is wealth enough in every city if rightly distributed, to relieve the wants of all its poor. But just so long as the rich choose to indulge in every known luxury—to be strangers to self-denial — to lavish upon foreigners of every name, immense sums for a little music and dancing, or to meet such other wants as they may chance to have; just so long will our *own* poor be neglected and uncared for. But the day of retribution is at hand, when the voice of justice will cry aloud for vengeance! I would not, for the price of a world, be the rich man at the bar of God, face to face with all the miserable beings whom it was once in my power to assist, but to whom I had denied the scanty pittance, which they from necessity, with so much earnestness demanded.

A few benevolent individuals can do but little in a large city, towards restraining vice or relieving distress, but let *united* efforts be made by *every one* connected with the better classes of society, let them first purify *themselves* from all iniquity, and then go forth to the great work of reform — let them close up every avenue of vice and pollution, and a marked change will soon be manifest in the morals and condition of our poor.

We will take a hasty glance at another wretched class of human beings — they were not born in bondage; infancy and childhood was to them a period of innocence and liberty; but the destroyer came, when both took their everlasting flight! And now covered with shame and pollution, they are kept in bondage by the dark, the fiendish passion of man, sinking low and yet lower into the fearful abyss which is yawning to engulf them. And who are the oppressors, who the perpetrators of all this wretchedness and crime? Upon MAN, nine tenths of the accountability rests! *He* seeks to

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trample upon virtue— 'tis *he* who delights to sound her agonizing death-knell! He may loudly contend for *freedom*— for the emancipation of all mankind from bondage; but the sound of his voice scarcely dies away in silence, ere he hastes to make sure the bonds of his victim!! Wo! Wo! unto him when the day of destruction cometh, for then shall those whom he has enslaved, gnash upon him with their teeth, as they haste to drag him into the depth of the lowest hell!

There are many other species of tyranny which might be mentioned, but space forbids — and but one more *head* shall now be noticed. This is *Domestic Tyranny*. How often do we see the man who exhausts all his politeness, all his kindness, when away from home; the moment he enters his own door his evil genius is ready to welcome him and then farewell to all peace until the wished for moment of his absence arrives. His wife, poor creature, never expects to *please* him, his children flee from the presence of their father, while every servant has learned to tremble at his dreaded approach. *Such* a man is often heard denouncing slavery of all kinds as the greatest curse of our nation, and I would not dispute the point with him in the least; but I *would* just ask, what name might be given to *his* system of oppression?

I would not have it inferred from the above remarks that I uphold any system of slavery, or undervalue any *just* means used for its suppression or extermination. On the contrary, I would hail with delight the dawning of that day when redemption to all the oppressed should be proclaimed in thunder-tones from land to land and from sea to sea! But, as before said, Slavery is a *Hydra Monster*, and it should be the aim of every patriot and philanthropist, *to strike off first the head nearest home!*

Evils at a distance become magnified by our imperfect vision, and we cannot see clearly just *when* and *where* to strike the blow that shall prove effectual to their removal. But we need not wander far from home to find those already named and many others not here enumerated; they are plague spots upon every portion of our beloved land, and it becomes every one to examine *himself*, before sitting in judgment upon others, and see if his own soul be unpolluted by the vice which he so religiously condemns. Let him first be sure that no beam remains in his *own* eye, then with perfect confidence, and heartfelt kindness he can speak to his erring brother of the things that offend, and render assistance, if necessary, in removing every stain or spot, from the fair face of our country's fame.

Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 1852.

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A FREE SPIRIT.

1.

A flame of feeling in my bosom glowing,
Burns with a brilliant, an electric fire,
And airs from Tempé that come o'er me flowing,
Sometimes subdue it, but again inspire.

2.

Tell me, my soul, why does the thrilling rapture,
That vibrates from my heart strings, rise and fall?
Is it because *now* free man, *then* a capture,
The spirit 's first transported, then in thrall?

3.

Yes, yes, I feel the truth within me ringing,
Man's nature 's not in tune, unless it 's free,
But free with feeling,—then no earthly singing
Can reach its high toned harmony's degree.

CRITICISM.

Selected.

First follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her just standard, which is still the same:
Unerring Nature! still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and test, of art.
Art from that fund each just supply provides,
Works without show, and without pomp presides:
In some fair body thus th' informing soul
With spirit feeds, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in th' effects remains.
Some to whom Heav'n in wit has been profuse
Want as much more to turn it to its use;
For wit and judgment often are at strife,
Tho' 'meant each other's aid, like man and wife.
'Tis more to guide than spur the Muses' steed,
Restrain his fury than provoke his speed:
The winged courser, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true mettle when you check his course.
Those Rules of old, discover'd, not devis'd,
Are Nature still, but Nature methodiz'd:
Nature, like liberty, is but restrained
By the same laws which first herself ordain'd.
Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules indites,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights:
High on Parnassus' top her sons she showed,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod;
Held from afar, aloft, th' immortal prize,
And urg'd the rest by equal steps to rise.
Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n;
The gen'rous critic fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire.
Then Criticism the Muse's handmaid prov'd
To dress her charms, and make her more belov'd;
But following wits from that intention strayed;
Who could not win the mistress woo'd the maid;
Against the poets their own arms they turn'd.
Sure to hate most the men from whom they learn'd.
So modern 'pothecaries, taught the art

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By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.
Some on the leaves of ancient authors prey;
Nor time nor moths e'er spoil'd so much as they:
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made;
These leave the sense their learning to display,
And those explain the meaning quite away.
* * * * * *
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's a happiness as well as care.
Music resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces, which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach.
If, where the rules not far enough extend,
(Since rules were made but to promote their end,)
Such lucky license answer to the full
Th' intent propos'd, that license is a rule.
Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track.
Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,
Which, without passing thro' the judgment, gains
The heart, and all its end at once attains.
In prospects thus some objects please our eyes,
Which out of Nature's common order rise,
The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice.

Epigrams.

THE POET.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.)

By what is he so touching in all hearts?
By what subdues he every element?
Is 't not the kin-tone? from his breast impelled,
That winds all worlds of being in his own.

THE NOBLEMAN.

Who is the real nobleman?
That I have always known?
He only is the real one,
Who one himself has shown.

Narrow-minded Uncharitableness and Comprehensive Earnestness.

SELECTED.

It is amusing to see what it is that has offended a certain class of people, what they believe offends others, how hollow, empty and common they esteem an existence different from their own, how they direct their shafts against the outworks of appearances, how little they even dream in what an inaccessible castle that man lives who is always in earnest in regard to himself and everything around him. *Goethe to Schiller.*

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ATALA.

From the French of M. Viscount de Chateaubriand.

IN CONCLUSION.

THE FUNERAL.

'I will not now attempt, O René, to portray to you the despair which seized my soul when Atala yielded the last sigh. Enough of warmth is not remaining in me; my closed eyes must needs be opened again to the sun, to learn of him the amount of tears which they have shed in his light. Yes, that moon which now shines over our heads will no longer illuminate the solitudes of Kentucky; yes, the river on which our pirogues are now floating will stop the course of its waters, sooner than my tears cease to flow for Atala! During two whole days, I was insensible to the words of the hermit. While trying to soothe my grief, that excellent man would not use the vain arguments of earth; he said to me only: 'My son, it is the will of God;' and he pressed me in his arms. I never would have believed that so much consolation could be found in such few words of the resigned Christian, had I not experienced it myself.

The tenderness, the unction, the unfailing patience of the old servant of God, in fine subdued the stubbornness of my grief. I was ashamed of the tears which I made him shed. 'My Father,' said I to him, 'this is too much: let the passions of a young man trouble the peace of thy days no more. Let me bear away the remains of my betrothed; I will bury them in some corner of the desert; and if I be still doomed to live, I will endeavor to render myself worthy of those eternal nuptials promised me by Atala.'

'At this unexpected return of courage, the good Father trembled for joy; he exclaimed: 'O blood of Jesus Christ, blood of my divine Master, I recognize there thy merits! Without doubt thou wilt save this young man. My God, finish thy work; restore peace to that troubled soul, and leave with him no trace of his miseries except their humble and useful memories.'

'The righteous man refused to give up the body of the daughter of Lopez; but he proposed to bring his young converts together, and to bury her with every Christian ceremony; this I would not allow. 'The woes and the virtues of Atala,' said I to him, 'are unknown to men; let her tomb, dug secretly by our hands, partake of that gloom.' We agreed that we would go the next day at the

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rising of the sun, to bury Atala under the arch of the natural bridge, at the entrance of the Groves of the Dead. It was also resolved that we would spend the night in prayer by the side of that saint.'

'Towards evening we conveyed her precious remains to the entrance of the cave which opened towards the North. The hermit had wound them in a piece of European linen, spun by his mother: it was the only memorial he retained of his country, and a long time previous he destined it to his own tomb. Atala was couched on a green turf of the sensitive plants of the mountains; her feet, her head, her shoulders and a portion of her bosom were uncovered. In her hair was seen a flower of the magnolia all faded * * * the very same that I had placed on the bed of the virgin, to render it fruitful. Her lips, like a rose bud culled two mornings ago, seemed to languish and to smile. In her cheeks, of an astonishing whiteness, some blue veins could be distinguished. Her beautiful eyes were closed, her modest feet joined, and her hands of alabaster pressed upon her heart a crucifix of ebony; the scapulary of her vows was attached to her neck. She seemed enchanted by the Angel of Melancholy and by the two-fold sleep of innocence and death: never have I seen anything more heavenly. He, who had not known that that young maiden had enjoyed the light of life, would have taken her for the statue of Sleeping Virginity.

'The righteous man continued praying the whole night long. I sat in silence on the bolster of the death-bed of my Atala. Many a time, during her sleep, have I held on my knees that charming head! Many a time have I leaned over her, to hear and to breathe her breath! But now no sound came from that still bosom, and in vain I was waiting for my beauty to awake!

'The moon lent her pale light to this mournful vigil. She arose at midnight, like a white Vestal who is just going to weep over the coffin of a companion. Soon she spread around through the woods the great secret of melancholy, which she loves to tell to the old oaks and to the antique shores of the seas. Now and then the righteous man would dip a branch of flowers in the holy water; then, again shaking the moistened bough, he perfumed the night with the balms of heaven. At other times he repeated with a venerable air some verses of an ancient poet, named *Job;* he said:

"I have passed away like a flower; I have withered away like the grass of the field."

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"Why has light been given to the miserable, and life to those who are in bitterness of heart?"

'Thus chanted the man of ancient days. His voice grave and somewhat waving went rolling in the silence of the deserts. The name of God and of the tomb went forth with all the echoes, o'er all the torrents, through all the forests. The cooings of the dove of Virginia, the fall of a torrent in the mountain, the tolling of the bell which called the *voyageurs*, were blended with these mournful songs; and one thought one could hear in the Groves of the Dead the distant choir of the departed, who responded to the voice of the solitary.

'In the meanwhile a bar of gold was formed in the East. The sparrow hawks screamed on the rocks, and the martens entered the hollows of the elms. It was the signal for conveying Atala to the tomb. I placed the body on my shoulders; the hermit marched before me, spade in hand. We were descending from rock to rock; old age and death slackened equally our step. At the sight of the dog which had found us in the forests, and which now, bounding for joy, led us another route, I fell melting in tears. Often the long floating hair of Atala, sporting with the gales of the morning, spread its golden veil over my eyes; often sinking under the burthen, I was obliged to lay it down on the moss, and seat myself by its side, to regain my strength. In fine, we arrived at the place marked by my grief; we passed under the arch of the bridge. O, my son! picture to yourself a young savage and an old hermit, on their knees, face to face with one another in a desert, digging with their hands a tomb for a poor girl whose body was laid out close by, in the dry ravine of a torrent!

'When our work was done, we put the beauty in her bed of white clay. Alas! I had hoped to make another couch for her! Taking then a little dust in my hand, and holding a frightful silence, I fixed for the last time my eyes on the face of Atala. Then I spread the earth of sleep on a forehead of eighteen springs; I saw the features of my sister disappearing by degrees, and her graces being concealed under the curtain of Eternity. Her bosom continued some time above the brown soil, like a white lily growing in a bed of dark clay: ,Lopez,' I then exclaimed, 'behold thy son burying thy daughter!' and I covered Atala with the earth of slumber.

'We returned to the cave, and I imparted to the missionary the project I had formed to dwell close by him. The saint, who knew

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the heart of man wonderfully well, discovered my thought, and the wile of my grief. He said to me: 'Chactas, son of Outalissi, while Atala was living, I begged you myself to remain with me; but now your lot is changed: you owe yourself to your country. Believe me, my son, griefs are not eternal; they must end sooner or later, because the heart of man is finite; it is one of our great afflictions; indeed, we are incapable of being unhappy a long time. Return to the Meschacabé: go console your mother, who is weeping for you every day, and who needs your help. Instruct yourself in the religion of your Atala, whenever you can find an opportunity; and remember that you have promised her to be virtuous and a Christian As for me, I will watch here over her tomb. Go, my son, God, the soul of your sister and the heart of your old friend will go with you.'

'Such were the words of the man of the rock; his authority was too great, his wisdom too profound for me to disobey him. On the next day I left my venerable host, who, pressing me on his heart, gave me his last counsel, his last blessing and his last tears. I passed by the tomb; I was surprised at finding there a little cross which appeared above the dead, as one may see the mast of a vessel after it is wrecked. I judged that the solitary had come to pray over the grave during the night; that mark of friendship and of religion made my tears flow in streams. I was tempted to open the grave again, and to look once more on my dearly beloved: a religious fear restrained me. I sat down on the earth freshly dug. With my elbow resting on my knees, and holding my head in my hand, I remained buried in reveries the most bitter. O René! there it was that, for the first time, I indulged serious reflections on the vanity of our days, and on the greater vanity of our plans. Ah! my child, who has not indulged them, those reflections? I am now but an old stag whitened by the winters; my years vie with those of the Royston crow: alas! though so many days are heaped upon my head, though my experience of life has been so long, never yet have I met the man who has not been deceived in his dreams of happiness, never the heart which was not scarred by a secret wound. The heart most serene in appearance resembles the natural wells of the Savannah Alachua: on the surface all appears calm and pure; but when you look to the bottom of the fountain, you may see a large crocodile, which the well feeds in its waters.

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'Having thus seen the sun rise and set on that spot of grief, the next day, at the first strain of the swan, I began to be in readiness to leave the sacred sepulture. I parted from it as from the bourn whence I wished to run the career of virtue. Three times I invoked the spirit of Atala; three times the Genius of the desert responded to my appeals under the arch of death. Then I saluted the East, and I saw afar off, in the by-ways of the mountain, the hermit, who was entering the wigwam of some unfortunate creature. Falling on my knees, and closely embracing the grave, I exclaimed: 'Sleep in peace in this strange land, daughter too unhappy! As a reward for thy love, for thy exile and for thy death, thou art to be abandoned, even by Chactas!' Then, shedding floods of tears, I parted from the daughter of Lopez; then I wrung myself away from those spots, leaving at the foot of the monument of nature a monument more sacred: the humble tomb of virtue.'

EPILOGUE.

Chactas, son of Outalissi the Natchez, told this tale to René the European. Fathers have told it again to their children; and I, *voyageur* in distant lands, I have faithfully related what I learned from the Indians. I saw in this recital the picture of a hunting people and of a laboring people: religion, first legislatrix of men; the dangers of ignorance and of religious enthusiasm: opposed to the knowledge, to the charity and to the genuine spirit of the Gospel; the conflicts of passions and of virtues in a simple heart; in fine, the triumph of Christianity over the most impetuous sentiment and the most terrific fear: love and death.

'When a Seminole told me this legend, I found it very instructive and wonderfully beautiful, because he displayed the flower of the desert, the charm of the wigwam, and a simplicity in the narration of grief, which I do not flatter myself that I have preserved. But one thing remained for me to know. I asked what had become of Father Aubry, and no one could tell me. I always would have been ignorant, had not Providence, who guides all things, disclosed to me that which I sought. Hear how it came to pass:

'I had traversed the shores of the Meschacabé, which formed heretofore the southern boundary of New France; and I was curious to see, at the North, the other wonder of that empire, the Falls of Niagara. I had arrived in sight of the cataract in the ancient

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country of the Agannonsioni,[28] when one morning, while crossing a plain, I saw a woman sitting under a tree and holding a dead child on her knees. I approached the young mother gently, and I heard her saying:

'If thou hadst remained among us, dear child, with what grace thy hand would have bent the bow! Thy arm would have conquered the bears in their fury; and, on the summit of the mountain, thy steps would have defied the roe-bucks in the chase. White ermine of the rock, so young to go away in the land of spirits! How wilt thou do to live there? Thy father is not there to bring thee food from the chase. Thou wilt be cold, and no Spirits will give thee skins for thy covering. Oh! I must hasten to go and rejoin thee, to sing thee songs and to give thee my bosom.'

'And the young mother chanted with a trembling voice, rocked the infant on her knees, moistened its lips with maternal milk, and lavished on death all the cares that one gives to life.

'That woman wished to dry away the body of her son on the branches of a tree, according to the Indian custom, so that thereafter she might convey it to the tombs of its Fathers. Then she uncovered the new born babe, and, breathing a few moments over its mouth, she said: 'Soul of my son, charming soul, thy father created thee in times long gone on my lips by a kiss: alas! mine have not the power to give thee a second birth.' Then she opened her bosom, and embraced those icy remains, which would have been reanimated by the fire of the mother's heart, had not God himself kept the breath which gave life.

'She arose and went looking about for a tree on whose branches she could expose her child. She chose a maple in full bloom, festooned with the garlands of the *apios*, and which exhaled the most delicious perfumes. With one hand she drew down the lower boughs, with the other she placed the body on them: then letting loose the branch, it returned to its natural position, holding the spoil of innocence concealed in an odorous foliage. Oh! how touching is that Indian custom! I have seen you in your fields of desolation ye pompous monuments of the Crassi and of Caesars; and I prefer by far those aerial tombs of the Savage, those mausoleums of flowers and of verdure which the honey bees perfume, which the zephyrs wave, where the nightingale builds her nest and

28. The Iroquois.

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her plaintive melody is warbled forth. Were it the corpse of a young maiden which the hand of a lover had hung on the tree of death; were they the remains of a dear child which a mother had placed in the house of the little birds, the charm becomes redoubled. I approached the mother. She was mourning at the foot of the maple; I laid my hands on her head, raising the three cries of grief. Then, without speaking to her, each taking a bough, we brushed away the flies which hummed around the body of the child. But I was careful to avoid frightening a dove close by. The Indian woman said to it: 'Dove, if thou be not the soul of my son which has taken its flight, thou art without doubt a mother who is seeking after something with which to build a nest. Take these locks which I will wash no more in the water of *esquine;* take them to make a couch for thy little ones: may they be saved for thee by the Great Spirit!'

'In the mean while the mother wept for joy to see the politeness of the stranger. When this was ended, a young man approached. 'Daughter of Celuta, take your child again; we shall not remain a long time here, we will go away at the rising of the sun.' Then I said: 'Brother, I wish thee a blue sky, many roe-bucks, a robe of beaver, and hope. Thou art not then of this desert?'—'No,' the young man replied, 'we are exiles, and we are going to seek a country.' While saying that, the head of the warrior fell on his bosom, and with the end of his bow he beat down the heads of the flowers. I saw that he had tears at the bottom of that history, and I was still. The woman took her son from the branches of the tree, and she gave him to her husband to carry. Then I said: 'Will you let me kindle your fire this night?'— 'We have no wigwam,' the warrior replied; 'if you wish to go with us, we will camp together on the bank of the Falls.'—'That is just what I wish,' I replied; and we started together.

'We soon arrived at the bank of the cataract, which announced itself by awful roarings. It is formed by the Niagara river, which flows from Lake Erie, and casts itself into Lake Ontario; its perpendicular height is one hundred and forty-four feet. From Lake Erie to the Fall, the river runs with a rapid declivity: and just at the fall is more like a sea than a river, whose torrents rush to the open mouth of a gulf. The cataract is divided into two branches, and is crooked like a horse shoe. Between the two falls an island projects dug out underneath, which hangs with all its trees over

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the chaos of the surges. The mass of the river which precipitates itself towards the south, is rounded in the form of a vast cylinder, then it unrolls in clothing of snow, and glitters in the sun with all kinds of colors; the part which falls towards the east descends in a frightful gloom; seeming like a column of the water of the deluge. Thousands of rainbows bend and cross one another over the abyss. Striking the shaken rock the water flies back in whirlwinds of mist, which arise above forests, like the smoke of a vast conflagration. Pine trees, wild *noyers*, rocks hewn in form of phantoms, adorn the scene. Eagles drawn along bv the current of the air, descend whirling around to the bottom of the gulf; and the carcajous hang themselves by their pliable tails on the end of a bended branch, to seize in the abyss the crushed bodies of elks and of bears.

'While with a pleasure mingled with terror I was contemplating this spectacle, the Indian woman and her husband left me. I searched for them ascending the river above the Falls, and soon found them in a place appropriate for their lamentations. They were lying down on the grass, with old men, near some human bones wrapped up in the skins of beasts. Astonished at everything I had seen for some hours past, I sat down by the side of the young mother, and said to her: 'What does all this mean, my sister?' She answered me: 'My brother, this is the earth of the country, these are the ashes of our ancestors, which go with us in our exile.' — 'And how,' exclaimed I, 'have you been reduced to such misfortune?' The daughter of Celuta replied again: 'We are the remnant of the Natchez. After the massacre which the French made of our nation to revenge their brothers, those of our brothers who escaped from the conquerors, found a shelter with the Chikassas, our neighbors. There in repose we lived a long time; but seven moons ago the pale faces of Virginia invaded our grounds, saying they had been given to them by a king of Europe. We raised our eyes to heaven, and, charged with the remains of our ancestors, we have taken our route across the desert. I brought forth a child during the march; and as my milk was bad, on account of my grief, it died.' While saying this the young mother wiped her eyes with her hair; I also wept. 'Or,' I soon said, 'my sister, let us adore the Great Spirit, every thing comes to pass by his order. We are all *voyageurs;* our Fathers were as we; but there is a place where we will find rest. Were it not for the fear of a language so light

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as that of a pale face, I would ask you whether you have ever heard of Chactas, the Natchez?' At these words the Indian woman looked at me and said: 'Who has spoken to you of Chactas the Natchez?' I answered: 'Rumor.' The Indian woman resumed: 'I will tell you what I know, because you brushed away the flies from the body of my son, and you have just spoken beautiful words about the Great Spirit. I am the daughter of the daughter of René the European, whom Chactas adopted. Chactas, who had received the baptism, and René my grandfather so unfortunate, perished in the massacre.' 'Man is always going from one grief into another,' I replied, leaning down. 'You can then also tell me some news of Father Aubry?' 'He has not been more fortunate than Chactas,' said the Indian woman. 'The Chéroquois, enemies of the French, discovered his mission; they were led there by the sound of the bell which tolled for the aid of the *voyageurs*. Father Aubry could have saved himself; but he would not abandon his children, and he stayed to encourage them to die by his example. He was burned with extraordinary tortures; never could they draw from him a cry to bring shame on his God or dishonor his country. He ceased not during his agony to pray for his executioners, and to pity the fate of the victims. To draw from him a sign of frailty, the Chéroquois dragged at his feet an Indian Christian, whom they had horribly mangled. But they were wonderfully surprised when they saw the young man cast himself on his knees, and kiss the wounds of the old hermit, who cried out to him: 'My child, we have been put in view of Angels and of men.' The Indians, all furious, thrust a red iron in his throat, to hinder him from speaking. Then being no longer able to console the men, he expired.

'They say that the Chéroquois, all accustomed as they were to see the Savages suffer with constancy, could not restrain the avowal that there was in the humble courage of Father Aubry something which was unknown to them and which surpassed every kind of courage on earth. Many among them, struck by this death, became Christians.

'Many years after this, Chactas, on his return from the land of the whites, having learned of the misfortunes of the leader of prayer, went to collect his ashes and those of Atala. He arrived at the place where the Mission was located, but it could scarcely be recognized. The lake was overflown, and the Savanna was changed into a marsh; the natural bridge, tumbling down had

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buried under its remains the tomb of Atala, and the Groves of the dead. Chactas lingered there a long while; he visited the cave of the Solitary, which he found filled with thorn-bushes and raspberry vines, and in which a hind was giving milk to her fawn. He sat down on the rock of the death vigil, where he saw only some plumes fallen from the wing of the bird of passage. While he was weeping there, the familiar serpent of the missionary issued from the bramble bushes near by, and came twining himself around his feet. Chactas warmed in his bosom again this faithful friend remaining alone amid these ruins. The son of Outalissi has related that many a time, at the approach of night, he thought he could see the shades of Atala and of Father Aubry arising in the mist of the twilight. These visions filled him with a religious fear and with a sad joy. After having sought in vain for the tomb of his sister, and that of the hermit, he was just going to leave this spot, when the hind of the cave leaped before him. She stopped at the foot of the cross of the Mission. That cross was then half surrounded by water; its wood was eaten by the moss, and the pelican of the desert loved to perch on its worm-eaten arms. Chactas judged that the grateful hind had led him to the tomb of his host. He dug under the rock which formerly served for an altar, and there he found the remains of a man and of a woman. He did not doubt but that they were those of the priest and the virgin, which the Angels had perhaps buried in that spot; he wrapped them up in the skins of bears and took again the route towards home, conveying those precious remains, which rattled on his shoulders like the quiver of death. At night, he put them under his head, and he dreamed of love and virtue. O stranger! thou canst behold here that dust mingled with the bones of Chactas.'

When the Indian woman had spoken these words, I rose; and approaching the sacred ashes, I prostrated myself before them in silence. Then standing back some distance, I exclaimed: 'Thus passes over the earth all that was good, virtuous, sensible! Man, thou art only a rapid dream, a mournful reverie; thou dost exist only by unhappiness; thou art nothing except by the sadness of thy soul and the eternal melancholy of thy thought!'

These reflections filled my mind all night. The next day, at dawn, my host left me. The young warriors opened the march, and the wives closed it; the first were charged with the holy relics; the second carried their new-born: the old men walked slowly in

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the middle, placed between their ancestors and their posterity, between memory and hope, between the home lost and the home to come. Oh! how many tears are shed when one gives up thus his native land, while, from the highth of the hill of exile, one spies for the last time the roof where he was nourished and, by the wigwam, the stream which continues flowing sadly across the lonely meadows of the country!

Unfortunate Indians, whom I have seen wandering in the deserts of the New World, with the ashes of your ancestors; ye who have given me hospitality in spite of your misery! I can render you no service now, for even as you, so I wander, at the mercy of men; and, less happy in my exile, I have not borne along the bones of my Fathers.

END OF ATALA.

Twilight Musings.

BY A. M. B.
of Tuscumbia, Ala.

1.
In the stillness which marks the close
Of days gone by—the twilight hour,
When shadows lie in soft repose,
And sleeps the dew drop in the flow'r—
Creeps on old superstition's pow'r.

2.
Sitting now near the old hearth stone,
By the fire's dim, uncertain glare,
I look around—am I alone?
I see the cricket sporting there—
His song alone disturbs the air.

3.
Now glancing with an inward eye,
O'er the mirror which mem'ry sways,
Seen like stars in an evening sky,
The dearly loved of other days—
With glimm'ring, then with steady rays

4.
As shadows fade away in night,
So fade their errors from the view,
Their virtues, like the stars, grow bright,
As Heav'n puts on a darker hue—
Then pierce the haze of mem'ry through.

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5.

And these are from the spirit world,
And yet they seem to speak to me.
Death! thou hast many arrows hurl'd,
Where little grief was left to thee—
But here indeed was misery.

6.

Ye too, are of the Spirit land,
Who once a father's heart did cheer,
Blest cherubs from his little band,
Oh! he did fondly love you here—
Mourn you with the bitterest tear.

7.

But ye are of a world of bliss,
Freed from the bitter grief and care,
That marks our checkered life in this,
No lover's fears can rankle there—
No parting words the heart strings tear.

8.

Oh! love and grief, ye sway the soul
With avalanche resistless pow'r,
And I have felt your wild control,
The light or darkness of the hour—
The sky serene, or clouds that low'r.

9.

Few but know thee, so close ye twine
And cling around our frailest part;
Nor flow'r and fruit, nor leaf and vine,
Are closer blended than thou art—
Thou Heav'n and Hades of the heart.

10.

Shades of the land, farewell, farewell!
A mist is o'er the mirror shed,
'Tis but a tear drop, light it fell,
And o'er the surface gently spread—
But broke the heart-cloud with its spell.

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A Description of some of the Signs used by the Prairie Indians, as an International Language.

BY. I. J. COOPER.

A white man or American.—Most of the Prairie Indians designate him, by drawing their hand across their brow, — showing that he wears a *hat.* The Sioux however, make the same motion but clench their hands instead of having them open.

A Frenchman.—The Sioux denote him by passing the hand in front of the mouth, as if cutting with a *knife.*

Spaniard or Mexican. — Use the hands as if brushing up *whiskers.*

A Snake or Comanche. — Shaking the extended forefinger, pointing to the earth, in front, to designate the serpentine *course of a snake.*

Arapahoe.—Tapping the breast with the ends of the fingers of the right hand,—*a spotted breast.*

Cheyenne.—Making 3 *marks* on the left arm close to shoulder with 3 fingers of the right hand—*this being the badge or token of this tribe.*

Pawnee or Wolf.—The two first fingers of each hand elevated and the hands placed close to the head, to denote erect *ears.*

Sioux. — Draw the hand quickly across the throat, to show a *cut-throat.*

Sioux brulés.—Rubbing the hips as if *burnt.*

Sioux casse de flèche. — Make the gesture of pulling back a bowstring, and then with clenched hands as if breaking in two an *arrow.*

Crows. — Spread both hands and with the fingers upwards slightly agitate them opposite each shoulder, to represent the wings and flight of a *bird.*

Blackfoot.—Rubbing the *instep* of the foot with one hand.

A chief or headman.—Extend forefinger of right hand slightly curved and with the palm from you, make a semicircular motion with the same, leaving the point of the finger downwards, showing *high* and *low—giving one to understand that he has authority as regards him.*

Brave man. — Forefinger of right hand extended and pushed forward, to denote *one who goes ahead.*

Coward.— Drawing the right hand curved inwards close to the right side of the body, denoting a *drawing back.*

A person who can hear and will not. — Move forefinger of

NOTE.—These are some of the signs used by the Prairie Indians as a language; and tho' I may have failed to describe them with that minuteness and clearness which a curious reader might desire, he may at least have the consolation that they are faithful as far as they go; for to my own experience among the Arapahoes, Chiennes, Apaches, Kioways and Camanches I have not scrupled to add the valuable memoranda of Maj. Solomon P. Sublette.

I. J. C.

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right hand to the right ear, and draw point of forefinger of left hand from opposite ear, as much as to say: *what went in one ear came out at the other.*

An old man. — Hand clenched, palm forward, and circular motion near the head, to denote that *time has rolled over his head.*

A Fool. —Placing the knuckles against the forehead, palm inwards. *Hard head.*

Friends.—Clasping both hands tightly together—*showing a union.*

Poor or *Destitute.*—Rubbing down perpendicular forefinger of the left, with the forefinger of the right, as much as to say: he is *stripped.*

Poor in flesh. — Placing hands curved against the chest, and throw them outwards, as if taking the *flesh therefrom.*

Woman or *Squaw.* — Stroke down with both hands on each side of the head, to denote *long hair.*

Whiskey or *Strong Water.* —Holding up right hand, tightly clenched, agitating it as if holding something firmly that was *hard to beat or hold.*

Tobacco.—Hold the right hand as though a long pipe were in it, bringing them towards you and back again with a slight sound of the *nose* as though emitting the smoke—*this being the Indian mode of enjoying the weed.*

A Pipe.—Motion as above but keep the hand *stationary.*

A Gun. — Place the hands in the position of holding a gun ready for shooting.

Powder or *Flour.* — Hold the fingers of the right hand as if containing a pinch of either and then make the motion of sprinkling it—*showing its value and nature.*

Salt.— Place the forefingers of the right hand to the *tip* of the tongue.

Vermillion.—Rub the *cheek* to denote it—*this being the Indian rouge.*

Beads.—Make a sign with the fingers as if encircling the neck, for large beads, and place the finger at the base of the ear for others—*as the former are worn as ornaments for the one, whilst the latter adorn the other.*

Dried Meat.—Use the open right hand with the palm upwards like a knife between the thumb and fingers of the left hand, the palm of which should likewise be upwards, as if *splitting a piece of meat,* as the Indian women do that of the buffalo in the process of curing it.

Trading.—Cross two forefingers—*an interchange.*

Swapping.—Make a pass with forefinger of each hand at right angles to each other.

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Rolling up. — Make a corresponding motion to that of rolling up a piece of cloth.

Packing up.—Slap both hands together—*showing the position of the packs upon a mule.*

Saddling up. — Place palm of open right hand upon the edge of the left hand, held vertically—*showing the position of a saddle.*

Starting.—Holding left arm out, slightly crooked at the elbow with closed hand, and draw back the right from it, as though taking something from beneath.

A Dog. — Make the sign of a wolf, but use the right hand afterwards, as though stroking his back.

The Sun.—Make a circle with forefinger and thumb—*i. e. touch the ends of these fingers.*

Time of day.—Make the sign of the sun, but with the hand in the same position, move from the East to that point in the heaven you wish to designate, as the position the sun occupied at the time.

Night. — Arms outspread, hands also, palms downwards and moved over each other to denote a *covering.*

Time of night.—The same as the time of day with addition of the above sign, as the sign of the moon is the same as that of the sun.

Mountain or *steep ascent.* — Left arm standing out from the body, bent at right angles, hand clenched tight. The Cumanches however, hold up their clenched hands before them to make this sign, and if the mountain be a very steep one, or a rugged rocky one, the right hand is brought down edgewise, by the other, as if cutting an edge from the same.

Dead or *death.*— Hold left arm out with closed hand, pass the right beneath it and from you, to denote a *going under the earth.*

Strong or *strength.* — Hold both arms bent at the elbow, the hands compressed tightly before you, as if holding the reins of a *fiery horse.*

Walking.—Hold out the extended hands before you, the palms down and make a motion up and down like the movements of feet.

Surprise or *wonder.*— Place the palm of the right hand over the mouth and press tightly, as if *holding your breath.*

Snow and *rain.* — Hold the right arm high above the head, with the fingers hanging downwards, and move gently or forcibly, as the case may be, up and down, to denote the strength of the fall.

Cold. — Clench the hands and hold them closely to the breast, with a trembling motion.

Love.—Press the clenched hands close to the breast.

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Killing. — Clench the right hand, and move as if striking forward.

Bad. — Clench the right hand as above, but open suddenly downwards with a corresponding motion.

Large. — Hold out arms, with open hands, fingers meeting at the tips in the form of a circle—*showing as much as you can hold.*

Far.— Retain left hand to the breast and move the right from it and you.

Near.—Hands as above, but bring right hand back to the left.

Pretty or *handsome.* — Make a pass with open right hand, palm towards you, past the face downwards and outwards.

Good.—Hold the hand level, fingers straight and together, palm downwards and move it from the chin directly from you.

No.—Make a pass from you with open palm outwards.

Yes or *affirmation.*—Extend forefinger of the right hand, and with the palm from you make a circular motion upwards and outwards from you.

A long time.— Extend right arm with hand closed, and bring your left from the wrist of the right, along down the arm to your shoulder.

To see. — Point with two first fingers of right hand directly from the eyes.

To talk.—Make a movement from the mouth of two first fingers of right hand.

To lie.—Pass forefinger of right hand by the mouth to the left shoulder, showing that he speaks *crooked, or speaks the truth over the left;* among the Kanzas however, two fingers are sometimes crossed at the mouth, to show he speaks forked.

To tell the truth.—Bring the forefinger of the right hand down past the mouth and make a curve downwards and then upwards.

To hear.—Move the forefinger to the ear several times.

Not to hear or to be deaf.— Same motion as above, but then open the hand and throw it from the ear.

To know.—Bring the open right hand, with the palm upwards, from the chin outwards.

The system of counting, or the Indian's Arithmetic. — For 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th finger of the right hand, commencing at the thumb. For 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, the fingers of the left hand. For 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90, the hands outspread and closed, alternately marking tens. However for 50 the hand is sometimes opened and then clenched tightly. For 100, both hands are opened and clenched tightly. Also for 90, you may open both hands, except the thumb of the right,

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and then compress tightly. For 80, do the same with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. For 70 and 60, the 2d and 3rd fingers of the right hand closed likewise and same motion.

Wife. — Placing two first fingers of right hand alongside with points from you and palm down—*denoting the same course in life.*

Brother or *Sister.* — Place the two fingers as above in the mouth, and for the female, add the above gesture—*denoting the same parents.*

Child. — Hand with palm downward, directed in a slanting direction from the loins, and then show size of same by holding the hand a certain height from the earth—*denoting its height.*

Buffalo Bull.—Place thumb against the head and extend forefinger upwards slightly crooked in form of a *horn*; for a buffalo cow, lengthen the forefinger to show a longer horn.

A Horse. — Place two first fingers of right hand astraddle of the two first fingers of the left, making a movement with the same, for *galloping.*

A Mule.—Spread both hands, fingers close together and move the same, with hands upwards, close to the head, backwards and forwards, to show the *long ears.*

A Beaver. — Rubbing back of left hand with the palm of the right, showing that the *fur on its back is smooth.*

A Fort.— Place the palms of the hands slightly extended, opposite each other, and curve them inwards with the fingers' ends touching so as to form a *circle—this being the usual shape of Indian forts.*

A Lodge.—Place the palms opposite, but have the fingers elevated and touching at the top in form of a *cone.*

A Camp.—Hold right hand in form of a circle, and motion up and down, to denote a *sitting down.*

Waggons.—Make a circular pass from you, with hands slightly curved inwards and forefinger extended slightly, denoting the *rolling motion* of the wheels.

Fire.—Hand scolloped upwards, fingers apart, and motion upwards several times, showing the *flames.*

Grass.—Motion as above but hand close to the ground to show the springing up or out of the *earth.*

Water or *River.*—Use right hand quickly, as if *pouring* into the mouth.

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THE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI AT JEFFERSON CITY.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. M. Easterly, an experienced and highly accomplished Daguerreotypist of this city, for the use of the impression from which the above picture of the State House of Missouri has been engraved. The view was taken from a point near the Missouri river, several hundred yards below the capitol.

Mr. Easterly has traveled extensively in the United States, and has taken daguerreotype impressions of a large number of beautiful scenes, all of which as well as the points from which they were viewed, appear to have been selected with taste and judgment. His gallery on 4th street is well worth a visit from all who delight in the Fine Arts.

WHAT A MINISTER IS LIKE: — During the early days of New England, an Indian chief invited a minister to come and settle among his people, and, as an argument to induce him, the Sagamore said: "You shall be to us, as one who stands by a running water, filling many vessels."

Truly, this is beautiful — out of the Bible, we have never read anything more so. There is that simple aptness so peculiar to Hebrew poetry — expressive, by a chaste and happy comparison, embodying the true nature of an Evangelist. He promulgates not his own wisdom: he falls back upon God's revelation to his rational creatures, and out of golden buckets pours forth living water, "free for all who thirst after holiness— himself as one standing by the fount of truth, teaching all who come "with hearts to receive."

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August, 1851.

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CHARLES CORKERY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds and Depositions for all the North-western States, Missouri included. October, 18 1.

Attorneys.

GLOVER & CAMPBELL, late of Palmyra, Mo., Attorneys at Law, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. 56 Pine street, near Third, (adjoining that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

T. F. RISK & A. FALLER, Attorneys at Law, office—No. 15 North Chestnut st., (2 doors west of the Republican building,) St. Louis, Mo.

F. HEREFORD, Attorney at Law, Independence, Mo. Office over Thomas & Todd's store.

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THE undersigned takes the liberty of informing you that he has removed his place of business to Olive street, a few doors above Main, south side, in the Exchange Building, and three doors above Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co's. Banking House, where he is now opening, and will continue to receive during the Spring months, a large and full assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods, in his line, for gentlemen's wear; and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and their friends with them, and assure those who may favor him with their patronage, that they shall receive his personal attention and his best efforts to please. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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Recorder of New Madrid Co., Mo.

March, 1851.

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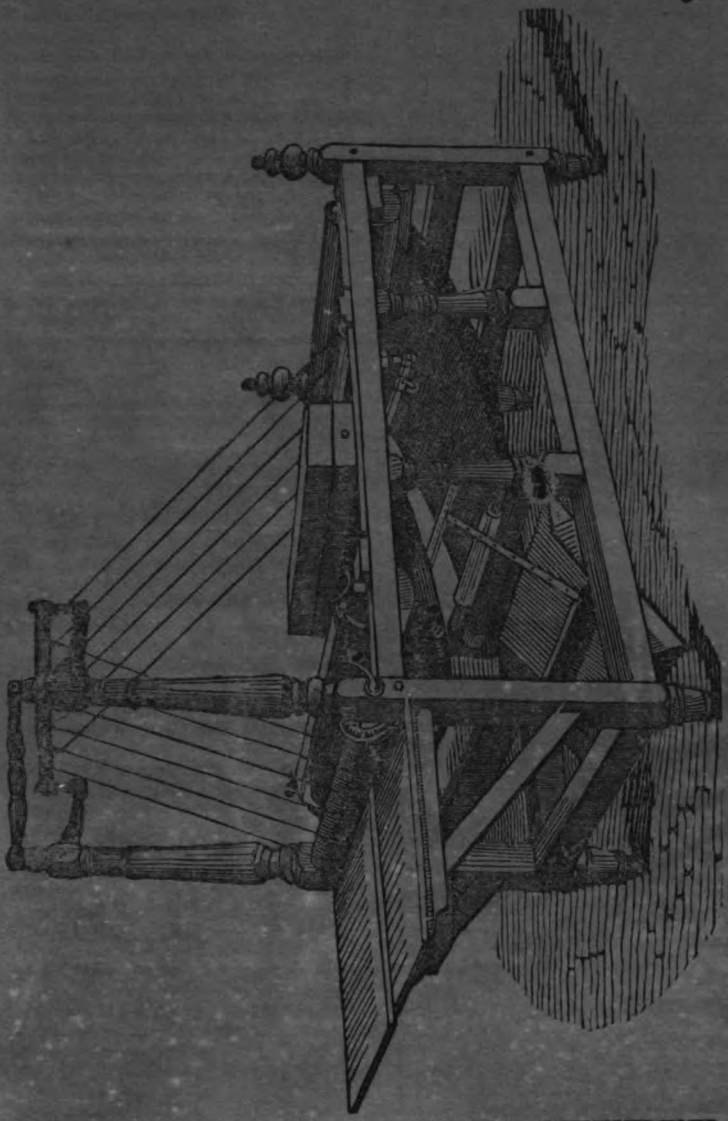

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